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(See page 66.)

ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI

A

PICTORIAL HAND-BOOK OF THE QUEEN CITY

COMPRISING

ITS ARCHITECTURE, MANUFACTURE, TRADE;
ITS SOCIAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS; ITS CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND COLLEGES; AND
ALL OTHER PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST
TO THE VISITOR AND RESIDENT

TOGETHER WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SUBURBS

BY D. J. KENNY

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS
AND A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP

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ROBERT CLARKE & CO
1875

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Introduction

D.J. Kenny's *Illustrated Guide to Cincinnati* (1875) definitely ranks as one of the primary sources of local historical research. The author has included a description of virtually every business house in the downtown area, as well as many beyond its limits. He gives all the city's vital statistics from the population to the number of gas-lighted street lamps. In addition, all the local governments, social agencies, and churches are listed. Bridges, roads, factories, and train service descriptions, plus more, help to give to the reader the true picture of Cincinnati in the last century.

However, what keeps this hundred-year-old-plus book from being a dry recitation of facts and figures are Kenny's detailed descriptions of the local neighborhoods and suburbs. His verbal picture of Over-the-Rhine, for instance, captures the atmosphere of a long-lost era that unfortunately, in some respects, will never return. In other words, he not only has given the skeleton of history, he has put flesh on its bones.

Finally, perhaps just as important, are the illustrations of the business houses, bridges, street scenes, market houses, factories, theatres, government buildings and churches that veritably fill this book. Each drawing is good enough to frame.

Certainly, every serious student of Cincinnati history has at least consulted the *Illustrated Guide to Cincinnati* in the confines of some library reference room: Now, thanks to the efforts of the Ohio Book Store, Mr. Kenny's book can be read and cherished in the home.

Robert J. Wimberg
October, 1986

PREFACE.

ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI has involved twelve months of anxious labor and careful inquiry into a multiplicity of details. Many facts which should have been given have possibly been omitted; but in a city so large, so flourishing, and embracing so many varieties of artistic, commercial, and manufacturing interests, containing so many public buildings, churches, colleges, and schools, such omissions will, I feel assured, be forgiven in this, the first edition of the work. I must, however, say, that no expense or toil has been spared in its preparation. Its pages present more illustrations than any Guide-book in Europe or America, with which somewhat extended travel has made me acquainted; and in the letterpress the object aimed at has been to afford both the resident and the visitor condensed information, without any attempt whatever at elaborate graces of diction or of style.

I trust that the book may be of some use in explaining to the people of the United States some of the cardinal attractions and advantages of Cincinnati, and now respectfully submit it to the kind consideration of the public. Whatever its special merits or demerits may be, the volume, as a whole, may be accepted as a land-mark illustrative of the modern history, the resources, and architecture of the city.

D. J. KENNY.

CINCINNATI, September, 1875.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

THE type used in printing ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI was cast expressly for the purpose by ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON, of this city. More than two hundred photographs were taken for this work by MURMAIN & BLEAKS, of West Third Street. Special sketches were drawn by HOWARD, FARNEY, BUDDEN, M'COMAS, CLEGG, and others. The engravings of a portion of Parts I and II were executed by BOGART, STILLMAN, FOLGER, CASSILLY ADAMS, WILLIAMS, HART, WAY & HALL, SYDAM, and others. The finer engravings of Part I and all of the engravings of Part III were executed by, and under the direction of, FRED. JUNGLING, 30 Bond Street, New York. The electrotyping by the FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, and the composition, press-work, and binding by HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, 190 West Fourth Street.

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KENNY'S

ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI.

INTRODUCTORY.

CINCINNATI, the commercial capital of Ohio, is situated on the right bank of the river which gives name to the State, and separates it from Western Virginia and Kentucky. It stands in lat. 39° 6′ 30″ N., and in long. 84° 26′ W.; four hundred and fifty-eight miles below Pittsburg, where the Ohio as such is first formed, and five hundred miles above the junction of that stream and the Mississippi.

The site of the city is peculiarly favorable to commerce, comfort, and health. It lies on a natural plateau, through which the Ohio passes from the south-east to the south-west. This plain is nearly twelve miles in circumference, and is bisected by the River into nearly equal parts. On the north half is Cincinnati, and on the south are Covington and Newport, separated by the Licking river. This great plain is entirely surrounded by hills three hundred feet in height, forming one of the most beautiful natural amphi-theaters to be found anywhere on the continent, from whose hill-tops may be seen the splendid panorama of the cities below, with the winding Ohio, its steamers and barges, and incessant movement along its shores.

No other large city of the United States affords such a variety of position and scenery. Its site is one which a painter would have chosen for its beauty, and a shrewd mechanic for the utmost facilities of building, of water, and of drainage. On this site is built one of the most populous and prosperous cities of America, concentrating in itself the productions of a great extent of country, and manufacturing the raw materials of mines and forests, to be again distributed, not only through the interior, but to the remotest countries of the globe. The

result of such immense resources has been a rapid growth in wealth and population. This city, whose increase to over two hundred thousand inhabitants in half a century, and to nearly three hundred thousand in seventy-five years, surpasses that of any other city in the same length of time, was first settled by white men in December, 1788—twelve years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was laid out by a party from New Jersey, under the patent of John Cleves Symmes, to what is called the Miami country. The town was first surveyed and plotted by Col. Ludlow, and its plan is similar to that of Philadelphia, with rectangular streets inclosing blocks of convenient size. The plateau on which it is built is composed of two terraces, which are elevated respectively fifty and one hundred and eight feet above the level of the river. Fort Washington, which was the original nucleus of the buildings, stood on the east side, nearly opposite the mouth of Licking River. The village of Cincinnati was mainly built below the fort and on the river bank, and though founded in 1788, yet in 1800 it was composed of but a few frame and log houses, with a population of only seven hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Such was the Cincinnati of seventy-five years ago; a small, struggling, unpromising village on the banks of the Ohio, amid an uncultivated wilderness.

The peace which followed Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers gave rest and security to the Miami country. Then followed the wonderful growth of Cincinnati. In a few years schools, churches, banks, and factories arose. The business city soon filled the lower plain; then dwellings arose on the upper; then stores and factories crowded them out, and for years the dwellings of the busy citizens have been gradually climbing the hill-sides and filling the little valleys of creeks on the east and west, while on the hill-tops and far back in the country are beautiful rural villages, which are now completely connected with the city, and form together the great central metropolis of the West.

The first great step in the progress of the town was doubtless the improvement of navigation. To form an idea of this we must go back to 1800, when the emigrants to the West were seen descending the Ohio in what were called arks, or flat boats, fired into from either shore by the Indians, requiring weeks of time to accomplish the voyage from Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburg) to the falls of the Ohio, and landing amid enemies in the dark forests of the Ohio. Such was the first mode of navigation. In 1800 a line of two keel boats (boats with keels, and pushed by poles), with bullet-proof covers and port-holes,

provided with cannon and small arms, was established between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, making the trip once in four weeks. The keel boat was the best and most comfortable boat for navigation on the Ohio, and this, with the flat boat, were the sole means of conveyance on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

In 1811 the first steamboat was launched in the West, and in 1816 the first steamboat was built in Cincinnati. The steamboat changed the whole kind and character of navigation on the Ohio. Cincinnati at once began to build steamboats and to trade with the most distant parts of the Mississippi Valley. She became the mart of a vast commerce and the center of an immense transit. Suddenly thirty thousand miles of river coast opened to her a commerce and traffic as extensive as if she had been placed on the shores of the Mediterranean or the Pacific. New Orleans at one thousand five hundred miles, and the tributaries of the Missouri at thousands of miles, were accessible to her, and she became the point for the receipt, distribution, and transshipment of the immense surplus products of a great region. The number of steamboats built in Cincinnati amounted to one-fifth of the whole number built in the United States.

Manufactures is the greatest subject of interest in Cincinnati. The raw materials and facilities are almost unequaled. Above, on the Ohio River are exhaustless beds of iron, coal, and salt, and such is the ease of transportation that coal and iron are cheaper at Cincinnati than in any other of the great cities of the Union. Hence the business of manufacturing rose rapidly to importance, and the prosperous development of this industry has proved the main source of growth and profit to the city.

Immediately connected with commerce and manufactures and agricultural production are the lines of transit and the means of locomotion. With the growth of steamboating, canals, turnpikes, and railroads soon followed in their order. A canal-boat leaving Cincinnati with iron-ware or sugar may carry it to the shores of Lake Erie or the lower Wabash; a steamboat leaving the wharf may carry its furniture to Kansas, Arkansas, or to Minnesota. The traveler who leaves in the morning may in one day be borne by the locomotive beyond the Mississippi, or in two days to the shores of New England. Including their connections, there are more than twenty thousand miles of railroad leading directly to and through Cincinnati. The eastern lines connect with all the roads over the mountains to the Atlantic cities, the northern with all the towns of the Lakes, the Western with St. Louis and the Mississippi, and the southern with

the interior of Kentucky, to be continued by roads now constructing to Knoxville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and thence to the South Atlantic Coast.

The city owns property, real and personal, to the amount of over $168,000,000, and its whole debt is $17,000,000, of which $10,000,000, for the Southern Railroad, is to be only temporary. While the physical and commercial growth of Cincinnati has been so rapid and great, it has been accompanied by all the means and appliances of social, religious, and intellectual life found in our American cities. One hundred and thirty-five churches of all Christian denominations afford full opportunity for religious worship and culture. For education, elementary and professional, there are, one university, one law school, six theological schools, six medical schools, three commercial seminaries, four colleges, three female colleges, one farmers' college, and many seminaries for both sexes, besides the great system of public-schools, which are equal to any city in the country. The social literary elements of Cincinnati are such as are generally found in large cities—lectures, libraries, periodicals, and the society of a large number of educated and active-minded persons. The libraries are numerous and well stocked with tens of thousands of volumes, and are free, or nearly so, to the citizens.

Cincinnati is, in general, well built, and is the compactest city in the United States. It is, however, undergoing a transformation which will probably result in rendering it a beautiful and magnificent city. After a decade of quiet observation, during which it surveyed its own progress, as it were, and which earned for it the sobriquet of "Conservative Cincinnati" and "the solid city," it is just now, in 1875, again marching forth with the same wonderful strides that marked its early career. Improvement on improvement crowds the way, and every street and square is being more and more beautified and embellished. The new building material, besides brick, used in the structures which supplant the old ones, is a gray sandstone of even hue, and without glare or gloom, presenting a neat and pleasant aspect. These new structures are rapidly rising. The city is gradually ascending, by the means of inclined planes, operated by steam power, the hills from whose tops handsome villas already look down on the bright panorama below. Soon the amphitheater on the plain will be filled almost exclusively with business, the hills and the country far behind them filled with splendid edifices, and the whole be more than ever most properly called by its early name, the Queen City of the West.

APPROACHES TO CINCINNATI BY RAIL.

THERE are five railroad depots, at either of which the traveler who approaches Cincinnati by rail is laid down. The CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON DEPOT, the PLUM STREET DEPOT, the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI DEPOT, and the LITTE MIAMI DEPOT are in the city. The KENTUCKY CENTRAL DEPOT is in Covington.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot is the terminus of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad; the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, or Erie Railway; the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad; the Dayton and Michigan Railroad; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad.

APPROACH NO. 1.

All trains over the five roads named pass through the suburbs, as follows:

Hamilton—25 miles, with 13,000 inhabitants. Situated on the Great Miami River. An important manufacturing town. Has many fine public buildings and extensive manufactories. The home of a large number of Cincinnati merchants.

Glendale—On the right, 15 miles, with 1,500 inhabitants. An incorporated village; laid out in 1851. Possesses several handsome churches and an extensive female college. One of the quietest, handsomest, and most retired suburbs of the city; the home of many of Cincinnati's wealthiest citizens. It is only eleven miles from here by the fine turnpike that leads to the city.

After leaving Glendale the line crosses Mill Creek four times before reaching the depot.

Lockland and Wyoming Station—12 miles; both incorporated villages. **Lockland**—On the left, with about 1,200 inhabitants. An old established place, situated on the Miami and Erie Canal; bounded on the east by the C., C., C. & I. R. R. (Dayton Short Line), with depot. A thriving place. Possesses some manufactories. Is joined on the east to the incorporated village of Reading, with 3,000 inhabitants. **Wyoming**—On the right, with about 800 inhabitants. A new place, situated on the Glendale turnpike. The hills of Wyoming, which are crowned with many handsome residences, command an extensive and wide-spread view of the beautiful Mill Creek Valley. The

handsome church and most of the fine residences around it seen from the cars were dense woods only a few years ago.

Hartwell—On the left, 10¼ miles, with 300 inhabitants. Laid out in 1868 by the Hamilton County Building Association. The dwellings are all new, commodious, and of pleasing architecture. Is one of the most beautiful suburbs in the valley.

The large building on the right after leaving Hartwell is the City Infirmary; on the left, the Hamilton County fair grounds and the County Infirmary.

Carthage—On the left, 10 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants. An old established place. A favorite drive from the city by the Avenue road.

The extensive building on high ground to the left is the Longview Lunatic Asylum. The Miami and Erie Canal runs through the asylum grounds between the building and the railroad track. A double track on this line commences here to the city.

Winton Place—On the right, 6¾ miles, with about 100 inhabitants. A new village upon the borders of the celebrated Spring Grove Cemetery.

On the left is seen the Catholic church and the cemetery of St. Bernard.

The train now enters the beautiful grounds of Spring Grove Cemetery and passes through a line of stately monuments. On the right is visible the Dexter mausoleum, the finest tomb in the place. It is built on the borders of a small lake, which is crossed by a rustic bridge. There are swans and numerous water-fowl around the lake; and in the Summer time the groves resound with the song of imported and domestic birds. The street-cars come out to the gate of the cemetery, a distance of 6½ miles.

After leaving the cemetery grounds the hills forming the western boundary of Clifton, the finest suburb of the city, become visible on the left, and before arriving at the next station the splendid mansions of Probasco, Shoenberger, and Mrs. Bowler are seen on their summits.

Cumminsville—5 miles, with 4,000 inhabitants. When the whistle sounds for this station the train passes through the exact site on which stood, in the year 1800, a fortification called Ludlow Station. It was the nearest secure military post north of Fort Washington at Cincinnati. The army of General St. Clair was encamped on this spot in 1791. This was the place of last resort by the Indians of the Miami Valley. General Mansfield lived here for a number of years. Cumminsville was founded in 1790. It was for many years an incorporated village, but is now a part of the 25th Ward of Cincinnati. It possesses seven churches of different denominations, some of which are

fine buildings. There are two public-schools and a Catholic Orphan Asylum. A large number of beer gardens make it quite a resort for the city. The Marietta Railroad and the Dayton Short Line Railroad have a depot on the left.

From this point to the city the line runs close to Mill Creek, and a little further on at the base of the Western Hills.

The conspicuous red brick building with a turret rising from the roof, and situated on a hill to the right, was originally built as a Baptist educational establishment. It was afterward owned by the Cincinnati Schutzenfest Society as a Summer beer-garden and resort. It is now an Inebriate Asylum.

The large stone building on the left is the House of Refuge. The extensive brick building quite close to it is the city Work House.

After passing these buildings the stock-yards, or cattle market, with their Avenue Hotel, come into view on the left, as also *the Avenue*, along which, in favorable weather, many fast teams, driven by the sporting men of the city, may be seen from the cars.

Brighton—2 miles, on the left; another station within the city.

From this point to the depot a view of the west end of the city and its surrounding high hills may be obtained. A large proportion of the streets seen to the left have been built within the last few years. The process of filling up the low ground at each side of the creek is being pushed forward very rapidly, and when accomplished the view from the cars in this direction will be less extensive.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot, corner of Fifth and Hoadley Streets, is within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post-office. Erected in 1864; length 400 feet; width 60 feet. Has a ladies' and gentlemen's waiting room, a restaurant, and telegraph office. Sidings will accommodate 800 freight cars. Every twenty-four hours twelve passenger and five freight trains arrive, and the same number depart from the depot. The officers of the road have their offices in the second story of the build-

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD DEPOT.

ing. A round-house, capable of housing twenty-five locomotives, and extensive machine shops, employing forty-five machinists in building and repairing, are located alongside the depot.

The Plum Street Depot is the terminus of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad; the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad (Vandalia Route); the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad (Kankakee Route); the Cincinnati and White Water Valley Railroad; the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad.

APPROACH NO. 2.

All trains over the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, pass through the suburbs as follows:

NOTE.—The White Water Valley Railroad comes in by this approach at Valley Junction, Ind.

Lawrenceburg, Ind. — 25 miles, with 4,000 inhabitants. A pleasantly-situated town; the home of many Cincinnati merchants.

Cleves, Ind.—16 miles, with 500 inhabitants. A flourishing village. Possesses a Presbyterian and a Methodist church and good public-school.

After leaving this place the train passes through a tunnel 1,500 feet in length.

North Bend, Ind.—15 miles, with about 50 inhabitants. The old home of Wm. Henry Harrison, once President of the United States. The old house is yet to be seen, on a delightfully elevated spot. Here the ashes of the aged hero repose, with only a crumbling brick tomb to mark the spot.

Delhi—11 miles, with 50 inhabitants. Handsomely situated on the Ohio River. It has three churches, a Masonic hall, and some tasteful residences.

Trautman's, or South Bend—8 miles; a small village, with Post-office.

Riverside—4 miles, with 500 inhabitants. Naturally a beautiful locality, extending along the Ohio River, and divided into three stations—Riverside, Southside, and Anderson's Ferry. Possesses a few fine residences. It has also a substantial Protestant Episcopal church.

Street-cars connect Riverside with the city.

Sedamsville—2½ miles; a station within the city, in the 21st Ward.

APPROACH NO. 3.

All trains over the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad pass through the suburbs as follows:

Loveland—26 miles, with 600 inhabitants. The crossing of the Marietta and Cincinnati with the Little Miami Railroad. It is built on high ground, on the banks of the Little Miami River, and has some beautiful scenery. It possesses three churches, one school-house, a Masonic hall, and has an Agricultural and Horticultural Society that has been in existence twenty years.

Symmes Station—22 miles, with about 150 inhabitants. Adjoins Branch Hill on the Little Miami Railroad. The Little Miami River flows between the two places, and they are connected with a handsome suspension bridge. The scenery in this vicinity is charming.

Remington—20 miles, with about 100 inhabitants. A new suburb, picturesquely situated. About one mile west of this place is Montgomery, an old established village with 500 inhabitants. The place has three churches and a school-house. Omnibuses connect with the trains.

Madisonville—13 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants. An old town, settled in 1809. Possesses three churches and a commodious school house. Has a Literary and Musical Association, besides a Masonic and Odd-fellows' hall.

Oakley—12 miles, with 250 inhabitants. Only five miles from the Court-house by the Madisonville turnpike. Contains a few good residences.

Norwood—10½ miles, with 150 inhabitants. A handsome suburb. The Norwood heights, seen on the right, reach the greatest elevation in Hamilton County. An Indian mound, from which there is a most extensive and beautiful prospect, is one of the features of the place. This suburb is becoming the home of many prominent city merchants.

Bond Hill—9 miles, with about 100 inhabitants. A new place, settled in 1870.

Ludlow Grove—7½ miles. Adjoins the village of St. Bernard, both with about 1,500 inhabitants. Less than twenty years ago this spot was covered with forest trees. It has now a large school-house, a post-office, and a number of handsome residences.

The Catholic cemetery and church of St. Bernard, with spire 170 feet, are seen from the cars.

Winton Place—(See Approach No. 1.)

APPROACH NO. 4.

All trains over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad pass through the suburbs as follows:

Middletown—34 miles, with 4,000 inhabitants, situated pleasantly on the great Miami River. Possesses quite a number of fine residences.

Sharon—17 miles, with 500 inhabitants. A pleasantly situated village. Contains some handsome residences, the homes of Cincinnati merchants.

Newtown—10 miles, with about 600 inhabitants. A handsomely situated suburb.

Lockland—See Approach No. 1.

NOTE—The Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis track joins the track of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at Ludlow Grove.

THE PLUM STREET DEPOT.

The Plum Street Depot, Plum Street, corner of Pearl, is within four squares of the Post-office, erected in 1863. Length, 400 feet; width, 64 feet. Has a ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms, an eating-stand, and telegraph office. Sidings will accommodate 1,000 freight cars. Every twenty-four hours 23 passenger and 12 freight trains arrive, and the same number depart from the depot. The officers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville Railroad have

their offices in the railroad building on Central Avenue and Pearl Streets. The round-house and shops of the different roads are down the track, about one mile from the depot.

The Ohio and Mississippi Depot is the terminus of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. All trains over the Ohio and Mississippi Road pass through the suburbs by the same route, as Approach No. 2.

NOTE—The trains of the Ohio and Mississippi stop only at Delhi.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI DEPOT.

The Ohio and Mississippi Depot, West Front Street, corner of Mill Street, is within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post-office. Erected in 1873. Has a ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-room, restaurant, and telegraph office. Every twenty-four hours 6 passenger and 5 freight trains arrive, and the same number depart from the depot. Head offices and shops in Saint Louis. Sidings will accommodate 600 freight cars.

The Little Miami Railroad Depot is the terminus of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad (commonly called the Little Miami, and nicknamed the Pan Handle route); the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad (called also the Louisville Short Line).

NOTE—The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad joins this approach at Morrow.

APPROACH NO. 5.

All trains over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad pass through the suburbs as follows:

Xenia—65 miles, with 8,000 inhabitants. A beautiful town. The train passes the town on the left. The Springfield Branch of the Little Miami joins the main line here, as does also the Dayton and Western Branch.

Morrow—36 miles, with 1,500 inhabitants. The train passes through the middle of the town. A very handsome place, surrounded by a beautifully picturesque country. The residence of many officials of the Little Miami Railroad.

Loveland—Described under Approach No. 3.

Branch Hill—20 miles, with 500 inhabitants; adjoins Symmes Station on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The Little Miami River flows between the two places, and they are connected by a handsome suspension-bridge. The scenery in this vicinity is charming.

Miamiville—17 miles, with about 600 inhabitants. A purely rural village.

Camp Dennison—16 miles, with 400 inhabitants. A place well known as barracks and rendezvous during the war. The store-houses, hospitals, and dwellings built by the Government are now turned to business purposes.

Milford—14 miles, with 2,000 inhabitants. A handsome, lively suburb, situated on the left bank of the Little Miami River.

Gravelotte—13 miles. The whole distance between this place and Milford is dotted with handsome residences.

Plainville—9 miles, with about 200 inhabitants. Situated on the Little Miami River.

Linwood—6 miles, also the station for MOUNT WASHINGTON. The latter lies three miles to the east on the highlands, and boasts of many beautiful landscape views. An omnibus connects with the trains.

Columbia—4½ miles. A station within the city, in the first ward, situate on the bank of the Ohio. The hills of Kentucky, with the villages of Dayton and Bellevue, on the opposite bank of the river, can be seen to the left. The train now passes through suburbs called Tusculum, Delta, and Pendleton, which form one continuous street to the depot. At the latter place, the high hills on the right mark the boundary of Eden Park. At Pendleton are situated the

locomotive works, round-house, and general car-shops of the Little Miami Railroad. Just before entering the depot, the City Water Works Building is seen on the left.

APPROACH NO. 6.

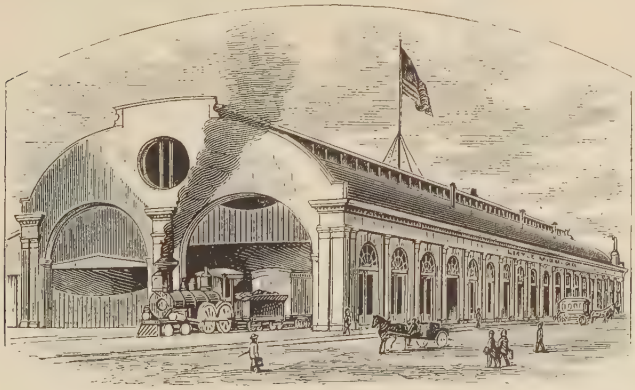
All trains over the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad pass through the suburbs as follows:

Worthville—20 miles, with about 1,500 inhabitants. Settled in a thickly populated section of country.

South Covington—4 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants. A very beautiful suburb.

Newport—1 mile, with 26,000 inhabitants.

The train now crosses the Ohio River on an iron bridge 3,000 feet in length and 105 feet above low water level. To the left, while crossing the bridge, are seen on the Kentucky side the Newport Military Station, the mouth of the Licking River, and the palatial residence of Amos Shinkle, Esq. On the Cincinnati side a fine view of the levee or public landing, in the centre of which is seen the Union Bethel Building. Down the river a splendid view of the great Suspension Bridge. After crossing the bridge the train sweeps to the right on a curve, and goes down-grade at the rate of 105 feet to the mile, over a fine causeway or trestlework 800 feet in length. Passes the City Water Works Building, and then backs into the depot.



LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Little Miami Railroad Depot, Kilgour and Front Streets, is within 20 minutes' ride or 15 minutes' walk of the Post-office. Erected

in 1851. Length, 450 feet; width, 60 feet. Has ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms and dining-rooms and telegraph on second floor. Eating and news-stand stand on platform-floor. Sidings will accommodate 400 freight cars. Every twenty-four hours 13 passenger and 9 freight trains arrive, and the same number depart from the depot.

The Kentucky Central Depot is the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad. All trains over the Kentucky Central Railroad pass through the suburbs as follows:

Falmouth, Ky.—40 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants. Situated handsomely between the Licking River and its south fork.

Boston, Ky.—30½ miles, with 200 inhabitants. Picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Licking River.

Butler, Ky.—28 miles, with about 300 inhabitants. A handsome village on the Licking.

Canton, Ky.—14 miles, with 100 inhabitants. A new place, pleasantly located on the Licking.

Covington, Ky.—1½ miles, with 36,000 inhabitants. A line of omnibuses (fare 50 cents) and street cars (fare 10 cents) connect with the city.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Kentucky Central Depot, Eighth and Washington Streets, is within 15 minutes' drive of the Post-office. The depot accommodations are rather limited, but there is a waiting-room, telegraph office, and lunch counter. Every twenty-four hours 3 passenger and 2 freight trains arrive, and the same number depart from the depot. The round house, which is a fine building, can house 30 locomotives. The siding will accommodate 500 freight cars. Offices in the second story of the depot.

APPROACHES TO CINCINNATI BY RIVER.

The Ohio River is the largest branch of the Mississippi River from the east, and was known to the early French settlers as *La Belle Rivière.* It is famed for the uniform smoothness of its current as well as for the beauty and fertility of its valley. It is formed in the west part of Pennsylvania by the junction at Pittsburg of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers.

Over an area of drainage of the Ohio and its branches, estimated at 202,400 square miles, the topography is uniform in its principal features. The valleys are depressions below the general summit level of the country; all of them were eroded by currents of water; and the piles of strata presenting no portions that could resist the action of these, the descent of the river beds is gentle, with no sudden breaks or precipitous falls.

An interesting feature in the banks of the river is the succession of terraces often noticed rising one above another at different elevations and sometimes spreading out in broad alluvial flats. Though they are often 75 feet or more above the present mean level of the river, they were evidently formed by fluviatile deposits made in distant periods when the river flowed at these higher levels. Evidence is altogether wanting to fix the date of these periods.

The city of Cincinnati stands upon two of these terraces, the upper one 58 feet above the lower, and this 50 feet above low water of the river. In the gravel of the upper one have been found the teeth of an extinct species of elephant. Shells which have been found at corresponding elevations are of recent species such as are still common to the waters in the neighborhood.

The total length of the Ohio River is 967 miles. Its course till it passes out of Pennsylvania is a little W. of N. to Beaver, Penn., and thence W. to the line of the State of Ohio. It then flows S. between Ohio and Virginia, passing Wheeling, the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 92 miles below Pittsburg. The general course of the river is W. S. W. After passing between Ohio and Virginia it borders the whole length of Kentucky, separating that State from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the N.

The width of the river varies from 800 to 1,500 feet. Its depth at different seasons is very fluctuating, the range between high and low water being often 50 and sometimes 60 feet. During portions of the

Summer season and in the Autumn when the water is low, the larger steamboats are all withdrawn, and what are known as low-water boats are substituted.

At the lowest stage the river may be forded at several places both above and below Cincinnati. In the Winter it is often frozen over; and for several weeks, and sometimes months, floating ice prevents its navigation.

The rate of its current varies with the stage of the water from two and a half to four and a half miles an hour. The only rapids are at Louisville, and these can be surmounted during 4 or 5 months of each year. In 2¼ miles the fall is about 22 feet. A canal was long since constructed past these rapids at Louisville, and has now been made sufficiently capacious to allow nearly all of the largest steamers to pass.

The country bordering on the Ohio is for the most part a thriving agricultural region, and many prosperous and beautiful towns and cities have grown up within the present century on its banks. Manufactures are encouraged by the mines of coal and iron ore that abound in the country traversed by this river and its tributaries, and the products of these add largely to the immense transportation carried on by the boats. In 1869 the commerce of the Ohio River was nearly equal to the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

The tributaries of the Ohio from both sides are numerous, and some of them are important navigable rivers, as the Muskingum and Scioto of Ohio, the Kanawha of West Virginia, the Big Sandy, Licking, and Green Rivers of Kentucky. The Wabash of Indiana, and the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers of Tennessee.

THE UPPER OHIO.

There is very little through travel on the Upper Ohio from Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, West Va., Marietta, O., or Parkersburg, West Va., to Cincinnati, as all of these places are connected directly by rail; but from all points below them the only available means of communication is by river.

NOTE.—The distances are to the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati, and are taken from the United States' Government surveys.

Pomeroy, O.—217½ miles, with 6,000 inhabitants. It abounds with stone-coal of a good quality. A very extensive business done in salt.

Gallipolis, O.—199½ miles, with 4,000 inhabitants. Situated 4 miles below the mouth of the great Kanawha River. The most

extensive salines in the western country are situated 60 miles from the mouth of the Kanawha. Three millions of bushels of salt manufactured yearly.

Guyandotte, W. Va.—161½ miles, with 3,000 inhabitants. At the mouth of the Guyandotte River. Is the most important point of steamboat embarkation in West Virginia, except Wheeling. The great stage route along the Kanawha to Winchester commences here.

Ironton, O.—141½ miles, with 8,000 inhabitants. Was commenced in 1849 by the Ohio Iron and Coal Company. It is situated above level of the highest freshets in the midst of the richest iron and coal region of Ohio and Kentucky. See full description elsewhere.

Portsmouth, O.—113 miles, with 12,500 inhabitants. A flourishing town of considerable importance. Contains 10 or 12 churches, besides banks, rolling, flour, and oil mills, also carding machine, forge, and nail factories.

Maysville, Ky.—61 miles, with 8,000 inhabitants. Daniel Boone resided here in 1786. Maysville was incorporated in 1833. A beautiful place, surrounded by a range of bold and verdant highlands.

Ripley, O.—52½ miles, with 3,000 inhabitants. A flourishing business town. Laid out in 1812.

The Little Miami River enters the Ohio 6 miles above Cincinnati. At the mouth of the stream the land bordering on it is low, and is known by the name of the "Miami Bottoms," which are exceedingly fertile. Subject to overflow during floods in the Ohio.

Columbia—2 miles. Part of the First Ward of Cincinnati. Originally designed for the great emporium of the West. The site not being found sufficiently high above the floods of the river, the project of a city was abandoned. The first church in Ohio was built here.

THE LOWER OHIO.

Regular packets ply from Cairo, Ill., the mouth of the Ohio River, to all points as far up as Cincinnati. Passengers arriving by rail or steamer from any point south can take the regular evening packets at Louisville, Ky., for Cincinnati. Distance, 132 miles. Passing on the way up.

Madison, Ind.—86¼ miles, with 12,000 inhabitants. Beautifully located in a valley. The trade of Madison is extensive, and the manufactures very important. Wheat and pork are the main products, being the chief products of the State.

Carrolton, Ky.—74½ miles, with about 1,500 inhabitants. Was laid out in 1792. Possesses 1 academy, 3 churches, besides numerous corn and steam saw-mills.

Rising Sun, Ind.—35½ miles, with 2,000 inhabitants. A flourishing town. Contains 3 churches, 3 mills, a large cotton and woolen factory, an extensive distillery, and 2 printing-offices.

Aurora, Ind.—26½ miles, with 3,300 inhabitants. Connected with Cincinnati by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—22½ miles, with 4,000 inhabitants. Connected with Cincinnati by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.

NOTE—All places on the Ohio River above Lawrenceburg are connected by rail with Cincinnati.

THE HOTELS.

CINCINNATI possesses as many good hotels as any city of its size in the United States. To the visitor who wishes to make a lengthened stay, the selection of a hotel becomes a matter of the first importance. The hotels are named in the order in which they are ranked by the citizens. Many persons, especially those who intend stopping for a long time, will find it most economical to patronize the boarding-houses, of which there are quite a number in some of the finest localities of the city. Lodging rooms are also procurable at moderate rates, and the large number of restaurants offer bills of fare of great variety.

NOTE—In stating the distances of hotels from the Post-office, that building is taken as the center of the city.

For location of hotels see Diagram "Principal Thoroughfares No. 1."

The Grand Hotel. A splendid structure on Fourth Street and Central Avenue, with entrance on both streets. Four squares from the Post-office. Contains 285 rooms. Price, $4 per day. Hours for meals—breakfast, 6 till 11 A. M.; dinner, 1 till 4 P. M.; supper, 6 till 12 P. M.

The Grand is a modern hotel in every sense of the word. It is owned by a joint-stock company. It was completed in 1874, at a cost of nearly one million of dollars. Its exchange is said by all travelers to be the finest of any hotel in the United States. The furniture and appointments are of the very best character throughout. It is

THE GRAND HOTEL.

furnished with a direct-acting hydraulic passenger elevator, the shaft of which is 90 feet in length. The dining-room is a splendid apartment. There is besides a handsome ordinary and private dining-rooms.

The Burnet House, on Third and Vine Streets, with entrances on both streets. Not quite a square from the Post-office. Contains 240 rooms. Price, $4 per day. Hours for meals—breakfast, 6 till 11 A. M.; dinner, 1 till 4 P. M.; supper, 6 till 12 P. M.

The Burnet has quite an interesting history. It has been the principal hotel of Cincinnati for more than a quarter of a century. When it was erected, by a joint-stock company in 1849, it was considered the grandest building for hotel purposes in the United States, and it gained an almost national reputation under the skillful management of its first landlord, Mr. A. B. Coleman.

During its existence it has sheltered most, if not all, of the great

THE BURNET HOUSE.

men who visited Cincinnati during the last thirty-five years. From its register we cull just a few signatures embracing the names of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, J. C. Breckenridge, the elder Booth, Stephen A. Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, and John Mitchel; while of modern heroes and heroines its pages bear testimony to the presence of Louis Kossuth, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Lord Lyons, Generals Grant, Sherman, Burnside, Sheridan, Thomas, Jeff. Davis, George Francis Train, and a host of other warriors, beside heroes of the stage, like Edwin Booth, Forest, Owens, and Fechter. Jenny Lind's rooms still bear her name, and the signatures of Ristori, Miss Cushman, Carlotta and Adelina Patti, Forms, Grisi, Mario, Wachtel, Nilsson, and Cary, comprise but a few of the many renowned persons who have made the Burnet a temporary home.

The Gibson House, on Walnut Street. One and a half squares from the Post-office. Contains 300 rooms. Price, $4 per day. Hours for meals—breakfast, 6 till 11½ A. M.; dinner, 12½ till 4 P. M.; supper, 6 till 12 P. M.

THE GIBSON HOUSE.

The Gibson House is an old established hotel, and has lately been newly furnished throughout. It possesses many fine suits of rooms fronting on one of the principal streets of the city. Its situation is all that could be desired, being in the very heart of the city. The house has gained quite an enviable reputation for good management.

The St. James Hotel, on East Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets. Two and a half squares from the Post-office. Contains 150 rooms. Price, $2.50 per day. Hours for meals—breakfast from 6 till 10 A. M.; dinner, 12½ till 3 P. M.; supper, 6 till 10 P. M.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

The St. James is handsomely situated on the principal street of the city, and has lately been remodeled and newly furnished.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The St. Nicholas, on Fourth Street. One square from the Post-office. Contains 25 rooms, for gentlemen only. Conducted on the European plan. Price of rooms from $2 to $3 per day.

The St. Nicholas is an extremely comfortable house. Is centrally located, and has the best restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. A fine picture, the original painting of Pauline Bonaparte, by Devonje, 1811, ornaments the gentlemen's dining-room, an apartment 110 feet in length.

Keppler's Hotel, on Fourth Street. Three and a half squares from the Post-office. Contains 36 rooms. Conducted on the European plan. Price of rooms range from $1 to $3 per day.

KEPPLER'S HOTEL.

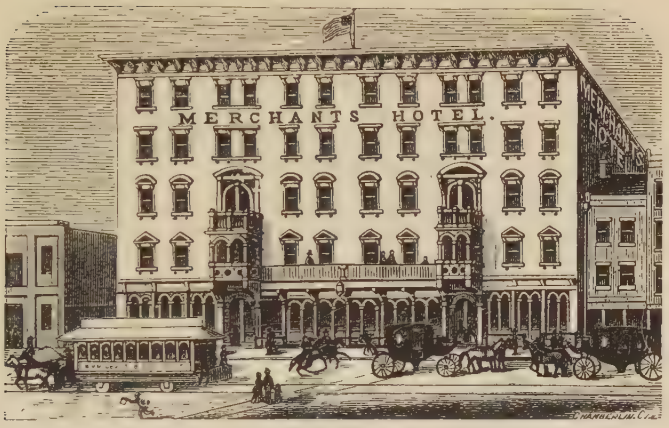
Keppler's, although a small hotel, is kept in the best manner. There is a large restaurant (102 feet in length and 36 feet wide) for ladies and gentlemen, in connection with the hotel.

The Walnut Street House, on Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Three and a half squares from the Post-office. Contains 125 rooms. Price, $2.50 per day. A nicely located hotel.

The Crawford House, corner Sixth and Walnut Streets. Three squares from the Post-office. Contains 80 rooms. Price, $2.50 per day.

WALNUT STREET HOUSE.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.



MERCHANTS HOTEL.

The Merchants Hotel, on Fifth Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets. Three squares from the Post-office. Contains 100 rooms. Price, $2.50 per day.

THE GALT HOUSE.

The Galt House, on Sixth Street, corner of Main Street. Four squares from the Post-office. Contains 158 rooms. Price, $2 per day.

HENRIE HOUSE.

The Henrie House, on Third Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets. Four squares from the Post-office. Contains 127 rooms. Price, $2 per day.

The Carlisle House, corner Sixth and Mound Streets. Nine squares from the Post-office. Contains 34 rooms. Price per day for rooms, first floor, $2; second and third floor, $1.50; fourth floor, $1.00.

The Indiana House, on Fifth Street, between Race and Elm Streets. Two and a half squares from the Post-office. Contains 125 rooms. Price, $1.50 per day.

The Avenue Hotel, 2¼ miles from the Post-office. Contains 30 rooms. Price, $2 per day.

The Avenue Hotel is on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and is intended expressly for the accommodation of those having business with the stock-yards, which are quite convenient.

CARLISLE HOUSE.

The Madison House, on Main Street, between Front and Second Streets. Five squares from the Post-office. Contains 110 rooms. Price, $2 per day.

Hunt's Hotel, on Vine Street. Half a square from the Post-office. Contains 90 rooms. Conducted on the European plan. Price of rooms range from $1 to $2 per day. A restaurant in connection with the hotel is kept open all night.

Broadway Hotel, on Broadway, corner of Second Street. Six squares from the Post-office. Contains 150 rooms. Price, $2 per day.

AVENUE HOTEL.

The Broadway is probably the oldest hotel in the city. It is said that at this house General Lafayette, General Jackson, and Charles Dickens were entertained. The house is now of rather an old fashioned character, but is, nevertheless, to this day patronized by some of those who were guests at this house more than twenty-five years ago.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE.

THE first and most natural action of a stranger upon his first visit to a large city is to consult a map—just as he scans narrowly the face of a new acquaintance. The reader will find in the map of the city and its suburbs prepared for this work a full explanation of the topography of the city. But the diagram entitled "Principal Thoroughfares No. 1," will show him at a glance the location of the principal public places, such as the Railroad Depots, Hotels, Post and Telegraph offices, etc.

MADISON HOUSE.

If unincumbered with baggage, one can walk in fifteen minutes from either of the depots or the Public Landing to the Post-office or any of the principal hotels.

The line of street-cars marked Third and Fourth Streets runs direct from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot, and from within one square of the Ohio and Mississippi Depot, and from within half a square of the Plum Street Depot, to most of the principal hotels, and to within one or two squares of nearly every hotel in the city.

The East and West End street-cars run from the Little Miami Depot to within a square or two of the principal hotels.

Omnibuses run from all of the depots to the hotels. Fare, 50 cents for each person.

Hacks can be hired at the depots or public landing at the following rates; namely, for one person to any of the hotels, $1; two persons, $1; three or more persons, 50 cents each. Large baggage extra. In all cases in hiring a public hack a bargain with the driver should be made to avoid imposition.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Pike's Opera-house, on Fourth Street, a few doors from the Post-office. Stands on the spot where the original Pike's Opera-house was destroyed by fire on the night of March 22, 1866. The most elegant place for public amusement in Cincinnati. Built by the late Samuel N. Pike, of whom the poet, T. Buchanan Read, said:

> "Who builds a noble temple unto art
> And rears it grandly from his head and heart
> Hath done a sacred service, and his name
> Shall live upon the golden roll of fame."

This building, which externally is one of the finest architectural ornaments on the principal street of the city, is in its interior adornment the most beautiful perhaps in the United States.

The stage is 45 feet deep and 72 feet wide. The proscenium is remarkable for its wealth of architectural beauty and delicacy of finish. The whole house is elaborately frescoed. Marbling is used about the coves, the ceiling and paneling large and small every-where, and in the magnificent proscenium with wonderful effect. In the cove ceilings are six tinted medallion cupids, each in a different attitude, and each holding a musical instrument. These are separated by panels, in which are drawn, in chiaroscuro, a harp resting upon the backs of two mythological winged animals, whose bodies are leonine and faces feminine.

Over the center of the balcony, and in front of the gallery, is a beautiful painting of two female figures, representing music and poetry. The most gorgeous display of design and coloring is, however, in the field round the central ventilating rosette. Circled round this, and with the feet converging to this center, are eight colored symbolical figures. On the east, next to the stage, in a six-sided frame of gold, is a picture of tragedy, in dark purple drapery, pointing a dagger held in one hand to a mask in the other. On her right is rollicking comedy in gay robes, on her left music in comely garments. On the right of the field is poetry, and on the left agriculture. On the west, and next the galleries, is sculpture, to her right, in a golden oval frame, is painting; on the left of sculpture, in another oval is architecture. All these figures are in plane fields of pure cobalt blue. Those placed at the corners of the field are in oval frames; those at the sides in six-sided frames; and between these the panels take a variety of pleasing shapes. To unite this central field

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, AND FOURTH STREET, LOOKING EAST.

› the coves of the ceiling, a series of panels, patterns, and medallion gures are used. The medallions are not tinted. They represent the eads of Shakespeare, Homer, Bellini, Verdi, Meyerbeer, Paganini, Donizetti, and Mozart.

A Phœnix surmounts a shield on the double pilaster, which is also the key of the proscenium arch; on either side are statues of cupids, and beneath their feet hang golden festoons of roses. Below the Phœnix, and on the shield, is a medallion of pure vermilion, beneath a scroll with an emerald set in its center. On this vermilion, in a monogram of gold, are the initials, S. N. P., the builder.

The house can seat about 2,000 people comfortably. Upon the occasion of Miss Christine Nilsson's first appearing in opera in Cincinnati an audience of over 3,300 were assembled at Pike's.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Grand Opera-house, on Vine Street, corner of Longworth Street. Is the old Mozart Hall remodeled and fitted up as a regular theater. The auditorium is on the ground-floor. The house is divided into Parquet, Circle, Balcony, and Gallery, and has six proscenium boxes. The stage is large and roomy. Nearly 2,000 persons can be seated comfortably. The house is devoted to opera and the drama, both tragic and comic.

WOOD'S THEATER.

Wood's Theater, at the corner of Vine and Sixth Streets. Is an old established place of amusement, and has been for a series of years managed very successfully. Notwithstanding that its location is not all that is desirable, it attracts fine and select audiences. It is mainly devoted to the legitimate drama, and occasional minstrel performances of the best character. It is divided into Parquet, Parquet Circle, Family Circle, and Gallery, and is kept open nearly the whole year.

Robinson's Opera-house, on Ninth Street, corner of Plum. A new house with all the modern improvements. Erected in 1872, by

ROBINSON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

John Robinson, the celebrated Circus Manager. The house is finely located in a beautiful part of the city, and within nine squares of the Post-office. The auditorium is on the ground-floor. An extensive cellarage, expressly fitted up for wintering the animals of the circus, extends under the whole building. The house is divided into Parquet, Circle, Balcony, and Gallery. The entertainments consist mainly of German opera and the drama, varied by an occasional concert.

The National Theater, on Sycamore Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, has seen its best days, and is only used for variety shows and other cheap entertainments. The National is now, in consequence of the city's growth, remote from its center, and hence not so easily accessible to the pleasure-seeking community. In its palmy

NATIONAL THEATER.

days it presented on many occasions as fine assemblies as any of the more modern houses. All the great actors and actresses of fame who visited Cincinnati during the last quarter of a century have performed at the National.

The interior arrangement of the house is commodious and elegant. Its auditorium is on the ground-floor, the stage being considered one of the finest in the country, particularly for spectacular entertainments. Nearly 2,500 people can be seated within its walls. It is divided into Parquet, Circle, Family Circle, and Gallery. The last star performance entertainment given at the National was in 1871, under the management of Mr. M'Cauley, when Edwin Booth appeared in Shakespearean drama.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND STATISTICS.

The City.—The city of Cincinnati stretches along the Ohio River for 10 miles from and including the village of Columbia on the east to Riverside on the south-west. Its average width is 3 miles. Its area is 24 square miles. There are 400 miles of streets, more than one-half of which are paved or macadamised. The main business portion of the city, with densest population, borders on the river, between Deer Creek on the east and Mill Creek on the west, a distance of 2½ miles. **Villages Annexed**—The numerous villages annexed to the city since 1868 re-

tain their former names. They include 16½ square miles. The most important of them are Columbia, Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, and Cumminsville. **Inundation**—Nearly 1,200 acres of city land, chiefly in Mill Creek Valley, are subject to inundation by extreme high water; but many acres have been filled above high-water mark and built upon, and further improvement is in rapid progress. **Increase of Population**—The increase of the population of Cincinnati has been very rapid. In 1800 it was 750; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 9,602; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,436; in 1860, 161,044; in 1870, 216,239. The population of the city proper in 1875 is about 250,000; but including Covington with its 36,000, Newport with its 16,000, and other new suburbs established since the census of 1870, the present population is over 300,000. **Nativities**—Of the population in 1870, 136,627 were of native and 79,612 of foreign birth; 210,335 white, and 5,900 colored. The foreign population embraced 49,448 Germans, 18,624 Irish, 3,526 English, 2,093 French, 995 Swiss, 787 Scotch, and 507 Welsh. There were 53,814 voters. **Number of Dwellings**—The city contained 24,550 dwellings, with an average of 8.81 persons to each; 42,937 families, with an average of 5.04 in each. **Occupations**—The number of persons engaged in industrial occupations was 77,923, of whom 1,420 were employed in agriculture, 25,666 in professional and personal services, 16,865 in trade and transportation, and 33,972 in manufactures. **The Mercantile Quarter**—The chief mercantile quarter covers about 300 acres, and lies between Fifth Street and the river and Broadway and Smith Streets. Business is not concentrated as in most other cities. Manufactories are scattered through all parts of the city and its suburbs. **The Fine Private Residences**—The finer residences are situated in the East and West End, extending in the former on Pike, West Fourth Street from Pike to Broadway, and in Broadway between Third and Fifth Streets; and in the latter on Fourth Street west of Smith, and in Dayton and Court Streets between Freeman and Baymiller Streets. **Over the Rhine**—The large district north of the Miami Canal which enters the city from the north-west and extends south to Canal Street, thence east to the Ohio River is known as "Over the Rhine." It is densely populated, almost exclusively by Germans. Has numerous beer-gardens, saloons, and concert-halls, and is thoroughly German in its characteristics. In this vicinity are all of the great breweries of Cincinnati. **Railway Traffic**—There are fourteen railroads terminating at Cincinnati, and over them pass in every twenty-four hours 120 passenger and 66 freight trains. The eastern

and western depots are connected by a track through the city for restricted use in the transfer of freight. **Telegraphic**—Telegraphic communication is afforded by the Western Union Company with 40 lines, the Pacific and Atlantic with 6, and the Atlantic and Pacific with 2. **River Packets**—There are 8 lines of regular river packets running between Cincinnati and various points on the Ohio, Cumberland, Mississippi, Arkansas, White, and Red Rivers. **Omnibuses**—There are 14 lines of omnibuses and stages, running from 5 to 30 miles in the country. **Street Railways**—There are 14 lines of street railroad, with 45 miles of track, traversing the city in various directions, employing 550 men, 1,000 horses, and 160 street-cars.

THE CITY BUILDINGS.

The City Buildings—The official center of the city, in which is the Council Chamber, Police Court, and all of the City Offices—are of brick, and stand in the City Park, which includes about 1¼ acre of ground, and in which is an ornamental fountain. The buildings were erected in 1853, and are 205 feet in length by 52 feet in width. The ground, including the Park, cost $60,000; the buildings about $27,000. **City Executive**—The government of Cincinnati is vested in a Mayor elected for two years, with a salary of $4,000, a board of 25 Aldermen, one for each Ward, and a board of Councilmen of two for each Ward. **The Courts**—The Courts are Common Pleas, of 5 judges; Superior, with civil jurisdiction in city cases, of 3 judges; Probate, of 1 judge; Police Court, 1 judge; 10 Magistrates' Courts, and a District Court, with a State Supreme Judge. The United States

Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of Ohio are held in Cincinnati. **The Police**—The Police are under the control of the Mayor, and their number is limited to 12 Captains, 20 other officers, and 300 patrolmen. The city is divided into 10 Police Districts, each with a station-house. The police telegraph has 20 miles of wire. **Water Supply**—Water is obtained from the Ohio River. The Water Works, on East Front Street, are of great magnitude. There are four powerful pumping engines, with an average daily capacity of 19,000,000 gallons. The reservoir contains 4,500,000 gallons, and the average daily consumption of the city is about 17,000,000. The new reservoirs just constructed in Eden Park have a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons each. On the 1st of January, 1874, there were 145¼ miles of distributing and supply pipes; 77 hydraulic elevators were in use, besides 132 water meters. The number of hydrants in use was 20,058. The number of steam-engines supplied with water was 682. The value of the entire works is $4,247,557. **Sewers**—Up to 1873 about 30 miles of sewers had been built, some of which were 14 feet in diameter. **Gas**—The city is lighted with 5,290 public lamps, connected by 170 miles of mains and supply pipes. There are 16,000 consumers. The Gas Company is a private corporation, whose franchises and works are of the value of $6,000,000. **The City Finances**—The following exhibit shows the rate of taxation and the amount appropriated for each department, as taken from the books of the City Auditor:

General Fund	2.98	mills	$542,211 22
Watch Fund	1.80	"	327,510 13
Interest Fund	4.70	"	855,165 34
Superior Court Fund	.10	"	18,195 00
Fire Department Fund	1.30	"	236,535 09
Light Fund	1.45	"	263,827 60
Work House Fund	.35	"	63,682 52
Sanitary Fund	.25	"	45,487 51
Park Fund	.20	"	36,390 01
Sewerage Fund	.70	"	127,365 04
Street Cleaning Fund	.70	"	127,365 04
Sinking Fund	.25	"	45,487 58
Hospital Fund	.40	"	72,780 02
Infirmary Fund	.40	"	72,780 02
House of Refuge Fund	.15	"	27,292 54
Sinking Fund for Public Buildings	.25	"	45,487 51
Total	16.00	mills.	

The grand duplicate, upon which the above tax was levied, has been but slightly changed for the last three years, as may be seen:

1874—Grand Duplicate, Cincinnati	$181,950,074 00
1873—Grand Duplicate, Cincinnati	180,926,390 00
1872—Grand Duplicate, Cincinnati	175,084,296 00

The rate of taxation is 16 mills to the dollar. The amount of the bonded indebtedness in the beginning of the year 1875 was $9,593,500, but this does not include an issue of bonds for $10,000,000 specially allotted to the construction of the Southern Railroad. **Licenses**—There are 29 pawnbrokers, 4,983 dogs, 1,749 peddlers and hucksters, 1,996 express wagons, drays, omnibuses, hacks, and furniture cars. There are 12 places at which gunpowder is sold, and 2 ferries. In 1874 the money received at the Mayor's Office for these several licenses amounted to $27,888.02. **Paupers**—There were 1,204 paupers, tramps, and vagrants sent out of the city by rail or river, at a cost of $3,315.16.

THE GREAT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL.

The Cincinnati Hospital, occupying the square bounded by Twelfth Street, Central Avenue, Ann, and Plum Streets. Has an unpaid medical staff of 14, 6 resident undergraduates, and 68 other employes. In 1874, 3,212 patients were treated, of whom 371 paid for treatment. The daily average of patients was 267. The cost of maintenance was $85,589.48. From paying patients was received $10,148.86. The rate of mortality was 6.5, or 1 in 15.5. The library has 2,300 volumes, and 68 journals, American and foreign, are received.

This institution completely fulfills all the conditions of a general hospital to a large city. It is emphatically a city hospital, accessible to all on accommodating terms. Strangers or other persons of means overtaken by illness, and wishing to avail themselves of the best appointments for proper care, can here find refuge without the sacrifice of any of their liberties. They can not only obtain appropriate

private rooms and trained nurses, but they can choose their own medical attendants without being restricted to the medical staff of the hospital.

The structure consists of eight distinct buildings placed *en echelon* and connected by corridors, surrounding an extensive center yard or court.

The central portion and main entrance are situated on Twelfth Street, midway between Central Avenue and Plum Street, and is termed the Administrative Department. This contains offices, library, superintendent's and officers' apartments, kitchen, and dining-rooms. On the upper floor is the amphitheater, with seats for the accommodation of 600 students.

There are six pavilions, three stories in height. Three of the pavilions are on the eastern or Plum Street side, and three on the western or Central Avenue side. Each pavilion contains three wards, one on each floor, of which those in the central pavilions contain thirty-six beds each, and the rest twenty-four each, allowing 1,800 cubic feet of space in the wards to each bed. The central pavilions contain also six private rooms each.

The wards of the hospital are divided into surgical, medical, obstetrical, opthalmological, and pathological; and in attendance upon them are four surgeons, four physicians, two obstetricians, two opthalmologists, and two pathologists. One-half of this number are on duty at the same time, and alternate every four months.

Clinical lectures are delivered in the amphitheater two hours each working day, commencing in October and ending with February. All medical students are entitled to admission to the clinical lectures by the payment of a fee of five dollars. The fund thus created is applied to the purchase of books, instruments, and the enlargement of the cabinet.

In aid of the staff, six undergraduates are selected, after a competitive examination, whose designations are "Clinical Clerks." Entering upon duty, they are distributed to different wards, where they remain two months, and then exchange places, so that each one during the year has an opportunity of witnessing the practice of the entire hospital. They accompany the staff in their daily visits to the sick, receive their orders, keep a record of the cases and their treatment, report all violations of medical discipline, and have a general supervision over their respective wards.

For the accommodation of persons visiting Cincinnati in search of medical or surgical aid, and those who may not receive necessary

attention in hotels and boarding-houses, a pay-department has been established, consisting of thirty rooms, all comfortably and neatly furnished.

Every part of the hospital is in direct telegraphic communication with the superintendent's apartment in the central building, the police stations, City Buildings, and the branch hospital for contagious diseases on Vine Street Hill.

The hospital is managed by a Board of Trustees, seven in number. Two are appointed by the Superior Court, two by the Common Pleas Court, and one by the Governor of the State. The Mayor of Cincinnati and a Director of the City Infirmary, senior in office, are *ex-officio* members of the Board.

The hospital is supported by a tax, annually levied by the City Council upon the whole taxable property of the city. The law of the State authorizes the levy of the half of one mill, but the City Council has never allowed more than four-tenths. Hence the institution is in debt. There are altogether 1,500 beds for patients.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The Good Samaritan Hospital is managed entirely by Sisters of Charity of the Orders founded in France in 1617 by St. Vincent de Paul and Madame Le Grass. It is a fine, large, red brick building, standing upon the summit of a grassy hill, at the corner of Sixth and

Lock Streets. It is three stories high. On the ground-floor to the right is the reception room, next to it the chapel; on the left, handsome apartments for wealthy patients, and further on wards, the passage between leading to a yard and several out-buildings, among which is one used for the care of sick colored persons. On the second floor is the room of the resident physicians, three in number, appointed annually by the medical staff of the house. Adjoining this is a drug-room, where one of the Sisters, a very skillful chemist, fills the prescriptions. There are eight visiting physicians, and among them the ablest men in the city. On this floor also there are one or two rooms for patients able to pay, and some large wards. On the third floor there are again rooms for private patients and wards for the sick. No distinction whatever is made on account of creed. This hospital is selected for the sick marines, for whose care the Government pays but 70 cents a day. There is room for 300 beds, but by placing mattresses upon the floor in an emergency more than 330 have been tended. The whole service is performed by twenty-two Sisters. Connected with the Good Samaritan there is a Foundling Asylum in charge of the Sisterhood.

St. Mary's Hospital, on Betts Street, not far from Freeman, is a fine building, both in the interior and exterior. Its chapel and many of its rooms have recently been finished, and it has now accommodation sufficient for 300 sick, including private rooms for 15 pay-patients. It is managed by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, and the foundations of the Cincinnati branch were laid six years ago. There is an excellent dispensatory, and five of our leading professional men are its visiting physicians. There are twenty-five Sisters and four novices resident at the St. Mary.

The Jewish Hospital, at the corner of Third and Baum Streets, was founded in 1847, on leased property in Central Avenue. After a temporary abode in Betts Street it was moved, in 1863, to its present site. Its cost was $40,000. It contains rooms for the steward, for the visiting physician, who attends daily, and for the officers and directors. On the second floor there are 6 rooms and a ward for male, and on the third similar accommodation for female, patients. Altogether there are 24 beds.

Longview Asylum for the insane, situated at Carthage (10 miles from the city). It had, in 1874, 785 patients under treatment, with a daily average of 582, all whom except 9 were treated without charge. A principal and two assistant physicians and 33 nurses are employed. The expenses annually exceed $100,000. It is said to be

the best finished and best appointed asylum in the United States. Its grounds are laid out in beautiful lawns, walks, and parks, with greenhouses. There are no bars to the windows, and every thing prison-like is avoided. The asylum is supported by Hamilton County. The edifice is built of brick, and is 612 feet long. It is almost fire-proof. The stairways are of iron, and the floors are laid in cement. The upper stories of the wings are devoted mostly to convalescents, and contain the amusement and reading rooms, which are well furnished. The building is lighted by gas manufactured on the premises, and is

LONGVIEW ASYLUM.

heated partly by hot air and partly by steam. There are over 600 separate apartments in the building. It was completed in 1860, at a cost of nearly half a million of dollars.

The City Infirmary is a municipal institution affording relief to both in-door and out-door paupers. The buildings, which are spacious and extensive, are located on the Carthage road, 8 miles north of the city. They are situated on a farm belonging to the institution, which contains 160 acres of beautifully rolling land. The position commands a fine view of the surrounding country. During the year ending 1873 large additions were made to the buildings, and there are now a larger number of inmates than were ever before gathered within its walls. Its disbursements for 1874 amounted to $128,949.22, of which amount $20,579.57 were for the outdoor poor. During the year 330 patients were admitted, and the cost of supporting each was 22 cents per day. Lodgings and meals had been supplied to 616 "tramps," or men on the road. 746 patients received medical treatment during the year. In the City Infirmary School there were 30 pupils on the 1st of January, 1874. During the year the farm and garden produced $12,403.28. The inmates manufactured during the year 5,003 pieces of clothing.

The House of Refuge, situated in Mill Creek Valley. The buildings are of blue limestone, with windows, cornices, cases, and portico of white Dayton stone. The style of architecture, Grecian. The grounds contain nearly 10 acres, one-half of which is inclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The main building and wings have a front 227 feet, and 4 stories high, with towers at the extremities which are 5 stories high.

The object of the institution is the reformation of depraved and unmanageable children under 16 who are convicted of minor offenses. In 1874, had 461 inmates. It is supported by the city, and managed by a board of directors, at an annual cost of about $50,000.

Of the 461 admitted in 1874, there were 373 boys and 88 girls.

Their mental and moral training is of the best character, and a large number learn to excel in mechanical employments. This labor, besides its reformatory influence, is a source of considerable income. Many leave this institution to rise rapidly in the social scale and take their places as useful members of society.

The City Work-house, of Cincinnati, is situated on the Colerain turnpike, one-third of a mile east of Mill Creek, and within the corporate limits of the city.

The buildings present a beautiful and imposing appearance, having a frontage of 510 feet.

In the south or main wing of the structure are contained 360 cells for male prisoners; all are built in one single block of six tiers, with a hall or passage-way around the same, 224 feet long and 16 feet wide.

The north wing (female department) contains 240 cells, built on one solid block, and a hall or passage-way extending around the same, 162 feet in length and 16 feet in width.

Immediately in the rear and center of the main structure are the domestic departments; first, the prisoners' kitchen, where the food for all prisoners is prepared, and at the proper hours passed, by means of endless belts, to the prisoners on their entrance to the prisons, the food having been already divided into proper rations; the labor in this department being performed by female prisoners under the supervision of a guard.

East and in the rear of the domestic apartments is the chapel, a beautiful hall, 65 by 68 feet, 30 feet in height, and capable of seating five hundred to six hundred persons.

CITY WORK-HOUSE.

During the year 1873, a large and commodious workshop, 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, has been added to the improvements, affording ample room for the employment of any number of prisoners, equal to the capacity of the prison.

Commencing at the extreme end of the north wing of main buildings and running due east 600 feet, then south 505 feet, then due west 600 feet to the south end of main building, is a solid stone wall, 15 feet in height, and inclosing the entire back part of main structure, as well as all out-buildings—the entrance to which is made through three large portals or gateways.

The Work-house receives adult criminals convicted of minor offenses. It is managed by an unpaid board appointed by the mayor and council. In 1874 there were 4,175 prisoners committed. The average number of prisoners in the institution each day during the year

was 436. The average cost of prisoners each day *per capita* for 1874 was 40 cents. About one-fourth of them were females.

Since the opening of the Work-house, November 17, 1869, there have been committed 18,072 prisoners. The total number discharged for the same time, 17,651. The expenses for 1874 was $75,322.78. The services of prisoners let to contractors yielded $16,287.68.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, a spacious brick edifice three stories high, with basement and tower, situated at Mount Auburn. The location is a delightful one, comprising ample grounds, and commanding an extensive view of the city, the Ohio River, and the distant hills. One of the earliest organized charities in the State of Ohio. For many years it was the only Protestant institution in the city which offered relief and shelter to those of tender years. A duly appointed committee exercise discretion in regard to the admission of children. A binding committee superintend the placing of children in homes. No child is to be placed with any one who keeps a hotel, tavern, or coffee-house, nor with any one who does not regularly attend religious worship. No child can be taken out of the asylum until it has remained there at least one year, so that vicious habits may be corrected before they mingle with society. The strictest scrutiny is made into the character of individuals who apply for children. Stipulations are made as to the amount of education they shall receive. When a child leaves the institution a manager is appointed as its guardian, to whom, in case of grievance, it may apply for redress and look for protection. There are now 102 inmates. This asylum is maintained by private charity.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum is situated on Highland Avenue, Mount Auburn. The building is quite extensive and three stories in height, the basement being six feet above the ground. Children of members of the Association are admitted though they may have lost but one parent; in other cases only those who have lost both. The children are placed in families who obligate themselves to retain them until they become of age, at which time the boys are to receive $200 and the girls $100 in cash. Co-operating with the institution is the Ladies' Protestant Orphan Association, that furnishes all the clothing for the children. The number of orphans at present in the asylum is 92, of whom 47 are females.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums., In both the leading Orphan Asylums, both that at Cumminsville and that on the Reading Road, the children are taught agricultural pursuits and the easier trades as soon as their years will admit. The situation of that upon

the Reading Road is most admirable. Built of substantial brick, it stands in the midst of meadow and arable land of excellent quality, very much of which has been cultivated to garden-like perfection. After a year or two the children, as a rule, grow strong and well developed.

The Colored Orphan Asylum. The colored people sustain an asylum at Avondale. It is capable of accommodating about 50 inmates.

The Boys' Protectory, at Delhi, just on the margin of the city limits, is a home for the maintenance and education of destitute boys from 5 years of age to 17. The youths are also taught shoemaking, carpentering, and tailoring. There are now 110 of these boys in the institution. It is under the charge of the Brotherhood of St. Francis, fifteen of whom, and ten postulants, are now resident. The city office is at the corner of Third and Plum Streets.

The Cincinnati Union Bethel, situated on the Public Landing, east of Sycamore Street. Established Jan. 27, 1839. It owes its existence to the efforts of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, under whose control it was until 1856, when it became an independent institution, incorporated in the general law of the State of Ohio.

The object and organization of the Bethel are presented in the following extracts from the Constitution:

"This Association shall be known as the Cincinnati Union Bethel.

"The object shall be to provide for the spiritual and temporal welfare of river men and their families, and all others who may be unreached by regular Church organizations; to gather in and furnish religious instruction and material aid to the poor and neglected children of Cincinnati and vicinity, and to make such provisions as may be deemed best for their social elevation; also, to provide homes and employment for the destitute.

"Any person paying into the treasury of the corporation the sum of ten dollars shall be a member for one year, and of fifty dollars, a member for life."

From the Tenth Annual Report, for the year ending March 31, 1875, we quote:

"At the commencement of our fiscal year, last April, our circumstances and surroundings were peculiarly embarrassing, and our anxiety for the future of the institution was correspondingly great. The directors had succeeded, with the help of many valued friends, in purchasing real estate and in the erection of buildings suited to the various departments of the great work committed to them by the Divine Providence; but they found themselves largely in debt; on the

THE CINCINNATI UNION BETHEL.

buildings they owed fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, and on current expense account about twenty-five hundred dollars. They had a large building on their hands, with no furniture for even a single room, no provision for heating—nothing but the empty house and faith in the work and in God. They had no income save what might be gathered up from subscriptions; and with the dullness in business and the closeness of the money market, the outlook was decidedly gloomy and disheartening. But just in the nick of time, and in our extremity, the Lord came to our relief and sent us a generous friend, Mr. David Sinton, who laid upon the altar of benevolence the princely gift of one hundred thousand dollars, to be used as an endowment fund forever."

The Bethel work at this time embraces the following departments: The River Mission, among boatmen, etc.; Systematic Visitation of Families; the Bethel Church; the Bethel School; the Relief Department; the Sewing School; the Free Reading and Cheap Dining Hall; the Newsboys' Home.

The Relief Department is carried on under the special direction of the Ladies' Union Bethel Aid Society. 10,200 lodgings and 8,700 meals have been given to destitute persons during the year free of charge; also, 1,825 loaves of bread to poor families.

Religious services are held regularly each Sabbath morning and evening, and each Wednesday evening a social prayer-meeting.

The Newsboys' Home is managed in connection with the Bethel. The Home is intended for homeless newsboys and bootblacks, and most of the boys of this class avail themselves of its advantages. Meals are furnished to all newsboys and bootblacks at ten cents each, while the boys of the Home have the privileges of the bath-rooms, and are not charged for their lodgings.

The Home of the Friendless, located on Court Street, between Central Avenue and John. The home is a handsome structure of brick, with stone trimmings, 54 feet front and 4 stories high. The internal arrangements are complete. There is a roomy chapel, dormitories, and all needful accommodations for 150 inmates. In 1874 the home received 498 inmates, 57 being infants.

This praiseworthy charity, the object of which is the reclamation of abandoned females, is under the direction and management of ladies connected with the different Protestant Churches of the city. The board of managers includes benevolent women who move in the highest circles. An act of incorporation was obtained in 1860. The Constitution provides as follows:

"This Society shall be called 'The Protestant Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society.'

"The object of this Society shall be to seek out and provide a home for destitute females who, having forsaken the path of virtue, or having fallen into the hands of the betrayer, desire to return from their evil way, and again become respectable members of society. And it shall be the duty of the Society to guard virtuous females (who may seek temporary protection in the Home) from the snares of vice, by aiding them in every laudable way to obtain an honest livelihood and avoid temptation. It shall be its duty also to provide temporarily for destitute children, and whenever practicable, to secure for them permanent homes in respectable families.

"The affairs of the Society shall be controlled by fifteen managers, to be elected, as far as practicable, to represent the various Protestant denominations.

"Any person paying the sum of from three dollars to five dollars yearly subscription shall be entitled to a membership in this institution; and each donor of twenty dollars at any one time shall be a member for life."

The work of these noble women who are thus, through this institution, bringing so many each year from loathsome to virtuous lives, is a glorious one. Many who enter the walls of the Home to attempt reformation become good women, and finally useful members of society.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, an order whose principal Western convent is upon Bank Street near Freeman, was founded in France, in 1652, by Father Eudes. It is represented in Cincinnati by the Bank-street Convent, opened in 1857, and now the home of 56 cloistered and 10 non-cloistered nuns; of some few penitent women; of 45 sister magdalens—that is, women believed to be redeemed and who have already taken the vows in perpetuity; and of 75 orphan girls brought in from the streets and, until the age of eighteen, taught sewing, washing, embroidery, and all other household work, in addition to reading, writing, and ciphering. The order is very strict, the cloistered nuns never leaving their convent after their vows are once taken, and even speaking to visitors through a lattice. The cost of their maintenance is almost entirely derived from their own labors and the fruits of the handiwork their *proteges* may prepare. Offshoots of the parent Bank-street stock have been established in Baum Street, with 12 Sisters, and another in Newport, Ky., with 8, under the title of the Industrial School.

The House of the Guardian Angel is a branch of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. It boards about 60 girls, and teaches them trades; also affords temporary protection.

The Cincinnati Relief Union is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It has a Finance Court of 7, and a Board of Managers, or distributors, of two in each ward, who make personal calls on every one asking aid. This Union was organized (partially) about 26 years ago by the late John Whetstone, Griffin Taylor, and others, but did only a limited work with $2,000 or $3,000 a year until the breaking out of the late war, when the late C. W. Starbuck and others, desiring to aid soldiers' families, took hold of it, and collected yearly, ever since, from $12,000 to $40,000 per year, and placed it at the disposal of the distributors. The distributors meet weekly in the Winter season and semi-monthly and monthly in Summer. During the past 2 or 3 years these voluntary charities have been limited to widows and families and sick persons and families, as the collections are not so large as during or immediately after the war. The funds, in the way of shoes, flannel, muslin, groceries, etc., are distributed without regard to nation, color, or religion. Especial effort is made to aid children in attending school.

The Children's Home of Cincinnati.—On the 1st of January, 1874, there were 29 children in the institution. During the year there were 335 admitted. Of these, 67 have been permanently placed in country homes, 221 have been returned, after a longer or shorter period, to their parents or friends. 11 have died. This is the largest number of deaths that have ever occurred at the Home, during one year. 1 has been sent to the Infirmary, 1 to the Boys' Protectory, 4 to the Cincinnati Hospital, 3 ran away, 1 was committed to the House of Refuge, and 54 were remaining in the Home on the 1st of January, 1875.

On the 1st of January, 1875, the Home had been in operation for ten years. During that time the whole number of children that have been received is 1,678; the whole number that have been placed in country homes is 666. During the past year, 10 of these, who were among the first that were placed in homes, have attained their majority; several have married; and not a few are engaged in business and commending themselves to the respect and confidence of those among whom they live; several are teaching school, and nearly all of the rest have been attending school a suitable proportion of each year. The work has cost, during 1874, a trifle less than $8,000.00.

The Widows' Home, and Asylum for Aged and Indigent Women, situated at Mt. Auburn. The house and lot is valued at $70,000. During the year 1874 four widows were admitted and four died, making the entire number of inmates since its establishment 128. There are now 46 life residents in the Home. Since its organization 52 inmates have died in, and been buried from, the Home. The income of the year derived from the endowment fund, subscriptions, and donations has been in money $10,099.24. Donations have been made also of goods, provisions, etc., for the family. The cost of maintenance per inmate has been $140.

The managers received two bequests during the past year, one from the late A. M. Taylor of $5,000, and one from the late John Whetstone of $1,000.

Young Men's Christian Association, south-east corner of Sixth and Elm Streets. The building was originally opened as a hotel, called the Farlow House. In January, 1874, the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. decided to buy the perpetual lease, with privilege of purchase. Possession of the building was obtained on March 9th, and the skill of artisans of all trades was called in to renovate and rejuvenate the large five-story stone-front building. It is furnished in the most comfortable and elegant manner, every article having been contributed by the friends of the Association. In addition to the facilities afforded for the specific Y. M. C. A. work, the building has been thrown open for the meetings of religious, humanitarian, intellectual, and scientific societies in sympathy with the principles of the Association, and the following Societies now meet under the same roof: Ministerial Association, Young Men's Bible Society, Union Woman's Missionary Society, Woman's League, Woman's Centennial Commission, Popular Science Society, Executive Committee Harmonic Society, Mozart Choral Society, Excelsior Musical Society, Flower Mission, Fountain Society, German Y. M. C. A.

The social element in the Y. M. C. Associations is one of the recognized agencies by which the beneficent results of their organizations are accomplished. The Association procures situations for those who need them without charge. During the year 1874 there were 561 persons registered and 105 situations obtained. 21 temperance prayer-meetings have been held during the year, and 708 persons have signed the pledge. There are 2 parlor-croquet sets, 8 chess tables, and 32 checker tables in the amusement rooms. The reading-rooms and library are well stocked with standard and current literature. The present membership is 1,183, as follows: Active, 740; Associate, 180;

Sustaining, 251; Life, 12. Committees visit and distribute tracts and other religiouss work at the Cincinnati Hospital, Newport Barracks, County Jail, City Workhouse, and the station-houses of the city. The total attendance in the rooms for the year was 77,541; Registered visitors, 1,378; Religious papers and tracts distributed, 239,260; Religious meetings held in rooms, 452; Bible meetings, 50; Magazines and periodicals filed, 47,527; Free writing material donated, 1,639; Visits to sick by superintendent, 24. The receipts for 1874 were $7,326.99; Expenditures, $7,304.31.

A list of desirable boarding and lodging houses is kept at the rooms for the use of strangers and young men in search of such accommodations.

Home of the Women's Christian Association. No. 100 Broadway. The object of this Association is to look after the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of women—especially young women who are dependent upon their own exertion for support. Any woman may become an active member of this Association by paying one dollar annually, and any person a life member by paying twenty dollars, or a patron by paying one hundred dollars at any one time.

A boarding-house has been opened for about six years, managed by the Association, and the scale of prices for board regulated according to the wages received and the kind of room selected.

There is a Young Ladies' Branch who conduct an Industrial School, into which any girl or woman they may think suitable is admitted. The average daily attendance in this department is 25.

Nearly 700 garments were made during 1874. A standing committee of ladies examines each week the finished garments before they are sent home. At the recent Industrial Exposition in this city the work from this department took the silver medal for the best needlework.

The Sewing School has been a success in so far as regards the object for which it was started—the training of women in all branches of needlework whereby they may earn a livelihood. During the Summer months the Flower Mission—an organization of ladies for the distribution of flowers to the poor—furnish the visiting committees of the Women's Christian Association with flowers, which they in turn distribute in the hospitals and jails.

The Fatherhood of Priests of the Monastery of St. Francis, on Vine Street between Liberty and Green, give daily gratuitous instruction to 1,000 poor children in the schools connected with their Churches.

The Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, on Fourth Street, immediately west of the Grand Hotel, was planted here in 1858, and is a branch of the Order founded forty years ago by Miss Catharine Macaulay, of Dublin. Its objects are the visitation of the sick and afflicted, the instruction and aid of poor distressed girls, visits to prisons, hospitals, etc. The Sisters here, of whom there are but thirty-three, visit and help twenty-four poor families every week. There are more than fifty children within the walls of the convent to be fed, clothed, and educated.

The Convent of Notre Dame, upon Sixth Street, provides gratuitous instruction for a very large number of children and young girls. The remaining Catholic education of the city is given by Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods and the different parochial schools, of which last there are 106 in all. The total number of Catholic children of both sexes educated at these establishments is 16,165.

The Convent of St. Francis of the Poor, on the north-west corner of Lytle and Third Streets, keeps up hospitals for the poor in Banks Street, in Covington, and organizes them in every district their money will permit.

The Hebrew General Relief Association meets every Sunday morning in Covenant Hall, at the corner of Fifth Street and Central Avenue. It has been in existence for thirty years, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions of about $10,000 a year. From this the pressing wants of poor Israelites are supplied with money, free rentals, and in Winter with donations of coal, flour, and groceries.

Cincinnati Homœopathic Free Dispensary, corner of Seventh and Mound Streets, for the year ending December 31st, 1874, afforded medical and surgical aid as follows: Number of patients, 1,369; number of prescriptions, 5,865; out-door visits, 747. In the eye and ear department the number of cases treated was 825; number of treatments, 4,002; and of operations, 120. The whole number of patients was 2,194; whole number of prescriptions, 9,867.

Dispensary of the Medical College of Ohio. This institution has a free dispensary at their building on Sixth Street, between Race and Vine Streets. The number of patients who received prescriptions and medicine free during the past year numbered between 5,000 and 6,000.

The Young Men's Bible Society, No. 176 Elm Street, was established about thirty years ago. The Society distributes Bibles in private houses, prisons, asylums, and other places, free of charge. They put a Bible in every room of each hotel in the city.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Board of Health.—The office of this Board is in the City Buildings, and it governs the workings of the District Physicians, of whom there is one in each Ward, treating the sick gratuitously with medicines furnished in accordance with a certain tariff. The Sanitary Police, the Milk and Meat Inspectors, are also under its orders. In periods of epidemics, which are, however, rare, the powers of the Board are extended. The tables of mortality show that Cincinnati is the healthiest city in the Union, the deaths being only a fraction over 18 in the 1,000.

The Cincinnati Fire Department.—This department of the City Government has long been recognized as the most efficient in the United States. It was originally in the hands of volunteer companies, but as they gradually became disorganized, the City Council, under the lead of Mr. James H. Walker, of the Fifth Ward, resolved upon the present system. Mr. Abel Shawk, a mechanic of Cincinnati, had just invented the steam fire-engine, and in spite of much opposition, the Council adopted it for the use of the city. This valuable adjunct to the preservation of life and property was, therefore, invented and first employed here. The organization, as it now exists, is based upon an Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed in April, 1873, and vesting the control of fire departments in cities of the first class in a board of five Fire Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, holding office for five years, one member retiring annually. The board meets twice a month. The Act also provides that the fire-alarm telegraph shall be under the control of the Commissioners, and that the Chief Engineer shall be the Superintendent. The total receipts on a tax of 1.30 mills on the Duplicate, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, was $274,731.08; and the expenses, $271,054.74. Inclusive of the Chief Engineer, the force now consists of 151 officers and men, divided into 19 companies, 4 hook and ladder companies, fuel and supply wagons, and the fire-alarm telegraph corps. The department possesses 20 steam fire-engines, 6 hook and ladder trucks, 84 splendid horses, and there are 28,550 feet of hose manufactured by the department. There are also in use portable fire-extinguishers—one at each station. The facilities for water-supply are excellent. There are in all 286 cisterns, with an average capacity of 800 barrels each, and 673 fire-plugs. There are 228 miles of fire-alarm

THE NIGHT ALARM

telegraphic lines, and 185 signal boxes; and the head-quarters, over the engine-house near the corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, are equipped with the most improved repeaters and registers. During the year 1874, 313 alarms were struck from the Central Telegraph Office. The total loss on buildings and their contents was $582,089.63, of which $297,933.43 was covered by insurance. No public city celebration is now considered complete without a parade of the firemen, or a trial-test of the height to which the engines can throw water.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Post-office.—The Cincinnati Post-office forms one of the departments of the United States Government Building upon Fourth and Vine Streets. Its front upon Vine Street is 150 feet, on Fourth Street, 80 feet, of sawn freestone, three stories high, and of a Roman Corinthian style of architecture. The space allotted to the Post-office is wholly inadequate to the demands of the business transacted and the new buildings already begun on Fifth Street will not be too large for the department. The offices of the Postmaster, the Assistant Postmaster, the Cashier, and the Chief Clerk, the Money-order and the Registry Bureau are up-stairs, in a long room opposite the United States Treasury offices. The offices of the Superintendent of Mails and of Carriers are down-stairs, in the basement. There are 36 clerks, 5 of whom are ladies, employed in the office, 63 carriers, and 105 postal clerks are engaged upon the Railways in making up and distributing Cincinnati postal matter. The office is open from 7.30 A. M. to 12 midnight. There are in the city several deliveries a day, some carriers making 4, some 3, some 2, and some only one trip, according to business and distance. There are 241 drop boxes attached to the city lamp-posts, and 1,100 delivery boxes rented to business and professional men, in the eastern and southern front of the building under cover of the portico. The average number of mail letters received in the city during the past year has been 27,000 daily, of drop letters, 6,000, with an average weight *per diem* of 430 pounds. The average of daily papers sent out is 192,114 pounds a week. About 400 dead letters a week are sent to Washington, and about 300 advertised; but the Exposition adds tens of thousands to these numbers. There are 161 distributing boxes for the daily papers, and 160 for the weeklies. The employees are engaged 8 hours in the 24.

THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

In the postal year ending 31st August, 1874, no less than 10,211,100 stamps were sold, of the value of $255,728.00. Of stamped envelopes there were also sold 2,901,000; of postal cards, 1,900,000; the total value of all being $346,029.00. In the same year $4,654,923.53 were either paid into or paid out of the Money-order Department, and 103,068 registered letters sent through the mails. The number of letters delivered in the city was 7,101,520. The number of drop letters collected from the street boxes was 3,236,863; of postal cards, 520,008; of newspapers, 275,244; the total thus being 3,620,100. The number of letters delivered at the post-office was 1,062,346. The total mail matter originating at Cincinnati was of the weight of 3,009,420 pounds, and the estimated weight for distribution at other offices, 5,500,000 pounds. The net earnings during the same period were $359,864.17.

These figures are some indication of the importance of the city as a distributing point, and it must be remembered that they do not include the business of a similar character carried on under recent legislation by the several express companies.

The Custom House, in the Government Buildings, at the south-west corner of Fourth and Vine, has been an important item in the city affairs since Cincinnati was declared a port of entry, in 1871. A very large amount of European goods are still imported through New York, but a large and increasing business is done here. In the year ending 1st January, 1874, the total value of goods entered and withdrawn for consumption at this port was $676,544, upon which $278,719.85 duties were collected; the increase over 1873 being $17,972 in value, and $5,114.22 in duties.

The United States Government Building. (See Frontispiece.) The new Custom-house, Post-office, and Court-house now being erected, occupies one-half of the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Walnut, and Main Streets. The building will be 354 by 164 feet, four stories in height above ground, exclusive of the attics and roof stories. Below ground is a basement, 14 feet high, and a sub-basement, 10 feet, furnished with light and air from an area 12 feet wide running entirely around the building. The entire first story will be occupied by the Post-office department—rooms for the Postmaster, Cashier, Money-order office, vaults, etc., being located at the ends of the building, while the central portion forms one vast business room, 132 by 225 feet, which, in addition to the usual complement of side windows, has a large portion of its ceiling of glass, making a sky-light 63 by 220 feet. Above the first story the building takes the form of a hollow square,

with the court of the same area as the Post-office sky-light—63 by 220 feet. A corridor 14 feet wide faces on this court and furnishes communication with the various rooms, all of which have an exterior frontage. These rooms—about fifty in number—give business accommodation for the Custom-house, United States Courts, Internal Revenue, and other officers of the Civil Government, and vary in size from the private office, 14 by 20 feet, to the magnificent court-rooms, 41 by 64 feet.

The exterior is designed in the Renaissance style—of four superimposed orders. The principal façade, 354 feet long, is divided into center and corner pavilions, connected by receding bays, while the end façades have corner pavilions only, connected by receding bays. The pavilions are strongly marked by porticoes, with full, detached columns, and the divisions rendered more effective by large dormers and prominent roof-lines at the corners, while the center pavilion terminates in an attic of two stories, and high, towering roof, 170 feet from the ground. The windows—liberal in size and simple in form—are kept entirely subordinate to the orders which form the decorative features of the façades. The lines are generally rigid, and the openings square at head, except in the crowning story, where arched openings give a very pleasing termination. The orders are very originally treated in the first story. The pilasters and columns, placed on a high pedestal, are rusticated, and, by an ingenious introduction of the triglyph into the capitals, the characteristics of the Doric order are given with a decidedly new effect. This rusticated order, with its re-enforcement of piers, forms an appropriate and massive substructure, on which the other and lighter orders rest. These upper orders are a modified Ionic in the second story, and Composite in the third and fourth; the whole, at a height of 95 feet from the ground, surmounted by a modillion cornice of ornamental detail.

The exterior walls are to be of granite, the basement and stylobate from the red-granite quarries of Middlebrook, Mo., and the superstructure from quarries at Fox Island, Me., furnished under a contract with the Bodwell Granite Company. The interior construction will be of a strictly fire-proof character, as in other first-class Government buildings, with partitions of brick, and floors of iron beams and brick arches.

Among the largest, as well as finest, of the new public buildings, with its grand proportions and massive material, it will be a magnificent contribution to the architectural attractions of the city, and may justly be a source of pride to its inhabitants.

To complete this building will cost, exclusive of the site, not far from $3,000,000, and the expectation is that it will prove equal to the growth of Cincinnati for several years to come. It is so planned, however, that additions may be made in harmony with the design.

The Exposition Buildings.—The Exposition of the present year is the sixth in regular annual series. The buildings are upon Elm Street, fronting Washington Park, and—not including the Art Hall, built in the Park itself and connected with the main buildings by a bridge across the street—cover 3½ acres of ground and have 7 acres of space for exhibiting. The Exposition has always opened in the first

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

week of September and been closed in the first week of October. The railways run special trains, and special arrangements for reduced fares to and from Cincinnati are made all over the country. Music is provided every afternoon and evening, and three times a week there are special floral displays. The admission is 25 cents; for children, 15 cents. The total attendance by single admissions for the several years is as follows: For 1870, 315,120; for 1871, 415,052; for 1872, 633,227; for 1873, 501,102; for 1874, 487,704.

The Chamber of Commerce.—The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce are now temporarily at 22 Fourth Street, between Walnut and Main. It was organized in 1839. It is an association of merchants who, for the convenience of business, find it of advantage to own a common room for transactions in trade. The members last year numbered 1,132; and the receipts were $25,670. Much benefit is de-

rived from the settlement by the board of commercial misunderstanding between members.

The Board of Trade.—There are more than five hundred members of the Board of Trade who meet daily in their rooms, at 122 Vine Street, opposite the Burnet House. It was founded in 1868. The chief subjects discussed by them are matters pertinent to manufactures, railroads, river navigation, transportation, and taxation. Their compilation of local statistics is of extraordinary value, as both the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce are ready at all times to receive and consider, and if advisable support, any recommendation or project for the common good.

The Mechanics' Institute.—This is one of the oldest institutions of Cincinnati, having been incorporated in 1829. The building is upon Vine and Sixth Streets, fronting each way. The style is Gothic, 90 feet on Vine by 75 on Sixth. The entire height is 100 feet. It contains a library and reading-room. In the School of Design, upon the upper floors, 223 students are enrolled, and prizes are given for proficiency. The several departments are the Mechanical, the Architectural, and the Artistic, including Free-hand Drawing, Designing and Ornamentation, and Drawing from the life, etc. The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce and the Mechanics' Institute are the bodies from which the Managers of the Annual Exposition are chosen.

The Newspapers.—Cincinnati possesses five daily morning papers and three evening. The *Gazette*, at the corner of Vine and Fourth, is published every day except Sundays; the *Enquirer*, on Vine Street, between Sixth and Seventh, every day; and the *Commercial*, on the corner of Fourth and Race, every day. The German *Volksblatt*, at 269 Vine Street, and the German *Volksfreund*, on the south-west corner of Vine and Longworth Streets, every day. All these papers issue a weekly, and the *Gazette* a semi-weekly also. In politics the *Gazette* is Republican, the *Enquirer* and the *Volksfreund* Democratic, the *Commercial* Independent, and the *Volksblatt* what is called Liberal. The afternoon papers are the *Times*, Republican, printed on Third Street, between Walnut and Vine; the *Star*, neutral, at 230 Walnut Street; and the new paper, the *Neue Freie Presse*, on the north-east corner of Canal and Vine. Weekly editions are also issued. The *Commercial* is owned by a private company; the *Gazette*, the *Volksblatt*, and the *Times* are owned by incorporated companies; the *Enquirer* and the *Volksfreund* by private shareholders. In addition to these there are also published in Cincinnati 42 weeklies, 4 of which are

German; 21 monthlies, including 1 German; and 1 quarterly. These are devoted to some special object, or conducted in the interest of some one or other of the various Church organizations.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's offices are upon the corner of Fourth and Vine Streets, opposite the Post-office. The building is five stories high. The basement is used for the batteries and the store-rooms; the ground-floor for the receiving and general office; the second and third floors are rented for law offices, etc.; the fourth floor is used for the book-keepers, for the commercial news department, and for a social room for the officers; the fifth is exclusively the operating room. The office is busy all night, but no messages are received after the press reports are all in, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-three years ago there were only 2 operators employed, with little to do; now there are 175 employees constantly engaged. The messages are transmitted in the Morse character, and read by sound. The instruments used are the quadruplex, transmitting two messages simultaneously each way, and the duplex, one each way; 64 wires run into the office. The business done is heavier in the Winter than the Summer, the Congressional reports for the press alone adding about 15,000 words a day. May is a good month to take an average, and last May, calculating the average message at 30 words, 189,377 messages were sent and received in the office. Of these 98,893 were private local business, the remainder consisting of press reports, commercial news, and the business of the company. During the same month, 1,384,898 words were received for the press here. The calculation of the average message at 30 words includes the address, date, and signature, which are not charged. Thirty words a minute can be received for the press, and the operators employed for this service are paid 25 per cent higher than others. Their work varies; the Beecher trial, for instance, some days caused the transmission of from 15,000 to 16,000 words more than usual. The operators belong to a Society limited to 1,500 members, the head-quarters of which is in New York. On the death of any member $1 each is collected from the survivors and paid to the heirs. It has been in existence for nearly seven years, and seventy-five assessments have been made.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office is upon Third Street, between Vine and Walnut. The company uses the Morse system for short messages, and the automatic for long. The

latter is said to be capable of receiving 1,700 words a minute. By the process the characters of the Morse alphabet are printed in Prussian blue by the agency of steel upon chemically prepared paper. The company supplies the American Press Association. There are 12 employees in the office.

The American District Telegraph Company has its office on Sixth Street, near Vine. It employs 8 messengers and 2 policemen, who are furnished at a moment's notice. There are 110 signal boxes in the city connected by telegraph with the central office, all contained in an area extending from Pike Street east to Central Avenue west, and from Pearl Street south to Eighth Street north. The signal boxes are rented at $2.50 per month. Within the area named, 20 cents is charged for a messenger, and for longer distances in proportion. For the services of a policeman 15 cents is charged for every half hour.

The City and Suburban Telegraph Association has its offices at 122 Fourth Street, between Race and Vine. It was incorporated in 1873, with a capital of $100,000. The company constructs private lines connecting the city with the suburbs, and factories, etc., with city offices or private houses. Of these there are now 32 lines, with 27 miles of poles and 250 miles of wire, and 128 instruments in operation. The company also manages the police and city telegraph. In this department there are 32 miles and 17 instruments, connecting the Mayor's residence, the Hospital, the Workhouse, the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and the ten different Police Stations. In 1874 69,000 telegrams were sent in this department; 16,425 were for the benefit of reporters. The rent of the instruments is from $10 to $200 a month, according to size and business.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Adams Express Company's offices are upon Fourth Street, between Walnut and Vine, upon the south side. Forty-five messengers run by rail and steamboat from and into the office. There are 98 local employees, 44 horses, and 23 wagons, in constant use. The Company connects with all the principal cities and towns in the Union. In the money department of the Cincinnati office of this company the Money Clerk not infrequently handles from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 a day, and in the season when the crops are moved the actual average is over $1,000,000 a day.

The American Express Company's offices are at 118 West Fourth Street, between Vine and Race. There are 38 office employees,

including those employed in city delivery, 30 messengers running in and out upon the cars or river, 27 horses, and 16 wagons.

The United States Express Company's offices are at No. 122 West Fourth, between Race and Vine. The room describes an L, with two entrances—one of which is on Race Street. There are 63 employees, 28 horses, and 16 wagons. This Company runs, in connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., to California and Europe, and has 5,000 offices of its own in the United States.

These latter Companies—the United States and the American—have a joint Mutual Beneficial Aid Society, composed exclusively of the employees thereof, and in operation since 1869. During the past six years the Society has lost 124 members by death, and has paid to the representatives of said deceased the sum of $242,094—an average of $1,984.38 on each decease, with annual cost to members of $21 per annum. There are 3,200 members at present.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The University of Cincinnati, an imposing building, fronting upon the Hamilton Road and Elm Street, is now ready for active work, although the two wings are yet incomplete. The first term of

THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

THE HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

the University dates from September 27, 1875. The University is free to both sexes residents of Cincinnati; but students from elsewhere are received upon the payment of $60 a year for a full course, or $30 for a single study. The University is endowed by the estate left by the late J. M'Micken, and its system embraces, in languages, science, and special branches, all the best features of the most renowned European universities. There are Chairs in Mathematics, Astronomy, and Civil Engineering, in Physics and Chemistry, in Ancient Languages and Comparative Philology, in History and Philosophy, and instruction is given in German and French, and the degrees of Bachelors of Arts, of Science, and of Civil Engineering, are conferred.

The School of Design, at present in the College Building, on Walnut Street, opposite the Gibson House, is a department of the Cincinnati University, and has been in active operation some years. Drawing from the antique, painting in oil and water colors, wood carving, and designing in patterns for the ornamental and industrial trades, are the chief branches taught.

The Law School has its Lecture Room in the same building, and is also connected with the University. Lectures are given daily from the Wednesday nearest the 15th October until the 15th day of the following April.

The Observatory, formerly on Mount Adams, with its telescope, etc., has been transferred to Mount Lookout, about six miles from the city. A site containing 4 acres has been obtained.

The Hughes High School, upon Fifth Street, opposite Mound, owes its name to Thomas Hughes, who, by his last will, dated December, 1826, left his property for a high school. It is part of the public-school system of the city. Its district embraces that part of the city west and south of a line drawn from the Ohio River up Central Avenue to Clark Street, and thence west on Clark Street. The school was built in 1853, at a cost of $23,375. It has eleven rooms, and the attendance last year was 444. One gold and one silver Ray medal are annually awarded.

The Woodward High School, on Franklin Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, was founded by the late William Woodward, and embraces in its district that part of the city east of the line bounding Hughes, for which see above. It was begun in 1854 and finished in 1867, and cost $51,230. The number enrolled last year was 427. The pupils enter these two high schools either by promotion from the intermediate or after an examination. A gold and silver medal is annually conferred upon the two leading students.

THE WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

The High Schools are an important factor in forming the character of thousands, as but few are able to prosecute their studies at a college. Hence the curriculum adopted is large, and so varied that, in some departments at least, it must be of the greatest advantage to all. Mathematics are thoroughly taught; and in the languages, sufficient instruction is given in Latin, French, and German, to enable the pupil either to matriculate at college, or to extend his training by himself in the intervals of a busy commercial or professional life. Later in life the difficulties attendant upon the acquisition of the languages are vastly increased by the natural distaste felt for the drudgery of the rudiments. In the High Schools these are overcome, and a foundation laid upon which, at any period, pleasantly to build the superstructure of deeper scholarship.

The Intermediate Schools, of which there are four in the city, form the links between the district and high schools. The average number of pupils in daily attendance last year was 3,405.

The District Schools, not including the colored, are twenty-six in number, and open free of charge to all children of school age resident in the district. There are in all 457 rooms in actual use. The number of pupils registered last year was 22,561, and during the year 5,549 were withdrawn. The average daily attendance was 16,650, and 422 teachers were employed. The average expense for each student was $1.41.

The Normal School had, during the last year, a daily average of 266 pupils in five rooms and under five teachers. Of the teachers of the public-schools in the city, 82 are graduates of the normal.

The Colored Schools in the city are, 4 district, 2 intermediate, and 1 high-school. The attendance, 1,004 in the district, and 70 in the intermediate and high-school.

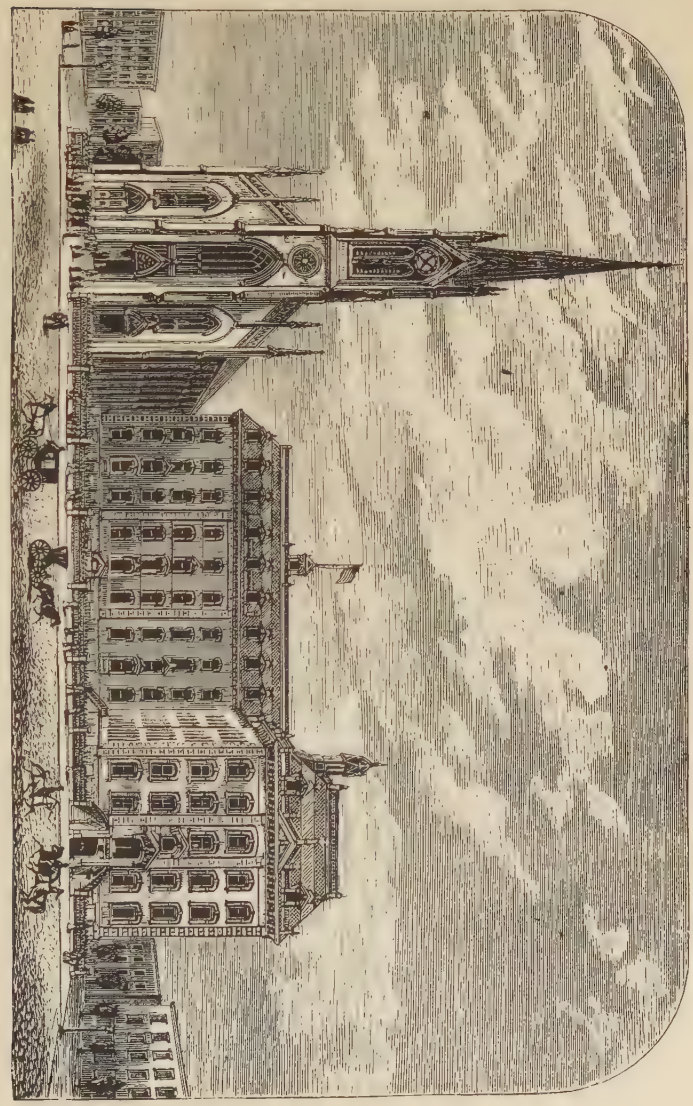
Night Schools for all ages are opened for five Winter months; the attendance last year was 4,075.

The total expenditure for schools for 14 months ending August 31, 1874, was $705,165.18. Regular meetings of the Board of Examiners are held every month, except July and August, on the Tuesday next preceding the second Thursday, at the School Office in the Public Library.

St. Francois Xavier College, Sycamore Street, is incorporated, and managed by the Jesuit Fathers. Its library and museum are very large and valuable. The college is very wealthy, and the number of students large. The course of study embraces theology, history, general literature, and science.

The Seminary of Mount St. Mary's is the great Catholic college on the Western Hills. It is beautifully situated, and commands a very extensive view. Its theological library is unrivaled, and the learning of the priests who direct the instruction celebrated—most of them finished their education in Rome. Very many priests have graduated from this seminary.

The Lane Theological Seminary, upon East Walnut Hills, springs from a donation of $4,000 made in 1828 by Ebenezer Lane. The Rev. Mr. Kemper and his sons added sixty acres of land, and large subscriptions being received from other States—principally from New York—the present college was built. The grounds are planted with shade-trees and evergreens, and the situation is singularly healthy. The course of study occupies three years, and embraces Biblical



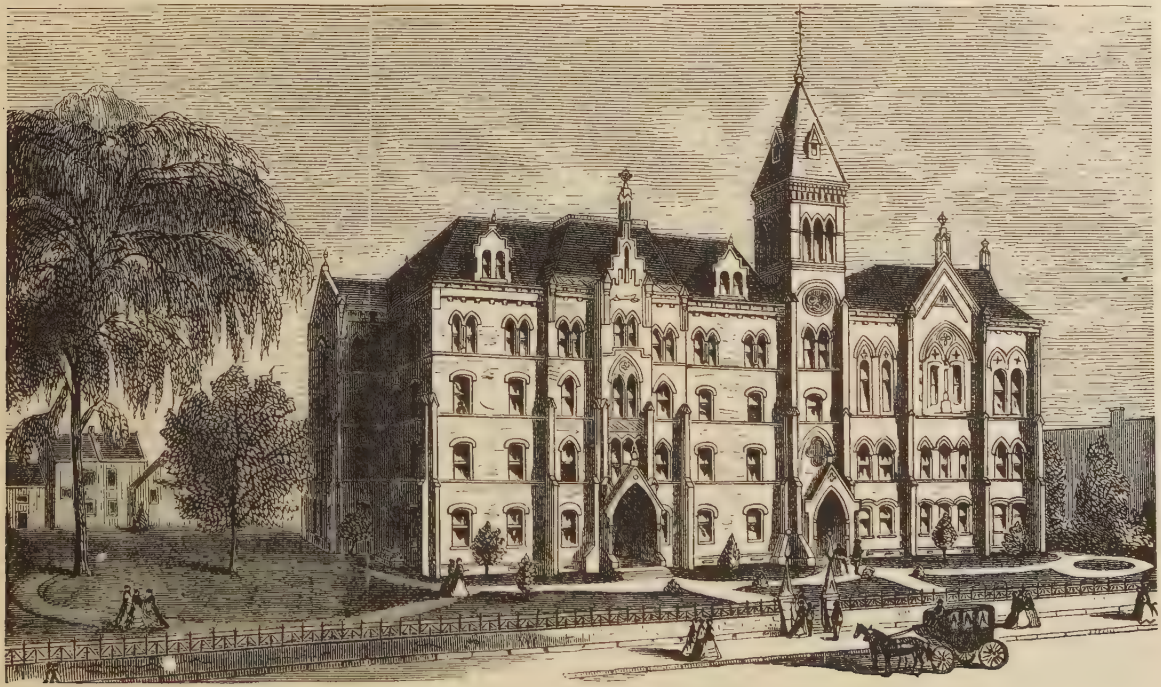
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER CHURCH AND COLLEGE.

literature, systematic theology, Church history, and pastoral work. Candidates must present testimonials proving them to be members of some Church, and possessed of competent talents and general education.

The Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute is upon the hill of that name north of the city, of which it commands a magnificent view. It was organized by the Rev. E. A. Crawley, for the higher education of young ladies. Examinations are held each session. Scientific apparatus are liberally supplied. There is a good library, and a reading-room supplied with magazines and newspapers.

The Cincinnati Wesleyan College for Young Women is on Wesley Avenue, between Court and Clark Streets. It was founded in 1842, and kept open until 1866. Under a new charter the building was erected on the present site, and the college reopened in Sept., 1868. Since that time a daily average of 230 pupils have attended. It is 180 feet long, 90 wide, 4 stories high, and covered with a Mansard roof. The building cost $135,000, and the lot is valued at $90,000. One-third of the building is devoted to instruction, the remainder fitted up with dormitories, corridors, drawing rooms, etc. There are three departments of instruction—primary, academic, collegiate—embracing a thorough classical and scientific course. Instruction is given in modern languages, sciences, music, art, book-keeping, besides the usual branches of a liberal education. It has a pretty lawn in front

THE CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE—THE CHAPEL.



THE CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

THE CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE—THE ART HALL.

and upon the southern wing. Besides the view of the edifice showing the east front, the illustrations show an interior view of the Chapel, which will seat 500 persons, and of the Art Hall, in which is Academy of Design.

Commercial Academies. There are several of these establishments in the city—two on Fourth Street near Vine, one on Walnut Street, and others. Book-keeping, telegraphy, penmanship, arithmetic, and, in fact, nearly every thing necessary to enable a young man to enter business, is taught. In some of these places there are miniature business houses where business is transacted, sales made cash banked, etc., with all the solemnity of real life.

The Jewish College, in great measure for the education of Rabbonim, will soon be added to the educational advantages of the city, and will be in connection with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The Israelites of this city have already subscribed $35,000 and contributions of $1,000 a year, and twenty subscription books are now open in as many cities of the Union. The College will be built as soon as $160,000 are subscribed for the building and sinking fund. The revenue will be derived from an annual payment of $1 from each member of every congregation that joins the Union. Sixty-five congregations have already joined.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Medical College of Ohio.—On Sixth Street, between Vine and Race Streets. It is almost exclusively to the *fifty-five years'* effort on the part of the Medical College of Ohio that Cincinnati stands to-day in the front rank of medical centers.

There are few, if any, medical college buildings in the United States—certainly none in the West—so conveniently and commodiously arranged for medical instruction as the Medical College of Ohio. The two grand amphitheaters are not surpassed in this country in size and acoustic properties; and the interior arrangements of chairs, demonstration tables, light, etc., are perfect in every regard. The old Dispensary Hall, now the waiting-room for students, a large chamber on the second floor, is ample enough to seat four hundred students, and is most suitably adapted to the purpose for which it will be devoted. The present building was erected on the ground formerly occupied by the old building—ground now consecrated to medical instruction for more than half a century The chief advantage of this site for a medical college building is its central location, near every public structure—as the Post-office, libraries, express offices, markets, theaters, many of the churches, and all the principal centers of business and trade—being within five minutes' walk.

The Faculty, in view of the remarkable growth of the school, and to still further enlarge the means of instruction, have established a voluntary graded system, which is intended to take effect the ensuing session. The following arrangement of studies has, after mature deliberation, been decided on: First year: Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry; second year: Anatomy, Surgical and Practical, Practical Physiology, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine, and Surgery; third year: Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Ophthalmology, Clinical Medicine, and Surgery.

At the end of each term examinations will be held in these departments, and certificates of proficiency will be given to those who are qualified.

Students taking the voluntary graded course will be required to pay the full fee of $40 each session. This fee is to include the examinations and certificates.

To encourage medical students in the effort to obtain a more

thorough medical education, the Faculty propose to inaugurate the plan of continuous college instruction, which will, of course, be entirely voluntary. Students who enter on this course will be known as "College Pupils," and their studies will be directed, and their examinations conducted, by members of the Faculty in their respective departments. No student will be admitted to this course—unless a graduate in arts—until he has passed a satisfactory preliminary examination. The examinations for this class will be held annually, at the opening of the Preliminary Term in September. Fee, $100 per year, which includes all but the hospital tickets. The average attendance is about 300 students.

The Miami Medical College, on Twelfth Street, nearly opposite the Cincinnati Hospital, is amply provided with every thing necessary for medical teaching. The lecture-rooms, laboratory, and

THE MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE

dissecting-rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated. The Anatomical Museum is very extensive, containing normal and morbid anatomical preparations and models in wax, plaster, and papier-mache.

The cabinet of Materia Medica has lately been increased, and large additions made to the laboratory and the departments of Practical Chemistry, Toxicology, and Microscopy. The dissecting-rooms open in October, in charge of the Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator. The Recitative and Demonstrative Session begins on the 15th of March, and lasts three months. It includes demonstrations and lectures on anatomy and obstetrics, surgical operations, and special lectures, and is, virtually, a prolongation of the Winter Session. Clinical lectures are given at the hospital.

The following is the scale of fees. Students are expected to arrange for the payment of fees within the first two weeks of the term: Matriculation fee (annually), $5; Regular Lecture Term, $40; Reading and Recitation Term, $20; Both Lecture and Recitation Terms, $50. Graduates of other schools who attend in this school with the expectation of graduation, will pay $20, and Matriculation fee, $5. Graduation fee, $25; Demonstrator's ticket, $5; Hospital ticket, $5; Alumni and third-course students of this institution, free.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and produce satisfactory evidence of having studied medicine for three years, and testimonials of good moral character. He must have attended two courses of lectures, the last of which shall have been in this school, and must pass a satisfactory examination by the Faculty.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, on George Street, between John and Smith Streets. The College occupies a new building, which for comfort and convenience, and general adaptation for all the purposes of a medical college, is unexcelled. A lecture-room in the form of an amphitheater occupies the whole of the ground-floor. A laboratory well supplied with apparatus, and a large museum, are features of the institution.

It is the policy of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery to place the price of tuition at as low a rate as possible. It maintains that the true method of elevating the profession is to do away, as far as is consistent with the expense of proper teaching, with pecuniary obstacles in entering the profession, and to place at a high standard the attainments necessary for graduation.

There are held each year two courses of lectures. Each course is a complete course by the Faculty.

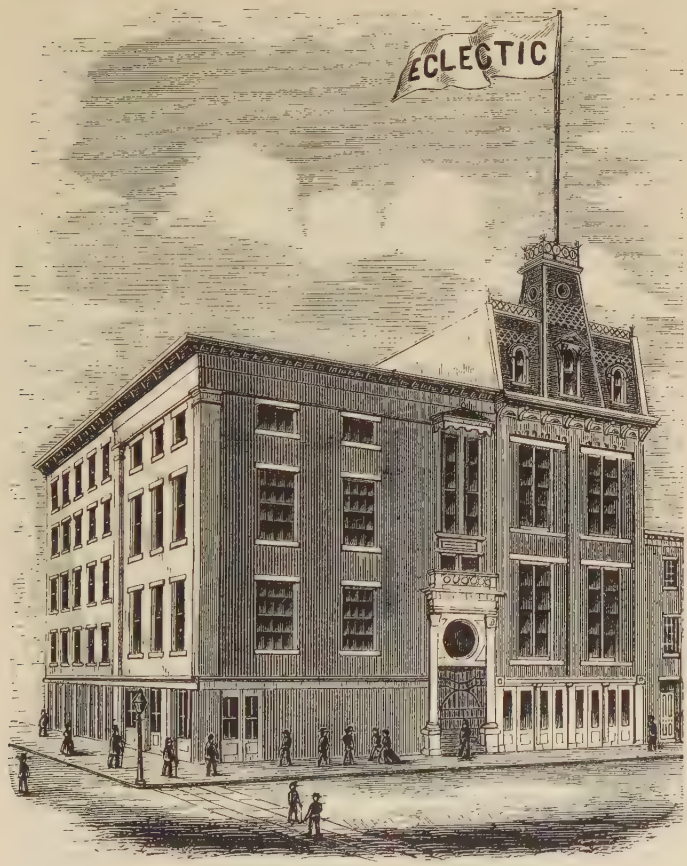
Fees—Professor's ticket, $25; Matriculation, $5; Demonstrator's ticket, $5; Hospital ticket, $5; Graduation fee, $25.

The Eclectic Medical Institute, on the north-west corner of Court and Plum Streets, has been in existence for thirty years, but

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

the present College was erected in 1871, on the site of the old. It contains a hall 30 by 70 feet and seating 300, Faculty rooms, chemist's rooms, an amphitheater, and a dissecting-room. The building is 38 by 90 feet. An average of 190 students are graduated yearly. The course of study embraces Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, Theory and Practice, Surgery, Anatomy and Obstetrics, and clinical instruction is given in the Cincinnati Hospital. The Winter Sessions begin on the 4th of October; the Spring, on the 1st of February. The

fees, including matriculation, tuition, and demonstrator's ticket, are $70; and a certificate of scholarship is issued for $125, entitling the holder to attend any number of courses previous to matriculation.



THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery, on College Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, gives the student every opportunity of becoming versed in scientific and practical dentistry. There are

chairs in Anatomy, Physiology and Histiology, Pathology and Therapeutics, Operative Dentistry, Hygiene and Microscopy, Chemistry, Clinical Dentistry, Mechanical Dentistry, and Practical Anatomy. In the operating rooms of the clinical department, at which one or more of the Faculty attend daily, each student is provided in the infirmary with a locked case or drawer for his instruments, and all materials and appliances for the infirmary are supplied gratuitously. The following is the scale of fees: Matriculation fee, $5; Professors' tickets for one session, $100, or for Winter and Spring terms, $130; Demonstrator's ticket (for Anatomy), $5; Diploma fee, $30.

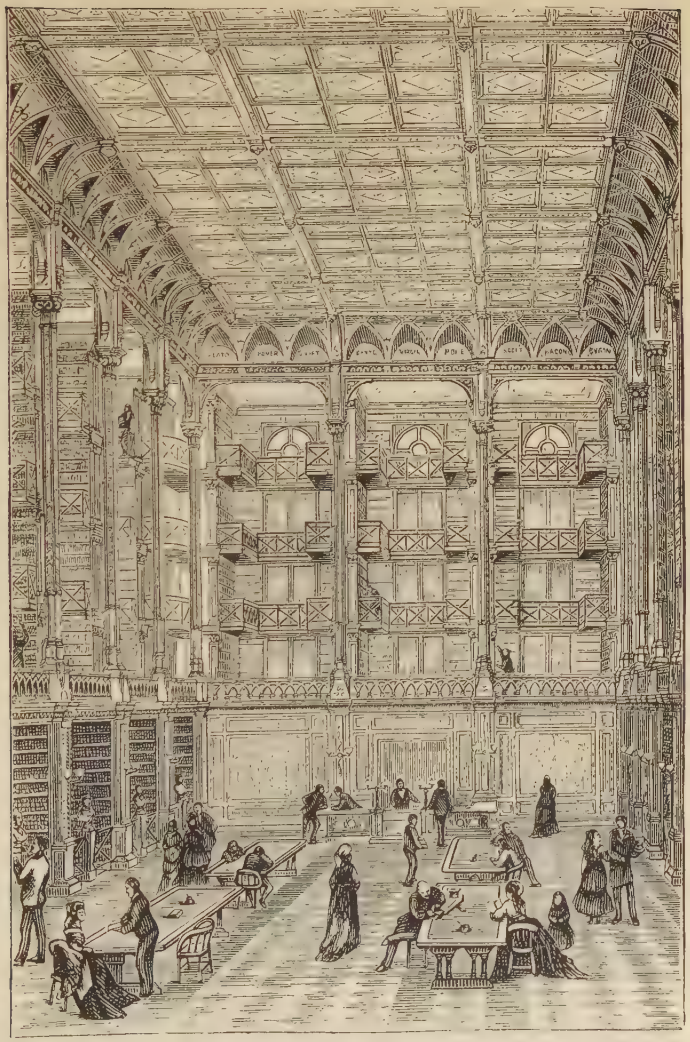
Candidates for graduation must have two full years of pupilage, part of which must be with a dental practitioner, and two complete courses of lectures in the Dental College.

Cincinnati Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, corner of Mound and Seventh Streets. Established in 1873. In the Winter of 1874 a large class of medical students availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the daily clinic. Nearly every possible variety of disease in this department was presented, and besides the clinical instruction given, a systematic course, consisting of over forty lectures on the eye and ear, was given. The Cincinnati Ophthalmic and Aural Institute is a Homœopathic institution. Office hours for pay-patients, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; for charity-patients, 2 o'clock daily.

The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, located at 195 West Fifth Street. The course of lectures commences in October of each year. 76 students attended in 1874. The instruction includes a practical laboratory course. The lectures consist of instructions in weighing and measuring, and their systems as authorized by the United States and British Pharmacopœia; and Specific Gravity. The manipulation of pulverization, filtration, solution, maceration, percolation, crystallization, the management of heat, the water, sand, and steam baths, the processes of evaporation and distillation described and illustrated by apparatus and diagrams. Prizes are given each year. Fees, Matriculation, $5.00; professors' tickets, each, $10; graduation fee, $10.

THE LIBRARIES.

The Public Library – a handsome stone-front and fire-proof building upon Vine Street, between Sixth and Seventh, is one of the finest and largest structures in the city, and complete in all its



INTERIOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

appointments. Almost unrivaled, however, as it now is, it sprang from very small beginnings. In 1844 small public-school libraries were scattered through the city; in 1855 these were collected and placed in the rooms of the Board of Education. In 1856 a partial union was effected with the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, and the books transferred to its shelves. It was in that year that the determination was reached to levy the legal tax of one-tenth of a mill for public-library purposes, and it was soon evident that the volumes would now outgrow their allotted space. In September, 1868, the purchase of the present lot, with the commencement of a building then intended for an opera-house, was consummated. The lot is 80 feet in front by 190 in depth, running back from

VESTIBULE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Vine Street to College Street. The price paid for the lot was $86,910, and when the Library was formally opened, on the 26th of February, 1874, the total cost of the building was $296,684.53. Since that time various improvements have been made, so that the grand total for site and Library is a little over $400,000.

The Library still preserves one feature of its origin, as it is governed by a committee of seven members appointed from the Board of Public Education.

On one side of the entrance hall is the Librarian's room, on the other the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Then, passing through a large and handsome delivery-room, the consulting and reading-room is reached. All round it, from the floor to the roof, run, tier above tier, large alcoves shelved for the books. Of these alcoves, there are 13 in the lower range and 20 in the four upper, thus making 93 in all. Up-stairs is the newspaper-room, in which 178 journals, including 6 French and 30 German, are taken; the periodical-room, where 343 native and foreign periodicals are regularly taken; and still higher up the art-room, the office of the Superintendent of the Public-schools, and, yet higher, rooms for binding and other purposes.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The number of volumes in the Library in all languages and on all topics was, at the end of June last, 71,048, and among them a special collection of 4,000 medical works. During the last year 437,478 persons have visited the Library, not including an average of 600 who have daily attended the newspaper-room during the few months in which it has been opened. In the same period 292,621 volumes have been taken by book borrowers. The Library is open every day of the year from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and its services are performed by a Librarian, with a corps of 35 assistants, and 5 engineers and janitors. Its use is free to all residents, and its cost defrayed by a tax of one-

tenth of a mill on the dollar. The shelves of the Library are sufficient to contain 300,000 volumes.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association has its home in a large, handsomely frescoed room on the second story of the College Buildings, on Walnut Street, opposite the Gibson House. It was founded in 1835, and supported by a fee for membership of five dollars a year and the interest of an endowment fund. There are now 2,493 active members, and, adding the life and perpetual members, a total of 2,726. The number of bound volumes is 36,899, and the circulation during the year 1874 was 56,256. In the department allotted to periodicals and newspapers 105 of the former, and 163 of the latter, are subscribed for and on file. The room is ornamented with four portraits in oil, twelve pieces of statuary, medallions, and photographs. The Library is open every day of the week, Sundays included.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Other Libraries. The Law Library, in the Court-house, on Main Street, was founded in 1847, and contains 7,600 volumes. The Mechanics' Institute, in their reading-room on Sixth Street, near Vine, have about 2,000 volumes, and 60 periodicals are taken. The Philosophical and Historical Society has 4,500 bound volumes, and 12,000 pamphlets and unbound books.

THE MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Cincinnati Maennerchor is the oldest musical society in the city, organized June 24, 1857, by the union of the three then existing societies; namely, the Liedertafel, Saengerbund, and Germania. In 1859 the society was greatly strengthened by a union with the "Lese und Bildungs Verein," a German literary society, which, besides pecuniary aid, brought with it a library numbering 3,500 volumes; this has now been increased to about 5,000 volumes. In 1860 the opera "Czar and Zimmermann" was produced with but one female voice, that of the prima donna, inasmuch as the society was still what its name indicates, a male chorus. Immediately thereafter lady members were admitted, and Flotow's "Stradella" was given, and "Czar and Zimmermann" repeated with a mixed chorus. These operas were followed by "Freischutz," "Nachtlager auf Granada," "Massaniello," "La Dame Blanche," "Undine," and "Oberon." The operas "Zampa" and "The Poachers" were studied, but their production by the society prevented by the withdrawal of a number of the active members, who organized the Orpheus.

Since then the society has confined itself to the proper sphere of a choral organization, and has studied oratorio and the higher forms of German Volkslied.

The Orpheus.—The Orpheus originated in the contentions of the Maennerchor. On the 4th of April, 1868, a misunderstanding regarding the propriety of losing time and money in the production of operas culminated in the withdrawal of forty-five active members, and their resolution to organize a new musical society. The first step was followed by most decisive and energetic action, for within ten days the list of members numbered 255. Of these, 140 were passive and 115, including the orchestra, active members. The increase in passive members has been steadily kept up, and they now number over 600. At the last concert of the society, 112 active members participated; namely, 78 in the chorus, and 34 in the amateur orchestra.

The St. Cecilia Maennerchor.—In May, 1867, some disagreement in the choir of St. Mary's German Catholic Church, on the corner of Thirteenth and Clay Streets, resulted in its disruption and the formation of the St. Cecilia Maennerchor by the male members. These were twelve in number. The Society has lately admitted lady members, taken for the greater part from the various German Cath-

olic choirs. Its execution of the higher standard of mass music, in particular, is excellent.

The Germania Maennerchor.—Jealousies and contentions in the Maennerchor caused the withdrawal of eight members from that society in July, 1872. Relying solely upon their own ability, the double quartet organized the present Germania Maennerchor on July 25, 1872. The society which started out with eight voices, one passive member, and no funds, is become one of the most prosperous musical organizations in the city. Owing to a rule, stringently adhered to, to accept no members save in complete quartets with unexceptionable voices, the active members have not greatly increased in number, being now 16, but the passive list has grown from 1 to over 200.

In addition to these societies there are about a dozen in this city of minor importance. Among them are the Haru Gari, Druid, Odd-fellows, Turner, Swiss, and Helvetia Maennerchors, the Liedertafel, and Saengerbund.

The Harmonic Society is the leading choral organization in the city, and now numbers 300 active members. It was founded in 1859, and has formed the nucleus of the choirs of the May Musical Festivals. Some knowledge of music and the possession of a voice of some culture are requisite for active membership, but honorary members are admitted by a subscription of $5 per annum. The society practices at the Melodeon Hall, at north-west corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

The Cincinnati Orchestra was organized in 1872, and is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of classical music. In that year it gave its first series of concerts at Pike's Hall. Two of these were in the evening. The Orchestra then numbered 36 men; in 1873 it consisted of 40, and in 1874 of 47 men. The first season entailed a financial loss, but the managers persevered, and last season reimbursed them. The additions to the original ranks have been made from among the best musicians in the East, who have been induced to settle here. Concerts are given every season at Pike's Hall, and the members of the Orchestra are combined with the Thomas Orchestra for the May Musical Festival.

The Church Choirs.—Cincinnati is noted for the excellence of her choirs. The following are exceptionally good: the best is that of the Catholic Cathedral, on Plum near Eighth Street, and perhaps the next that of St. Francois Xavier, on Sycamore between Sixth and Seventh. The choirs of the Jewish Synagogue, at the corner of Eighth

and Plum, and of the Holy Trinity, on Fifth between Smith and Mound, and of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut Streets, are very excellent. The choir at St. Paul's Methodist Church is large and strong, and in many of the German churches "over the Rhine" the music is very good.

Conservatories of Music. There are two in Cincinnati—one on John Street, near Fourth, the other on Seventh Street, near Vine. A large corps of teachers are engaged in both establishments, and Cincinnati is very rich in musical schools and teachers of music of both sexes.

The Bands of Cincinnati are very numerous and well-trained. Several of the military companies possess one of their own, the Turnverein has one, and others are frequently formed by different societies in different parts of the city. The band stationed at the Newport Barracks is often called upon for service in the city. Three of the principal local bands are Brand's Reed Band, which originated with some of the members of the Cincinnati Orchestra, and the brass bands of Messrs. Currier and Seidensticker. During the last Summer these bands have played every week in the open air in the Burnet Wood's Park. They are chiefly relied upon for the music at the Exposition.

THE CLUB HOUSES.

The Cuvier Club of Cincinnati, at 202 West Fourth Street, sprang from a small association of gentlemen, and was thoroughly organized as a club in 1874. Its object is to preserve, protect, and increase the game and fish of Ohio, to enforce the laws concerning them, and to promote and advance field sports. Its officers are a president, 3 vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer. There are four hundred members, each paying an annual subscription of $10. The Club has two rooms, one for business meetings, and the other used as a club-room. There are also washing rooms and a closet containing lockers for such members as may desire one. The Club-room contains cases filled with beautifully stuffed, and in some instances very rare specimens of, game birds from Europe and America, the wild turkey, the grouse, and quail tribes, etc., being very fully represented. There are four cases containing 70 birds from Florida alone, and one case is filled with Ohio and Florida fish. The tables are covered with all the best English and American

sporting papers and the volumes of Congressional reports referring to Ornithology and Ichthyology.

The Phœnix Club, one of the handsomest in the West, has its rooms in its own building at the corner of Central Avenue and Court Street. It was founded on the 1st May, 1856, by an association of 30 members. Their rooms were then on Walnut Street, but in March, 1874, they moved into their present beautiful club-house, the cost of which was $60,000. There are two hundred members paying an annual subscription of $60 each. There are 12 large rooms, besides dressing-rooms, very richly furnished, comprising reading-rooms, supper-rooms, billiard-rooms, ball-rooms, and a library. Twenty-five foreign and domestic journals are taken, and during the Winter entertainments are given weekly. Ladies, the wives, sisters, and daughters of the members, are then admitted. A large hall, with a fine stage and a perfect collection of theatrical properties, is admirably adapted for music, opera, and dancing. The dressing-rooms are perfectly finished, and every thing arranged with the utmost attention to harmony and elegance.

The Allemania, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, is one of the prettiest clubs in the West. It was founded in December, 1849, by a few members, with but scanty accommodations. For some time the club-rooms were at the corner of Sixth and Main, but 12 years ago the members, now 200 in number, moved to their present quarters. Seven years ago the premises were repaired and ornamented, at a cost of $28,000. There are supper-rooms, billiard-rooms, ball-rooms, drawing-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and the ladies of the members' families are privileged visitors at all hours of the day, and find the club a pleasant resort in all seasons. A masquerade ball is given once a year, and the amateur dramatic and musical performances in the Melodeon Hall, the private theater of the club, are among the best in the city. The subscription is $3 a month, and $25 admission.

The Eureka, at the north-east corner of Walnut and Ninth Streets, was founded in 1867, and after a stay of some six months at the corner of Seventh and Gano Streets, established itself in its present quarters in 1868. The club-house is 75 feet fronting on Walnut Street and 108 on Ninth. It is four stories high. The ground-floor is let for business purposes, and the seven large and beautifully furnished rooms occupied by the club are devoted to dramatic, musical, and social reunions. The subscription is $36 a year. The club has a bowling-alley and billiard-rooms, and rooms excellently appointed for balls, reading-rooms, and suppers.

The Queen City Club temporarily occupies a room on the ground-floor of the Grand Hotel, but in about July, 1876, will move into its building now in course of erection at the south-west corner Seventh and Elm Streets. The Club is incorporated, and was organized in 1874. The authorized capital is $150,000, divided into shares of $250 each. There are now 435 members, and the number is limited to 500. New members must be proposed and seconded, their names posted on the bulletin board for 7 days, and then balloted for in the Board of Directors, of whom there are 15. Three black balls exclude. The members are very generally composed of the leading, most active, and intelligent gentlemen of Cincinnati, drawn from the upper ranks of commercial and professional society.

THE BOAT CLUBS.

The Cincinnati Boat Club was organized in 1872, and now numbers 18 active and 10 honorary members. Its boat-house—56 feet by 20—is in Newport, close to the Licking River Suspension Bridge. The Club owns one four-oared paper shell, 42½ feet long by 19½ inches wide, and five single cedar sculling boats. The Club practices, weather permitting, every evening.

The Americus Boat Club was organized in 1874. Its boat is kept at the Floating Bath-house, at the foot of Broadway. It is a four-oared paper shell, 41 feet long by 16 inches wide. There are 40 members.

The Dauntless Boat Club also keeps its boat—a four-oared cedar shell, 40 feet long by 18 inches wide, at the Bath-house. There are 12 members. During the season there are several races between the local Clubs and competitors from other cities and villages.

GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The Gymnasium, on Fourth Street, between Race and Vine Streets, was founded in 1853, and incorporated in 1859. It is a voluntary Association, having for its object the promotion of physical culture. Its government is controlled by a President and Board of Directors, elected by the members at large. The Gymnasium pos-

sesses an exercise hall 60 by 100 feet, with a ceiling 35 feet in height, thus forming one of the finest rooms for gymnastic purposes in the United States. This hall is furnished with all of the apparatus requisite in a first-class gymnasium. There are 17 large bath-rooms for the use of the members; also a reading-room. The actual number of members is 1,050. The price of admission for one year is $10. Strangers are invited to visit the establishment at any time from 8 A. M. till 10 P.M.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Turnverein of Cincinnati was founded in 1848, and its present hall, at Nos. 513 to 519 Walnut Street, between Allison and Mary Streets, built in 1859, at a cost of $35,000. It is three stories in height. The front rooms on the ground-floor are rented for business purposes; in the rear is the Turner Hall proper, or gymnasium, 53 feet in length by 48 in width. It is fitted out with parallel bars, swinging bars, and complete apparatus, so arranged that a sufficient space in the center is left for military drill. The gymnasts are divided into three classes: one, of 60 members, consisting of all over 18 years of age; their nights for exercise are Wednesday and Friday; one of 70 members, of youths between 14 and 18; and one of 220 children below 14, who may be trained every evening. On the second floor is

the German Theater, open on Sunday and Friday avenings from late in the Fall to early in the Spring. It is capable of seating 1,800 spectators, and is divided into Parquette, Dress Circle, and Gallery. During the Summer, and on other days of the week, it is used for concerts and other exhibitions. The third floor contains the Concert Room proper, and also rooms for business, for the directors, etc. Connected with the Turnverein is a Turner Cadet Corps, 60 strong, and drilling in the building; a Turner Band, of 18 instruments; and a Singing Choir, of 25 voices. There are 450 members—many of them honorary—and the fees of the paying members are 50 cents a month.

The Floating Bath is moored about 50 feet out in the river, at the foot of Broadway. It also serves as a boat-house, and there are bedrooms fitted up for the employees. The public swimming place is 40 by 85 feet, with 66 dressing rooms. The water itself is 20 by 70 feet, and 4½ feet deep. There are 10 separate bath-rooms, the water being 3¾ feet deep. The swimming school is 30 by 40 feet, with 14 dressing-rooms; the water itself is 20 feet square and 3¾ deep. A teacher is always in attendance. The price of a season ticket is $5; of a single bath, 15 cents. An average of nearly 700 bathe daily during the Summer months.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Temple, on the north-east corner of Third and Walnut Streets, is one of the finest buildings in the city. Its massy stone front extends 115 feet on its southern, and 66 feet on its western, flank. From base to roof it is 80 feet in height. Its style is Elizabethan Gothic. The lower story is let for business purposes, and upstairs there are numbers of handsome law offices. The front is divided by buttresses, 2 feet face and 8 inches in projection, running above the battlements. The windows to the Central Hall are 16 feet high, heavily mullioned, and surrounded by hoods of fine cut stone. The center of the west front is gabled, with a shield in the center, bearing a monogram. The main hall in the second story is designed for public assemblies, and is 51 by 120 feet, with an orchestra in the east end. The third story is occupied by the hall for the use of the several Lodges of the city, together with the Chapter, Council, and Encampment. The Chapter room proper is 51 feet square by 23 feet high. The furniture is of mahogany, with Gothic open panel-work on a rich

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

crimson satin ground; that of the Masonic hall bronzed, with blue satin. A new and beautiful organ has lately been built, and the hall is lighted by seven Gothic chandeliers of conspicuous beauty.

The Odd-fellows' Hall of Cincinnati is built upon their own property, on Fourth Street, on the north-east corner of Home. The building is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, and was built in 1871, at a total cost of $70,000, not including the grounds. The lower floors are occupied by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. On the third floor are three anterooms, a reception-room, and the Lodge-room. On this floor also is the red room, or degree-room. The furniture is very handsome—on the third floor, walnut; on the fourth, oak. The principal Lodge-rooms are 50 by 47½ feet, and beautifully furnished. The carpets and curtains, and every article of textile manufacture, were imported from Europe. The Odd-fellows, in the spirit of good fellowship, rent their rooms, upon evenings not required for their own purposes, to other Societies advocating kindred, if not similar, aims.

The offices of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., which are on the second floor of the building, are elegantly furnished *en suite*. They include the general counting room, the Agent's private offices, and the office of the Solicitors and other employees of the Company. This institution may be termed almost a Cincinnati one, on account of the large number of members it has in the community. In 1875 there were 3,000 members of the Company resident in the city. Its total receipts in Cincinnati amounted to

$250,000, and the dividends declared to the members was equal to 50 per cent. This agency was established in the year 1846, and they have been in the Odd-fellows' building since 1872.

THE ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

The Improved Order of Red Men, of which there are six tribes in Cincinnati, meets weekly, at their two halls, one on the north-west corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, the other on the south-east corner of Main and Court Streets.

The Heptasophs meet on the second and fourth Sunday evening of each month, at the Debolt Exchange.

The Independent Order of Benai Berith has five Lodges, and meet weekly, at their room, corner of Fifth Street and Central Avenue.

The Druids have nine Groves and Chapters, and meet weekly, at the hall on Court Street, between Main and Walnut.

The Sons of Temperance meet annually, semi-annually, and bimonthly, at Odd-fellows' Hall.

The Independent Order of Good Templars has four Lodges, and meets weekly, at the following points: On Thursday evening, at Templars' Hall, East Front Street; on Monday, at the

school-house on Seventh Street, east of Broadway; on Saturday, at the north-west corner of Eighth and Freeman Streets; on Thursday, at Ivy Lodge, south-east corner of Fourth and Vine Streets.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

THE military organizations of Cincinnati, organized under the State Statute providing for militia companies, are 7 in number. The law requires 40 men under arms for each; but most, if not all, the city companies exceed the prescribed limit.

Company B, the oldest, in the First Battalion of the Ohio National Guards, called the Lytle Grays, in honor of Major-General Lytle, killed at Chichamauga, was formed in August, 1868, and has drilled constantly ever since. Their drill night is Wednesday of each week. Their armory is at Nos. 357 and 359 Central Avenue.

Company C, "The Cincinnati Light Guard," was formed in 1868 as a company of the Zouave Battalion. It assumed its present name in 1872. It meets for drill every Monday night. Its armory is at the south-west corner Eighth Street and Central Avenue.

Company D, "The Queen City Guards," was formed in 1874. It meets for drill every Tuesday night. Its armory is at the south-west corner Eighth Street and Central Avenue.

Company E, "The Harrison Light Guards," was also formed in 1874. It meets for drill every Tuesday and Friday night. Its armory is at Harrison, Ohio.

The Sinton Cadets were formed last Spring. The corps is composed of pupils of the Intermediate and High Schools. The company meets for drill, under a competent instructor, every Tuesday and Friday evenings. The armory is at the south-west corner Eighth Street and Central Avenue.

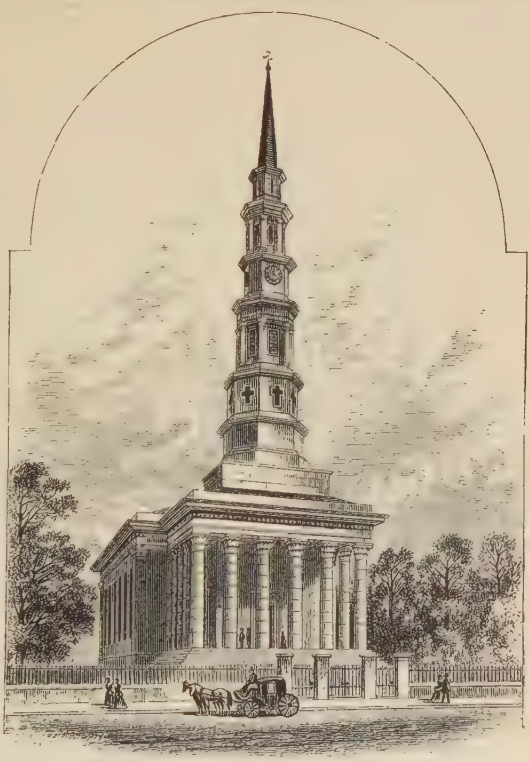
The Cincinnati Jaeger Company was formed this year. It meets for drill every Tuesday evening. The armory is at the south-east corner Vine and Mercer Streets.

The Camp Washington Dragoons was also formed this year. It drills weekly, and its head-quarters are at the Halfway House, Camp Washington.

In addition to these regularly organized bodies, there are several private volunteer companies, such as the Turnverein Cadets and others. Most of them are in a high state of efficiency.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Cathedral (Catholic) fronts on Plum Street, between Seventh and Eighth. Its dimensions are 190 by 87 feet. The style of architecture is Corinthian, and its several proportions the most harmonious in the city. Corner-stone was laid in 1839; consecrated in 1844—Cardinal M'Closkey, then Bishop of Albany, preaching the dedication sermon. Cost of building when roofed, not including the portico or spire, was $90,000; but it is now valued at $250,000, exclusive of the ground. There are seats for 1,300, but the aisles are also generally filled. The choir consists of fifteen paid and unpaid members, and the organ has two banks of keys and twenty-four stops. The services are performed by five priests. The Cathedral is very rich in pictures, some of them possessing great historic, as well as



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

artistic, value. One of the greatest is the altar-piece, representing St. Peter delivered from prison. Its history extends back to the days of the Peninsular War. When Marshal Soult was in Spain, in command of the French troops, and found himself hard pressed by the English under Wellington, he robbed many of the churches and convents of their noblest pictures. Among others he took four Murillos from the Cathedral at Seville, and on his return to Paris, presented them to Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's uncle. In 1824 Bishop Fenwick, the first bishop of this diocese, was in Paris, and the Cardinal presented him with one of these four Murillos. The Bishop brought it to Cincinnati, and the "St. Peter Delivered" is now one of the chief glories of art in America. Another beautiful painting in the southern aisle is also due, indirectly, to the French. After the battle of Jena, when Napoleon was about to occupy Berlin, the best pictures of the churches and monasteries were secreted. In 1840 a large number of them were sold, and a gentleman from Chillicothe, Ohio, became the purchaser of two or three. He shortly after wrote to Father Purcell, at the Cathedral, offering to part with one of them. After a careful examination, it was purchased. The painting represents the death of St. Mary Magdalene, in her mountain cave near Marseilles. Her brother Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the dead, was ordained bishop after the crucifixion, and sent to Gaul. It was painted in Italy, in the sixteenth century, a replica of the original now in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris. The altar is of the purest Carrara marble, and the two angels on either side were sculptured by Powers, during his residence in Florence. In the great picture opposite the pulpit, representing Christ's entry into Jerusalem, "sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass," Landseer himself painted the colt, and almost all the figures are the work of as many different artists. Extending west from the Cathedral is the beautiful residence of the Archbishop. Under the altar rest the remains of Father Stephen Badin. He was ordained in 1795, being the first priest ever ordained in America. Previous to that time the missionaries were supplied from abroad.

St. Francois Xavier Church is upon the west side of Sycamore Street, between Sixth and Seventh. It is 70 feet front, by 170 deep. The style of architecture is the Perpendicular Gothic. The steeple is now 220 feet in height, and when completed will be 350. The organ has two banks of keys and twenty stops. The choir consists of a paid quartet and several volunteer singers. On special occasions the choir is largely increased.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut, was chartered by special act of the Legislature in 1832. The old church was built a year or two afterward, and the present rebuilt on the old site in 1861. The lot covered by the church is 75 by 100 feet. The architecture is Gothic; the windows and the doors late Norman. The total seating capacity is 735, and there are 400

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

communicants. The choir is very excellent, and the organ has two banks of keys and forty-four stops. The Sunday-school is large, and one of the oldest in the city. The officers pay particular attention to the mission children in the different sections of the town. For many years the late Chief-Justice Chase was the superintendent. The salary of the rector is $4,000 per annum; that of his assistant curate $1,500. This church is considered the most fashionable in the city.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Seventh and Smith Streets, was opened in 1870. The ground and

building together cost $250,000. There are seats for 2,000, but a much larger number have crowded the church on special occasions. The organ has two banks of keys and twenty-four sounding stops. The choir, with the exception of the leader and organist, who are paid, are volunteers, varying in numbers from ten to twenty. The church and the parsonage attached are of Ohio blue-stone. There are 600 members, and the pastor's salary is $4,000 and the parsonage.

ST. PAUL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Longworth and Park Streets, was organized in October, 1848. The old church was dedicated on the 30th of December, 1849; and on the 21st of July, 1871, the corner-stone of the present building was laid. The architecture is called modern Gothic; the window at the north is, however, late Early English, and the windows at the side modernized Norman. The church, exclusive of the lot—valued at $5,000—was $25,000. The Sunday-school room is a handsome, well-lighted apartment in the basement, and there are now 200 scholars. The church proper contains 76 pews, with an average capacity of 6 to each. There are also 80 seats in the gallery. There are 150 members. The building itself is 48 feet by 80, with a height, from the floor to the apex of the ceiling, of 70 feet. The ceiling itself is of wood, richly paneled, ribbed, and molded. The windows are of stained glass, and the acoustic properties very good. The instrumental music is rendered by a cabinet organ. The salary of the minister is $1,500 a year.

The First Presbyterian Church, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut, is, owing to the height of its steeple, one of the most easily distinguished churches in the city. The church was built in 1853, at a cost of $60,000; and the steeple, including the spire, is 285 feet high—that is, 10 feet higher than the spire of Trinity Church, New York. There are eight voices in the choir, two banks of keys in the organ, and thirty-two stops. The Act incorporating the First Presbyterian Society was passed 12th January, 1807. The seating capacity is for 900 persons, and the number of pews, 152. The salary of the pastor is $3,000.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, on Fifth Street, between Smith and Mound, was dedicated in 1834, and rebuilt in 1852, at a cost of $42,046 for the building alone. There are 252 pews, with 5 persons to each. The building is 70 feet front by 170 deep, with a pastoral residence in rear. The organ has three banks of keys and thirty-two stops. The Church is served by two priests, and is the Catholic German Mother Church of Cincinnati.

The Church of the Atonement, on Third Street, between Central Avenue and John Street, was built entirely through the ex-

ertions of the Sisters of Mercy. The style of architecture is pure Early English, and the interior is said to be one of the handsomest in the city. A chapel on the west side of the altar is railed off for the use of the Sisters.

The K. K. Benai Jeshurun, the Hebrew synagogue, is on Plum Street, opposite the cathedral. It was built chiefly during the

THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE.

war, at a cost of $275,000, and dedicated in 1866. The style of architecture is Moresque, designed after the Alhambra at Granada. The fresco work, which is very brilliant and beautiful, was done in 1874, at a cost of $9,000. The temple is lighted by one central grand chandelier, two large and eight smaller ones, besides the lights on the altar and pulpit. There are 218 family pews, with a capacity of 5 each, and 80

seats in the gallery. The organ has three banks of keys and forty-two stops. There are twenty voices in the choir. In the basement are the school-rooms, the study, and the sexton's rooms. The present salary of the rabbi is, including house-rent, $7,200 a year, with a paid-up policy of life insurance.

The K. K. Benai Israel, the Hebrew temple at the corner of Eighth and Mound Streets, was dedicated on the 27th of August, 1869. Its cost was $180,000. The prevailing style of architecture is Moresque, but the pillars are of a late Ionic. The fresco work is very beautiful. There are 182 family pews, with an average capacity of 6 to each. The organ has two banks of keys and thirty stops. The choir is formed of a double quartet. In the basement are four school-rooms and the apartments of the sexton. The present salary of the rabbi is $4,000, with a paid-up policy of $3,000, and a parsonage connected with the temple. The temple is beautifully lighted with 13 handsome chandeliers and lights on the pulpit and altar.

THE HEBREW TEMPLE.

The Central Christian Church, on Ninth Street, between Central Avenue and Plum Street, was first known as the Sycamore-street Church, and then as the Christian Church on Walnut and Eighth Streets, built in 1847. The present church was begun in August, 1869, and finished at a cost of $142,000. Its style is the French Gothic, and the capitals and windows are very beautiful. The central window of the nave is one of the largest in America—24½ feet by 51 feet in height. The Catherine wheel, or rose window, at its head, is 16 feet in diameter. The nave itself is 34 feet wide by 125 long, and 103 feet to the

apex of the roof. The aisles are 18 feet wide, 116 feet long, and 60 feet high where they meet the clerestory. There are 800 members, and 400 children attending the Sabbath-school held in the basement. The organ has two banks of keys and thirty-six stops. There are thirty-five voices in the choir, all volunteers. The acoustic properties are excellent.

The Ninth-street Baptist Church, on the south side of Ninth, between Vine and Race Streets, was erected in 1838. The building is 70 feet

NINTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

front and 120 feet deep. There are seats for 900. The organ has two banks of keys. The choir numbers between forty and fifty members, and is the best of any of the Baptist Churches of the city.

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church, on the north-east corner of Plum and Eighth Streets, was organized in 1830. The present building was erected in 1869–70. The church proper seats 700, the lecture-room 350. The church

is surmounted by a dome, and lighted from the roof. There is no minister at present, but the membership intend calling one in a few months, and offer a salary of $3,000.

The remaining Churches of the city are very numerous, and many of them handsome. Some of the German churches over the Rhine are very large, and the music excellent. The Presbyterian church on Broadway, near Fourth, has a finely proportioned tower, and another Presbyterian church, only lately finished, at the corner of Elm and Eighth Streets, is an ornament to the city.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The visitor to the city will find a localized list of the so-called evangelical churches at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Elm and Sixth Streets; and of the Catholic churches, at the Catholic Book-store of Benziger Bros., on Vine Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

THE FOUNTAIN.

THE noblest object of art in Cincinnati, and one of the most beautiful in the United States, is the Tyler Davidson Fountain upon the Fifth-street Esplanade, presented to the people of Cincinnati on the 6th of October, 1871, by Mr. Henry Probasco, as a memorial of his late brother-in-law, Mr. Tyler Davidson. The projected gift had been for years under the consideration of the donor, but the first public intimation of his design was given in a letter dated Palermo, Sicily, Feb. 15, 1867, and addressed to the Hon. Chas. F. Wilstach, then Mayor of

THE FOUNTAIN AS SEEN FROM THE EAST.

Cincinnati. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the manifold difficulties attendant upon the erection of the fountain, from the trouble of obtaining a suitable design, and legal questions involved in the demolition of the old market-house, on the site of which the fountain now stands. The illustrations which follow are the best explanations of the artistic beauty of the work. It was felt that the genius of America should be represented by something younger, fresher, and more intrinsically life-like than the time-worn reminiscences of the Neptunes, the Tritons, and the Niobes of the classical, or the Undines and Mermaids of Scandinavian mythology; and when Mr. Probasco visited Munich in quest of a model, Herr Ferdinand Von Müller, the Director of the Royal Bronze foundry of Bavaria, fortunately recollected some drawings made many years ago, in all the vigor of his prime, by August Von Kreling, the son-in-law of Kaulbach, in which all the manifold uses and blessings of water were symbolized and embodied in all the practical exactitude of the new era of artistic thought. The subjoined illustrations show how completely this idea has been carried out.

The fountain was unveiled on the 6th of October, 1871, in the presence of tens of thousands of citizens and visitors; and to aid in comprehending the magnitude of the structure, the following statistics of size and cost will be found useful: The length of the Esplanade is 400 feet; its width, 60 feet; its cost, provided by the city, was $75,000; the height of the fountain, above the esplanade, is 38 feet; the exterior width of the basin, 43 feet; the interior, 38 feet; the weight of the bronze in the fountain is 24 tons; the height of the Genius of Water, at the summit, is 9 feet. On each of the hands 438 holes have been pierced for water; namely, on the little finger, 30; on the ring finger, 47; on the middle finger, 45; on the forefinger, 46; on the thumb, 22; on the palm, 248. The weight of each hand is 10 pounds; the weight of porphyry in the base and basin, 85 tons; and the total cost of the fountain itself, $105,000. The cooling chamber for the water of the drinking fountains is an underground apartment 12 feet deep and 10 feet square. Its walls are covered by 2,000 feet of pipe, and the chamber itself at intervals filled with ice.

The rim of the great circular basin and the massy base of the fountain are of dark porphyry, quarried and polished in Weisenstadt, in Upper Franconia. The bronze work is cast from cannon purchased of the Danish Government.

The pedestal itself is square, with four representations in *basso-relievo* of four principal uses of water; namely, steam, water-power, naviga-

tion, and the fisheries. The first is typified by workers in iron using a trip-hammer propelled by an engine in the background; the second, by peasants carrying corn to a water-mill; the third, by a steamboat leaving the shore, lined by numbers waving their adieux; the fourth, by merry groups of fishermen and children.

The first engraving represents a full view of the fountain as seen from the east. The view includes the lower basin and the exterior figures which adorn the drinking fountains; also the esplanade and trees bordering it on both sides, for its entire length.

THE GENIUS OF WATER.

The second engraving represents the central figure, the Genius of Water—a female in heroic size—with benign countenance, pouring down the longed-for rain from hundreds of jets pierced in her outstretched fingers. The figure is 9 feet high, and weighs 2 tons.

The next engraving is the eastern half of the upper basin. The central figure from this point of view is a mother, semi-nude, leading her half-reluctant child to the bath. The full bust is exposed as plainly as in the well-known Magdalene of the great Italian master, the chromos of which are seen in almost every window, but the countenance and whole aspect are purely Teutonic. She might have indeed been the very Thusnelda, whose love for Hermann, the great conqueror of Varro, and his legions, has passed alike into history and into song. Her right hand guides the boy, her left still retains her dress decently girded round her waist and falling in easy folds a little below the knee. The foot and more than the ankle of the German mother are bare, for she must step into the bath with her son. He

stands upon her right, his left arm thrown round his mother, his right hand clasping hers. The child is, of course, entirely nude, for, as in the exquisite opening verses in Schiller's "William Tell," a voice is calling him to the bath. The modeling of the limbs is excellent; there is not a single forced angle—all is rounded, and the curvature of the outlines are singularly free. In this respect it is superior to the principal figure, in which a severe criticism might, perhaps, find some fault with the slightly constrained left arm.

THE EASTERN GROUP.

The next illustration is of an entirely different character. That upon the east pictured a pretty scene of happy home-life; this, upon the north, one of its terrors. The roof of the homestead is on fire, and the flames have been too strong for the resistance of the inmates. The husband stands upon the blazing roof; his last bucket of water is exhausted, and his only refuge is in prayer to Heaven for the rain which may, in answer to his vows, descend in time to stay the ruin that threatens his home. The attitude is admirable. It is expressive of strength and resolution; but it is strength which feels that if unaided, further efforts will be of no avail, and resolution which, although undaunted, finds itself, like the Prometheus of Æschylus, in the hands of Kratos and Bia, under the control of a something greater and mightier than itself. A Grecian would have recognized the irresistible Anagke—Necessity—and, as Flaxman has it in one of his wonderful etchings, folded his hands in scorn of

gods and men; a disciple of Mohammed would have cried Kismet—it is fate—and calmly and placidly have descended and acquiesced in the destruction. Not so the German Christian. All his own efforts are exhausted, but with upturned face and uplifted hand he implores a special intervention of the Deity for himself and the home he has built for his wife and his little ones. It is not the prayer of an idle man; his features, his posture, his very position, prove that it is simply the fervent petition of a faithful believer, who trusts in God to aid his endeavors.

THE NORTHERN GROUP.

The next engraving represents the central group from the west. An aged man, still grasping his staff in his left hand, is sitting upon a rock, while his daughter, tenderly bending over him, gives him a cup of water, even as Rebekah, "the daughter of Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham's brother," might have given it to the eldest servant of the patriarch's house, as told in the beautiful narrative of the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis. The face of the maiden is, indeed, said to be the portrait of Kreling's daughter; but to many it has seemed that in the composition of this there is, perhaps, a reflex, faint though it be, of Eastern life and Eastern story. The unity of German conception is not, however, broken by this fancy or theory, be it which it may. It simply illustrates the many-sidedness of the German artist life, the very quality for which the admirers of Goethe reverence their hero. It is, indeed, well known, and has been remarked by both critics and

travelers, that there is a nearer analogy between the respectful filial devotion of the daughter to the aged sire among the Arabians, the Israelites, and the Germans, than between any other European and Oriental nation. The group beautifully typifies this holy feminine office of aid to the weary and the well stricken in years. The very attitude of the woman proves that she is even more than a nurse—that she is a nearer and a dearer one to the old man at her side.

THE WESTERN GROUP.

The next engraving again carries us from the softer emotions to the harder scenes of want and suffering. Upon the east and the west, in the woman with her child and the daughter with her father, we have seen the morning and the evening of life, attended with all the blessings the gentle rain can give. On the stern north we have a blazing house, smitten, perhaps, by the lightning, and rain not present but prayed for; and now, turned toward the burning south, there is again no water. The earth is parched, the fruits of the soil are dying; the farmer, while his plow lies idle and his dog pants with heat at his side, looks up to heaven with a supplication for rain. His breast and legs below the knee are bared as he stands beneath the scorching sun. There is a wide difference between this southern figure and the stronger, more stalwart northman upon the opposite side. One is all vigor, struggle, muscle, and sinew, and fullness of breadth; the other, more quiet, more resigned—simply prayerful. His form is, although sinewy,

far more spare. In all these four groups the attentive critic will discover the wonderful appropriateness of the subject-matter, not only to the whole design of this unique fountain, but even to the several points of the compass to which the separate groups are turned.

THE SOUTHERN GROUP.

These are the principal figures in the upper portion of the fountain; but those in the niches, if smaller, are equally beautiful, equally worthy of admiration. Kreling's mind seems to have been embued with something akin to that graceful feeling which, in the Catholic churches in days of old, led their builders to fill the niches with the images of the saints, thus making for them a miniature shrine within the temple. In Andalusia, in Spain, and in many parts of Italy and France and Bavaria, there is scarcely a church without one or more such images so shielded. Kreling caught the idea, and he has devoted his niches entirely to the purest years of life. All children are certainly not saints; but as certainly there are among them the most innocent creatures in the world. These child effigies of Kreling's creation still preserve the elemental design of the work. They all illustrate the uses of water, and the subjects are chosen with a poetic insight into the very manner in which children best love to use it. Painters and poets alike have delighted in painting or describing lovely women or beautiful girls admiring their own fair images reflected in lake or stream, and this is the subject of the next illustration.

It is that of the niche at the south-east corner of the pedestal, where sits a laughing girl with flowers in her hair, who, while twisting a necklace of pearls round her neck, gazes admiringly upon her image mirrored in the waters beneath. Her arms are bent back to arrange the necklace, and the expression of her face is full of pleased wonder and delight.

THE LAUGHING GIRL.

On the north-east corner, in the niche represented in the next engraving, sits a boy, nearly nude, holding in triumph a lobster, which he has just taken from his net. In this figure there is much breadth and spirit. The lad's whole attitude is triumphant, and his limbs are perfect models. The net with which his capture has been effected is the only appropriate drapery, and it has been most happily used.

BOY WITH LOBSTER.

The niche on the north-west corner contains one of the prettiest and most poetical figures of all. A little girl with rounded limbs holds a sea-shell to her ear and eagerly listens to the wondrous tales the murmuring sound seems to tell. The attitude is expressive of the most eager attention; and when the fountain was unveiled, half the mothers in the city fell in love with the child—it is so fresh, so natural, and the whole intent so childlike.

GIRL WITH SEA-SHELL.

BOY PUTTING ON SKATES.

In the niche on the south-west corner sits a fur-clad boy, strapping

on his skates. The skate is already on the right foot, and, with the muscles of his right arm tense, he is tightening the buckles of the left.

The next engraving represents the south-east bronze figure upon one of the four drinking fountians, added by Col. Ferdinand Von Müller to Kreling's original design. A youth, beautifully modeled, is sitting upon a dolphin, and the limpid water flows through its mouth. The youth is admirably modeled, and fully represents strength quiescent. The practical use to which this and the three following figures are put, and the

BOY WITH DOLPHIN.

constant and frequent resort of the people to the drinking cups attached to the pedestals, abundantly justify Col. Von Müller's addition.

BOY WITH DUCKS.

The next engraving is another of these bronze figures. The youth on the north-east corner is kneeling, holding one duck in its bent right arm, and grasping by the neck another in the left.

The figure on the next drinking fountain, upon the south-west corner, is that of a youth round whose right leg a snake has twisted itself. He has seized its folds with the right hand, and with his left holds a stone to destroy it. There is anger, but no semblance of fear in attitude or expression. The

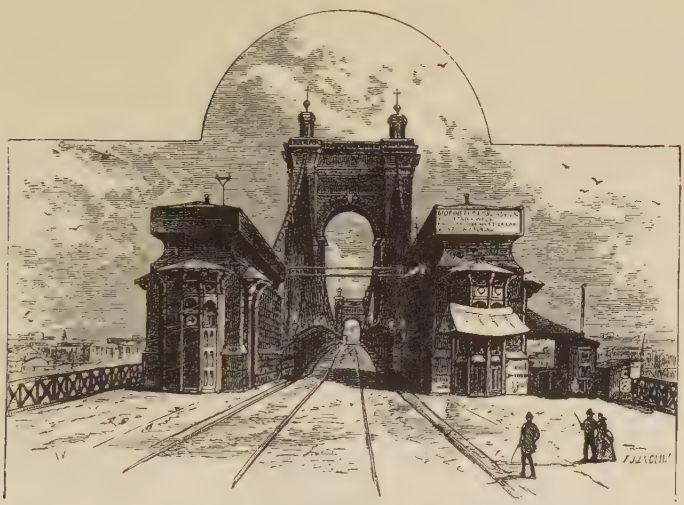
youth is no Laoccoön, conscious of an impending and inevitable fate. He is stalwart and strong, and knows full well how easily he can rid himself of the coils. His muscles, however, are tense, and his lips are set, as, bending back his arm, he prepares to give force to the blow.

BOY WITH SNAKE.

The next and last engraving, on the north-west corner, is a youth sitting upon a tortoise, through whose mouth the water streams. In this and the preceding figure the difficulties of portraying muscle in action are admirably overcome. These four figures not only prove the fertility of conception possessed by Col. Von Müller, but also the conscientious care with which he has studied the original design, and the fidelity with which he has adhered to its ideas in the smallest matter of detail. When the fountain was erected, in 1871, Col. Von Müller superintended the work, and before he left for his home in Munich, gave the most elaborate and careful instructions upon the mode of cleaning the bronze and the tubes, and minute directions for cutting off the water at the proper low degree of temperature. During the Exposition the water is frequently cut off for the purpose of securing a fuller supply in Elm Street in case of fire.

BOY WITH TORTOISE.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.



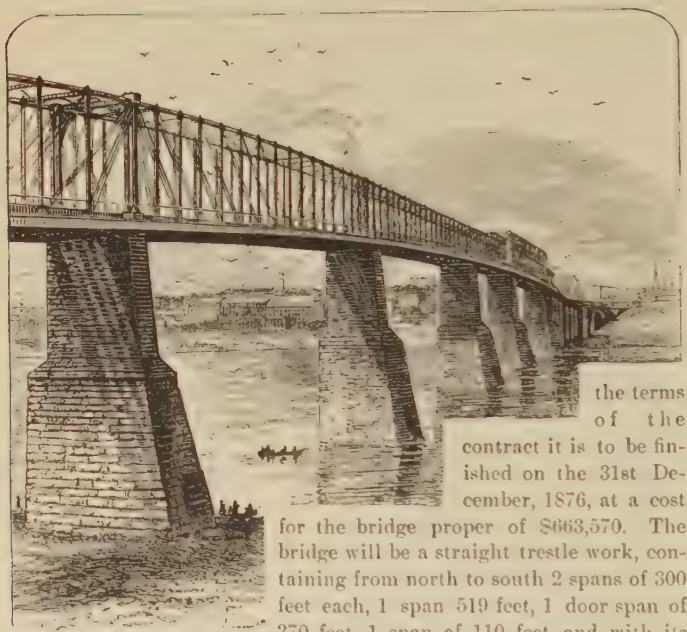
ENTRANCE TO THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

THE BRIDGES.

The Suspension Bridge, connecting Cincinnati with Covington, was constructed by the celebrated engineer, John A. Roebling, at a cost of $1,800,000. The entrance to this magnificent bridge is greatly marred by the inferior surroundings—itinerant apple and peanut venders having miserable sheds in close proximity to the great piers. But once on the bridge, its beauty is apparent to the most casual observer. The distance between the towers is 1,057 feet, and, including the approaches, it is 2,252 feet in length and 36 in width. The towers are 200 feet in height, and with the turrets 230. The chief wire cables are a foot in diameter, and contain 10,360 wires, weighing 16,300 pounds. The bridge is 103 feet above low water mark. It was opened to the public on 1st January, 1867.

The Newport Bridge, connecting Cincinnati with Newport, is of wrought iron, 100 feet above low water. It has eleven spans, the widest being 405 feet. The railway track with its approaches is 3,090 feet long.

The Southern Railway Bridge was begun in 1875, and will cross the river from the foot of Horn Street to Ludlow, Ky. By



NEWPORT RAILROAD BRIDGE.

the terms of the contract it is to be finished on the 31st December, 1876, at a cost for the bridge proper of $663,570. The bridge will be a straight trestle work, containing from north to south 2 spans of 300 feet each, 1 span 519 feet, 1 door span of 370 feet, 1 span of 110 feet, and with its northern approach, will be a mile in length. It will be 40 feet above high water and 102½ feet above the low water level. Two spans are already completed.

THE BANKS.

From a statement made by the Cincinnati Clearing-house Association it appears that the banking capital of its members amounted, on the 31st August, 1874, to $6,654,000. This does not include several large discount houses, nor the business of the stock brokers. The following is a list of the public banks, showing the capital of each:

NATIONAL BANKS.

1 First National Bank	$1,500,000
2 Second National Bank	200,000
3 Third National Bank	800,000
4 Fourth National Bank	500,000
6 Merchants' National Bank	1,000,000

PRIVATE BANKS AND BANKERS.

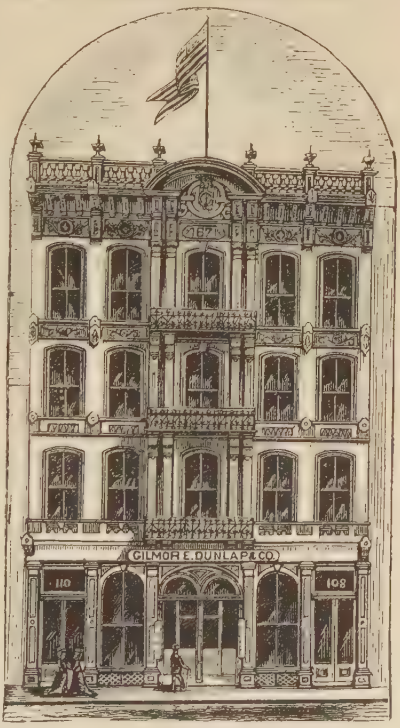
7 Commercial Bank	$500,000
9 Franklin Bank	335,000
10 Lafayette Bank	240,000
Total	$5,075,000

There are fifteen private banking-houses, with an aggregate capital of $1,579,000.

The Clearing-house, of Cincinnati, at 70 and 72 West Third Street, is an association of 8 public and 15 private bankers for the purposes of the exchange of checks, and general facilities in the transaction of business. Its rooms are open every afternoon, and are also used for any general meetings of the members. In the financial year ending 1st April, 1875, $682,848,778 passed through the Clearing House.

The banks of Cincinnati are very generally substantial structures, well built, and most commodiously planned; those not so distinctly marked by these qualities are, perhaps, one or two of the smaller private banks. Conspicuous above them all, both for solidity and beauty, and its thorough internal arrangements, is the Banking House of Messrs. Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., at Nos. 108 and 110 West Fourth Street. It is built in the Renaissance style of architecture, and is represented in the accompanying engraving.

Another very fine establishment is that of Messrs. Seasongood, Netter & Co., at No. 74 West Third Street. They are both ornaments to the city. This is represented in the next engraving.



GILMORE, DUNLAP & CO.

SEASONGOD, NETTER & CO.

The solidity of the architecture of this bank has been admired by hundreds of visitors, and admirably harmonizes with that of many of the principal business houses in the neighborhood, among which it is, however, in many respects, pre-eminent.

While speaking of banking, a memorable event in its history at Cincinnati may be mentioned. On the 18th of September, 1873, the well-known failure of Jay Cooke & Co. brought about the great panic of the year. On the 25th of the same month the Clearing-house Association resolved, for the protection of the bankers, that payment of currency on checks, except for small sums, should be temporarily suspended, and that bankers should certify checks drawn on balances, payable through the Clearing-house only. On the 13th of October, following, there was a general resumption, and within thirty days all the Clearing-house certificates, amounting to over $400,000, which had thus been issued to facilitate business, were withdrawn and cancelled. Among the city bankers, so firm were their standing and so ample their means, that there was not a single disaster to mark the track of the commercial storm that passed through the country.

THE PARKS.

Eden Park.—Cincinnati is richly endowed with public parks. They are eight in number; the largest being Eden Park, on a hill east of the city proper and lying between the city and East Walnut Hills, with Columbia Avenue on the east, and Gilbert Avenue on the west. It contains 216 acres of beautiful rich lawn, grassy hill-slopes, and valleys penetrated in every direction by broad, smooth, gravel carriage-roads. To the south-west of the park there is a well-stocked fenced inclosure for deer; a little below it, at the summit of a gentle hill, a house for shade and refreshments, and to the east of

these, the two new city water reservoirs, so exactly corresponding with the character of the scenery that they look almost like natural lakes. They have each a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons, and are of the value of $4,247,557.

The park is rapidly becoming well stocked with birds, and many of the views of the city and the surrounding country and the river are magnificent. A special reference to some will be found in the third part of this work.

MUSIC STAND, EDEN PARK.

Burnet Woods, the next in size, contains 170 acres, nearly all thickly wooded with fine forest trees. It was only purchased by the city in 1872, and consequently but few improvements have yet been made. The natural beauty of its scenery is, however, very remarkable. The park rests on a hill north of the city, and, by the aid of the Groesbeck endowment, music is provided free for all time. The new Zoölogical Gardens are a little to the north-east.

Lincoln Park is entered from Freeman Street, between Betts on the north, and Hopkins on the south. Every thing art can effect has been done to heighten the beauties of its comparatively small area. The walks wind in and out of shade-trees, by green grass and beds of geranium and fuchsia and verbenas and other garden flowers bright with blossoms, and by the borders of the lake in the center, well-stocked with swan and rare foreign aquatic birds, with an island in the middle.

The park is well fenced and provided with seats. The view of the Kentucky hills on the other side of the river is very extensive. The park is a favorite play ground for the children in the neighborhood,

GROTTO, LINCOLN PARK.

and all through the fine Spring, Summer, and Autumn evenings is the resort of thousands.

The landscape gardeners employed in laying out the grounds have used, to the very best advantage, every resource of the somewhat limited area of 18 acres at their command. The skill, indeed, with which this has been done is remarkable, and with the grotto and the lakes, the flowers and the aquatic fowls, and the birds fluttering upon the branches, with the hundreds of lights reflected in the waters, over

which an occasional skiff glides, almost noiselessly, it often presents, in the early evening, a scene like fairy land. It needs but a musical endowment to make it equal to any of the same size in the whole land. There are several fine residences in the immediate neighborhood, one

BOAT-HOUSE, LINCOLN PARK, AND RESIDENCE OF J. W. GOSLING, ESQ.

of which accompanies the engraving of the boat-house and north-eastern end of the lake.

Washington Park, bounded by Race and Elm and Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, and facing the Exposition Buildings on the west, is still smaller. There are several very fine trees, a fountain, plenty of seats, and the aerolite, pierced for a supply of drinking water, is said to be the largest that has ever fallen on this side of the Atlantic.

The area of this park is only ten acres, but it is a favorite place of resort, particularly by the German children "over the Rhine." It is a breathing spot in the very heart of the city, and during the Exposition it presents the appearance of one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city. The Exposition Art Hall is built within the rails, and is connected with the main building by a bridge spanning its western boundary—Elm Street. The entrance, of which an engraving is given, is much admired.

When speaking of parks most of the European writers have dwelt principally upon three points—their beauty in the education of the eye and taste, the space they present for relaxation from toil, and the function they subserve for providing an occasional supply of pure

ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON PARK.

oxygen for the lungs so liable to become vitiated by the smoke-laden atmosphere of a great city. It is this last office upon which the utility of Washington Park is, at present, principally based; but when the new and permanent buildings are erected for the Exposition and the proposed Music Hall is finished, it will serve as a most excellent site for both a park, a rosery, and a garden, all combined, as the three sister graces attendant upon the muses.

Eighth-street Park is simply a fenced-in graveled walk, bordered by turf and protected by shade-trees. It extends down the middle of Eighth Street from Vine Street to Elm Street.

The City Park is an inclosed green plat ornamented with trees, shrubs, flower beds, and a fountain, on the east front of the City Buildings.

The Water Works Park, on Third Street, near the City Water Works, a little east of Pike Street, is the oldest park in the city. It was here that the fathers and mothers of the present generation walked about its terraced and shaded heights, gazing upon the beautiful Ohio to the south, and watching the gradual growth of the city westward. The park is now but little used.

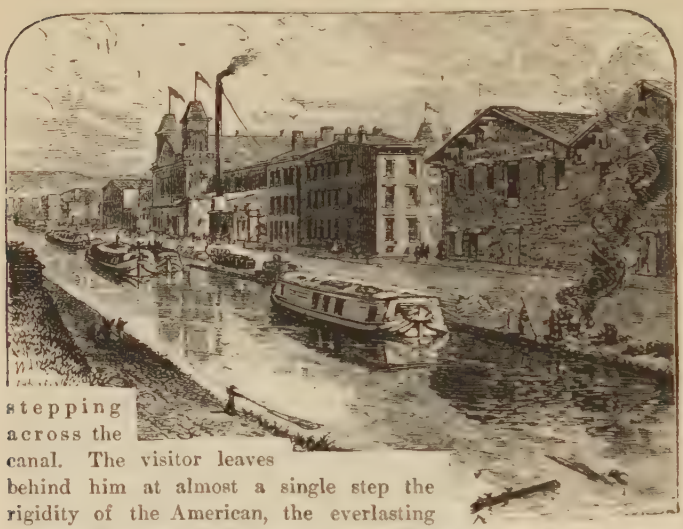
Hopkins's Park is a beautiful and well-planted, although small, lawn on Mount Auburn, north of the city proper.

THE FLORISTS AND NURSERY GARDENS.

CINCINNATI is the center of the horticultural and floral trade of the United States for all points west of Pittsburg. There are in the city and suburbs alone 29 florists owning or occupying nursery gardens ranging from 1 to 60 acres each, and in Covington and Newport there are 7 large establishments. Cut flowers in hermetically sealed tins are sent many hundred miles for parties and balls, and, until the recent change in the postal regulation, choice plants were sent in large quantities by post as far North-west as Minnesota and South to Alabama. Their roots were first washed and dried and the plants then placed in oiled paper envelopes, and posted. The best trade in cut flowers is done in the Winter and early Spring. In pot flowers it is nearly equal the whole year round, except in the months of July and August. The largest local buyers are the leading restaurants, the chief society dinner and ball givers, and a few wealthy single gentlemen.

OVER THE RHINE.

LONDON has its Greenwich, Paris its Bois, Vienna its Prater, Brussels its Arcade, and Cincinnati its "Over the Rhine." Thither, in each of these cities, the citizen, wearied of business and its exhausting details, wends his way when, like John Gilpin in his famous expedition to Edmonston, he is bent on pleasure and a holiday. Unluckily, however, for the Londoner and the Parisian, Greenwich and the Bois are not within the limits of every body's purse, and the gay and merry denizens of the Austrian Capital, and the dwellers in Brussels, can not extract half so much change and variety from their Prater and their Arcade as the Cincinnatian can from his trip "Over the Rhine." He has no sooner entered the northern districts of the city lying beyond Court Street, across the canal, than he finds himself in another atmosphere—in a foreign land, as it were. Germans and Americans alike love to call the district "Over the Rhine," and by that name it is known wherever Cincinnati is heard of. There is nothing like it in Europe — no transition so sudden, so pleasant, and so easily effected. There may be a parallel for the Frenchman visiting the English quarter in Boulogne, but there is nothing in all these at all comparable to the completeness of the change brought about by



VIEW OF THE CANAL IN REAR OF THE EXPOSITION.

stepping across the canal. The visitor leaves behind him at almost a single step the rigidity of the American, the everlasting hurry and worry of the insatiate race for wealth, the inappeasable thirst of Dives, and enters at once into the borders of a people more readily happy, more readily contented, more easily pleased, far more closely wedded to music and the dance, to the song, and life in the bright open air. The canal is by no manner of means the Rhine, or any thing like it. No lordly Ehrenbreitstein towers over its shores; no beautiful stories of old legendary folk-lore fill its banks and its waters with romance; but none the less surely Father-land is upon the other side of its bridges. The people are Germans; their faces are German; their manners and customs are German; their very gossip is German. They dance the German waltz as none but Germans can; they cook their food by German recipes, and sit long over their foaming beer, ever and again shaking it round their glasses with that peculiar circular motion which none but a German can impart to the beverage he loves. It can not be said that the Germans over the Rhine lead a pastoral or an absolutely innocent life. Like all the rest of the world, they are more or less sufferers from the curse of old Adam and the consequences of the apple that Eve ate in Paradise. They are not all Arcadians in their simplicity, but it is quite certain that there is less positive crime, less disposition to rioting and drunkenness, among the beer-loving

Transrhenanes than in almost every other district of any other city in the land. This, to many, may seem strange; for the Germans "Over the Rhine" are as passionately attached to their national beer and their national wines as ever their fathers or grandfathers were in Munich or Vienna, in Rhineland or Berlin. On their whole nature seem ingrafted the words jolly old Martin Luther wrote more than three hundred years ago—

> "Wer liebt nicht Weib, Wein und Gesang,
> Er bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang;"

or, as Thackeray has it in his free translation,

> "'T was thus that Martin Luther sang,
> The Reverend Dr. Luther sang:
> Who loves not wine, woman and song,
> Remains a fool his whole life long."

But the fact is, that to see a glass of whisky or brandy called for "Over the Rhine," is a thing of the rarest occurrence. Even the American born of American parentage whose national craving, according to Henry Ward Beecher, is for whisky, seems like the Greek at Dodona, or the Roman at Tusculum, to feel the influence of the *genius loci*, the spirit of the spot, and after one or two visits almost invariably substitutes cool lager or red or white Rhine wines for the more fiery national drink. Nor is this to be wondered at, for Gambrinus and his staff are here in full force. The great officers of his court are the wealthy brewers, whose immense cellars pierce the hill-sides and penetrate deep below into the very bowels of the earth. The gnomes and tutelary deities of these recesses, teeming with beer, are the ruddy and hearty working brewers—jolly fellows are they, and kind of heart, as many a tale can tell. Sober are they, too, although their mighty gullets and comfortable paunches—not often in shape and size unlike Falstaff's—think no more of absorbing forty or fifty, or even sixty, glasses of beer a day, from the ever open cask in the corner of the brewery, than an ordinary man would of drinking a small bottle of champagne or a pint of sherry after a hearty dinner. The minor dignitaries of the great Gambrinus are the proprietors of the beer-gardens and their attendant minions. These gardens are scattered all over the "Over the Rhine," but the principal, such as the old and favorite Lowen Garten, and the more modern glories of Wielert's saloon and garden upon Vine Street, are the first and foremost. In them, in the evening hours, begin, for many Americans, the true perception of transrhenan life. In his hours of relaxation, the German

has no thought of selfishness. He seems to think that if his wife is a helpmeet for him she should help him drink his beer in the evening, as well as scrub his floor, cook his dinner, prepare the sauerkraut, or wash the dishes. At half the tables of these German gardens the men are not alone. They may drink two glasses of beer to one by the frau; but even this is rare, the frau generally gets as many glasses as her liege lord and master. And while the parents drink their ein or zwei glasses, the children and the pretty little maid, with every day an apparently fresh bit of ribbon in her cap, drink their kleines, while the good-natured and happy mother gives the youngest of all, sitting upon her lap, a sip or two from her own glass.

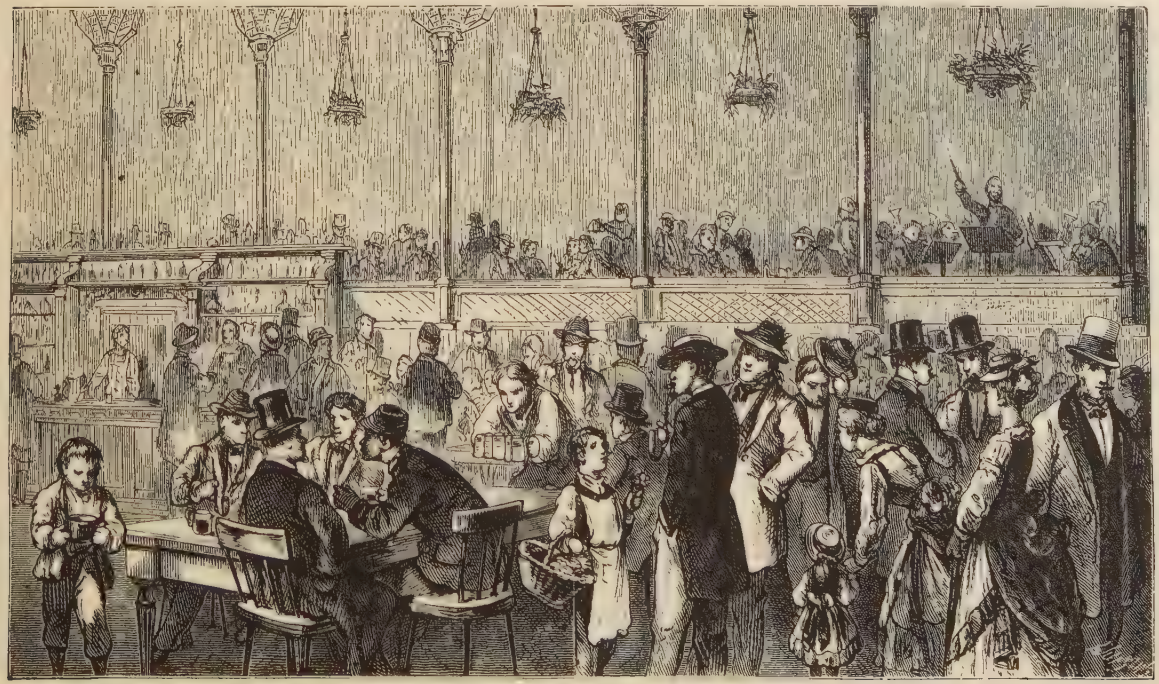
And, meanwhile, hot as the day without may have been, it is cool within. The air streams through the lattice-work at either end of the gardens and gently bends the tops of the trees shading the tables or toys with the oleander blossoms fluttering over the dark green foliage or the darker bark of the trunk and branches. Many of the gardens are ornamented with portraits, generally of Beethoven, Schubert, Mozart, Carl Maria Von Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, or other great musicians, and in all the great ones there is an orchestra. It is astonishing to what a high pitch of excellence the German love of music is arrived and how critical is the taste. The best music worthily rendered is alone listened to with any degree of attention, and when a noble masterpiece is given with effect the delight of the listeners is keenly felt and warmly expressed. This is especially the case with such well-known and spirit-stirring strains as the "Wacht am Rhein," and very often the first notes are scarcely heard before in grand chorus they are accompanied by the noble verse:

"Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerhall
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogen-prall;"

and so it is with another song every true German loves:

"Sie sollen ihn nicht haben
Den freien Deutschen Rhein."

is frequently sung by half the audience to the music of the band. The effect produced is wonderful. The vocalization may not be given with all the delicate accentuation of Italian melodies, but it rises and swells with all the strength and vigor and musical appreciation of the German character. It is difficult indeed to overestimate the German's love of music. It is part and parcel of his being. To it, indeed, the city owes the buildings which have subsequently been enlarged and used for the Exposition, for had not the Germans required them for the



WIELERT'S SALOON, FROM A SKETCH BY FARNEY.

Sängerfest, it is doubtful whether they would have been erected to this very day. It may appear somewhat singular, but it is a fact of which every observer is cognizant, that the Franco-German war of 1870 and 1871 gave a great impetus to the music of "Over the Rhine." The trumpets of the German hosts under Moltke and Frederick Charles and "unzer Fritz" seemed to inspire their compatriots even here with a prouder, more confident, and more vigorous life. The enthusiasm "over the Rhine," as victory after victory was flashed across the cable, was as great as in Berlin itself, and the gardens were never before so thronged. It was then that the glorious patriotic songs were revived, and they have never since been forgotten; but charming as the topic is, it must, like the Laodiceans, in Dante's "Inferno," be but glanced at for a moment, and then passed by. The engraving of the interior of Wielert's garden from a sketch by Farney gives some idea of many aspects of these merry scenes in an evening "Over the Rhine."

THE TRANSRHENANE WAITER.

The Transrhenane waiter is above all things a man to be pitied, and a man to be admired. To be pitied, because he seems to be perpetually on those not very fat legs of his with never a moment's time for a private dive into one of those glasses he hands about to his thirsty patrons literally by the hundred. He often brings them by the ten or a dozen in each hand. He is to be admired for his imperturbable good nature, for his freedom from flurry, his constant sobriety, and that prompt memory which rarely, if ever, makes a mistake in the precise number of beers, mineral waters, or glasses of wine ordered, or the exact table to which they are to be brought. He is a capital fellow, and probably "takes his" in the afternoon before his night work commences.

There is another characteristic feature of these saloons and gardens which should not be omitted. The sausage man perambulates them at all hours of the day and evening; but chiefly at half-past nine and

eleven in the morning, about six in the afternoon, and throughout the evening, from seven or eight till after midnight. He is as persistent, but not half so insolent, as the London itinerant vender. The more fastidious among those he approaches might say, to apply the words of Sam Weller, "Weal pie is a wery good thing when you knows as how it's made." But the German likes his sausage, and the Hausfrau's taste is too keen to admit of much deception.

THE SAUSAGE MAN.

The Vienna sausage-man is another well-known character "Over the Rhine." He is constantly to be met with, and is known by every body. He carries with him a large tin full of sausages, while a small boy by his side bears the bread, the salt, and the pepper. He is a man not without wit, but of an aspect which the irreverent declare to be bordering upon the ludicrous. If Hogarth or Gilray were alive, or if Auerbach would consent to abandon the groves of his dearly beloved Black Forest, and the scenes of his native German "Village Stories" for a while, there would be no place on earth from which more abundant food could be supplied for their pencil or their pen. Meanwhile, Farney's sketch, from which the accompanying engraving is made, will give a very good idea of

THE WIENER WURST MAN.

the Wiener Wurst Man and his attendant satellite. Every one "Over the Rhine" knows them both, and every kindly German has a nod and a smile for the man and the boy.

But it is not only the "Over the Rhine" of the beer garden, the Music-hall, the Turnverein, the Bunden, the breweries, the sausage-venders, the Deutschen Apotheken, the masked balls of the Orpheus, the Männerchor, and such societies, or the fashionable suppers of the *élite* of American and German society at Hoffman's, that distinguish the locality. Nobler features are to be seen there than these or any of these. It is here where in all America the true sweetness of the domesticity of the German family life is seen in all its pristine purity. But few servants are kept, and from early in the morning till the evening meal the mothers and the daughters are busy, and happily busy, too, in home duties. Like the girls waiting to be hired at the market-place in Flotow's "Martha," they seem capable of every thing. They can bake and they can brew and net, and spin and, above all, knit. A thorough German woman's hands are never idle. Even in the evening, as she sits by the door-step resting, or chatting with her neighbors, her dextrous fingers are ever at work with the knitting-needle and the stocking or the children's or goodman's clothes. She is a happy creature, too, good-natured and a careful economizing housewife, but let her neighbor, or her lodger even, be suffering or afflicted, then is none more bountiful, more tender-hearted than she. There is a deep vein of religion in the innermost recesses of the German nature. The purest and most elevated sentiments are the most loudly applauded at the Transrhenane Theater. They have many churches, whose steeples and spires rise one above the other in the Northern district. They are literally crowded every Sunday morning. In family attachment and the simple kindliness of their home life none can assume any superiority over the Germans. Of their amusements, of their faults and foibles, but, at the same time, of their nobler qualities, "over the Rhine" is a moving panorama—a perfect epitome.

STREET-ARCHITECTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

The great public buildings, the colleges, the schools, the libraries, the hospitals, the hotels, the bridges, the parks, and the theaters, imposing as they are by themselves, present but one aspect of the many-sided life of a great and busy city. They are not the cradle of its birth, but the outgrowth of its prosperity, and the social and artistic features incidental to a teeming population, with all its varied requirements.

In this age of commerce, when the mechanical arts have been developed to a degree of perfection undreamed of by our forefathers, the hum of industry, the whir and buzz of the factory, and the busy multitudes pouring along the streets and flocking into the great houses of business, form the truest, the most vivid, and the most striking picture of the city, afford the most imposing spectacle the world can witness of the speed with which a youthful city may stride to opulence and power; a city that in the year 1800 possessed only a few log cabins, and a population less in numbers than the hands now to be found employed in a single one of her great manufactories.

In the number of her manufacturing establishments, Cincinnati is only second to Philadelphia; in the excellence of their products, she yields to none in the land.

The huge manufactories in themselves attract tens of thousands to her busy streets, and give an immense impetus to her trade, both foreign and local.

That her trade and manufactures are upon a substantial basis is evident from the massy solidity and elegant decorations of the chief business houses. A view of Cincinnati would be most lamentably deficient in breadth and truth if these were omitted. For a guide-book of Rome or Munich, perhaps any extended allusion to commerce would be unnecessary; but what would an account of Cincinnati be without some summary of her trade? Great numbers of her citizens spend more than a third of their lives in their factories and warehouses, and it is by their energy, integrity, and enterprise that she acquires and preserves her vitality: and their business houses, offices, and manufactories are as typical of the fundamental characteristics of the city and her wealth, as are the parks, the colleges, conservatories, and lyceums of her elegance and refinement.

A large number of these leading houses have been specially photographed and engraved for this book. They are arranged street by street, and to each a few words of description have been added, sufficient to give the reader some idea of the style and nature of the business done.

FOURTH STREET.

Fourth Street is pre-eminently the fashionable street of the city. It runs from Pike Street east as far west as the center of the district flanked on one side by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, on the other by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Depot. Soon after leaving Broadway the business houses begin, running as far west as John Street. On fine afternoons the sidewalks are thronged by as many as can be seen on any of the streets of New York. On either side there are magnificent hotels, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, and book stores, interspersed by offices of public companies and professional men. About John Street, beautiful mansions of wealthy private citizens reappear—many of them with grass-plots in front, and nearly blooming with flowers in the windows and balconies. Fourth Street is the constant resort of gayly dressed ladies out for a day's shopping, and is, in many respects, the main artery between the fashionable life of the East and West Ends.

A. C. RICHARDS.

Commencing at the St. James Hotel, a few steps toward Main Street will bring us to the first important establishment on Fourth Street at this side of the city.

A. C. Richards' Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms are situated at No. 12 East Fourth Street. The building extends 36 feet on Fourth, and has a depth of 166 feet. It is, including the basement, five stories in

height. The manufactory is situated on West Sixth Street, and has a frontage of 95 feet, and a depth of 95 feet. It is five stories in height. The lumber yards cover about 141 by 150 feet.

This business was established in the year 1863, and, like the city itself, grew to large proportions from very small beginnings. There are now employed daily in the establishment about 75 hands. Every operation is almost exclusively performed by steam power.

The retail rooms on East Fourth Street display some of the finest goods in the furniture business line to be seen in Cincinnati.

Mr. A. C. Richards is the pioneer of the furniture business in this city. The establishment is noted for the production of articles of sterling worth as to finish, design, and solidity.

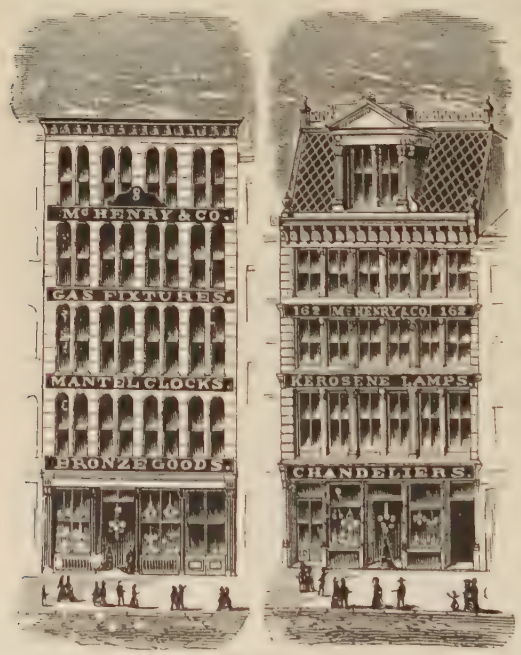
At the various Expositions held in Cincinnati during the past five years Mr. Richards was made the recipient of gold and silver medals, etc. His displays in the furniture departments were also acknowledged to be the best in specialties that were exhibited. The house has a large business, extending over a very wide territory, and the retail salesrooms are among the finest on Fourth Street. The pioneer furniture manufacturers of the city have done as much by their collective and individual enterprise to build up the manufactures of the city as any class that could be named. Especially was this the case in the early history of the city; and the immense factories that crowd Second, John, Sixth, and other principal business streets, are evidences of their perseverance and skill.

JOHN VAN.

The extensive Stove and Range Manufactory of John Van is situated at No. 10 East Fourth Street, and was established in the year 1854. The building has a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. Including the basement, it is 6 stories in height.

The main floor is the show room, in which are exhibited the productions of the factory. The other floors are devoted to manufacturing. The firm manufacture Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, Broilers, Carving Tables, Stock Kettles, Bake Ovens, Laundry Stoves with Dry-room Attachments, Coffee, Milk, and Tea Urns, and all kinds of hotel implements for culinary purposes.

Portable Ranges, as now made, are the result of vast experience, having undergone the thorough test of extensive use in hotels, public institutions, steamers, boarding and private houses. They are, in all respects, suited to the wants of those who require large cooking facilities; and, in addition to the convenience and increased capacity of cooking surface, they are so constructed as to be capable of boiling a large body of water, which can be conducted into any adjoining apartment without interfering with the cooking operations, and without additional fuel.



M'HENRY & CO.

There are about 50 hands constantly employed. The firm forward their goods to almost every State in the Union, and to Canada.

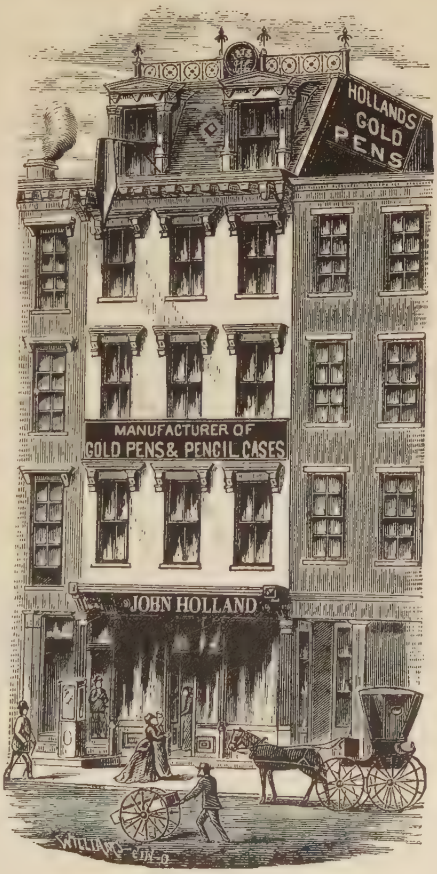
Among the finest establishments which ornament Fourth Street, the grand thoroughfare of the city, there is none, possibly, more interesting than the fine warerooms of **M'Henry & Co.**, the principal

importers and dealers in cut glass, crystal, and bronze Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers. Their fine buildings, having two fronts—one on Main, at No. 162, and another on Fourth Street, at Nos. 6 and 8—invite the stranger to enter on either street. The splendid show rooms are adorned with the most elaborate collection of fine chandeliers, representing the beautiful in art and utility.

The walls all round are covered with shelves, on which are placed miniature bronzes in sets and figures, representing scenes of every description that one may wish for. In the center of the floors are statues in bronze nearly as large as life, and several figures representing warriors clad in mail, and distinguished soldiers, statesmen, etc. The crystal room represents every style of glittering Bohemian Glass, combined in tasteful pendents, loops, etc., arranged as parlor chandeliers.

The lamp department is rich in hundreds of tasteful patterns, with Ornamental Globes, in all of the delightful tints and shades, and ornamented with intricate devices, medallions, and fine tracery of elegant workmanship.

John Holland's Gold Pen Manufactory is situated at No. 19 West Fourth Street.



JOHN HOLLAND.

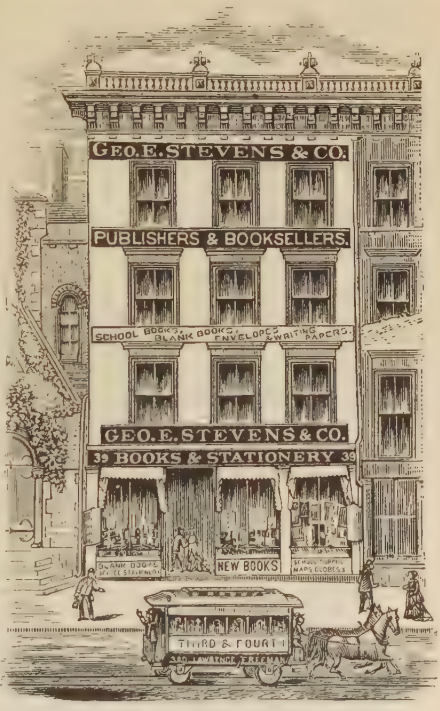
The business was established in the year 1842. Its beginning was small, and it took years before it reached the magnitude it has now attained. It now ranks as the second largest manufactory of this class of goods in the United States, and the house has branches in New York, San Francisco, and other cities. For year after year it has received the contract for supplying the United States Treasury Department in Washington. The business of the house extends over almost every State of the Union, and it has made several shipments of Gold Pens to Europe.

A complete description of the machinery and appliances of the factory would fill several pages of this book. The main productions, however, are fine Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, mounted in gold, pearl, ivory, ebony, rosewood, or silver; and gold, rubber, and silver mounted Tooth Picks. In the production of these articles the establishment is simply not outrivaled in the world.

GEORGE MELDRUM.

The House of **George Meldrum,** No. 23 West Fourth Street, is one of the oldest in the Glass and Paint business in the city, having been established in the year 1838. The building has a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of 180 feet, and is, including the basement, five stories in height. The stock includes the following among the principal lines of articles, namely—White Lead, French Zinc, French Ochre, English Venetian Red, fine Colors of all kinds, dry and ground in oil, Coach Colors, Bronzes, Lakes, Gold Paint, Glues, Sand Paper, Gold, Silver, and Metal Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, Chalk, Sponges, Chamois, Fillers, superior English and American Varnishes, Tube Colors, Crayons, Diamonds, Pumice Stone, Potash, Paint Mills, fine artist, color, and varnish Brushes, full assortment of Painters' Materials, Polished Plate Glass, Figured Glass, Enameled Glass, Colored Glass, Hammered Glass for roofs and floors. The firm do a very extensive

business in French and American window-glass, and keep at all times an extensive assortment on hand—their warehouse facilities for storing boxes of glass of the different sizes being very great. They also keep on hand a full variety of stained glass, comprising every thing in this line needed for churches or private dwellings. They have supplied most of the stained glass used in many of the fine private mansions at Clifton and other suburbs of the city. Their trade in this department is steadily increasing, and new patterns and designs in this beautiful material are constantly received. The members of the firm are G. Meldrum and T. G. Beaham.


GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS BLANK BOOKS ENVELOPES WRITING PAPERS
GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.
BOOKS & STATIONERY
NEW BOOKS
THIRD & FOURTH

GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.

The Publishing House of **Geo. E. Stevens & Co.** is at No. 39 West Fourth Street, next to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The firm was established in 1869, taking the business which dated back to 1856. The building has a frontage of 24 feet, and is four stories in height. It is fitted up in the most complete manner, both for the wholesale and retail business. Upon the shelves in the retail department the visitor will find new and standard works in every branch of literature. Special attention is given to orders for Libraries, and the supplying of Reference Books and Manuals in all departments.

They issue, from time to time, carefully prepared lists of important new publications, which they will send gratis. For this purpose they desire the Post-office address of librarians, teachers,

professional men, and book buyers generally. They make their store a resort for lovers of books, whether they wish to purchase or not, and request correspondence with all such.

The wholesale trade, which is very extensive, and covers a territory embracing all the Central States, is conducted on the most systematic method, the customers of the house, all through the country, being promptly supplied with all of the new books as fast as they are published. This department of the business is carried on in a separate building—No. 134 Walnut Street—specially adapted for its purpose. The members of the firm are Geo. E. Stevens and Geo. B. Nichols.

The Retail Shirt Manufacturing Establishment and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Warehouse of **A. J. Clark** is situated at the south-east corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, and was established in the year 1861. Situated at the intersection of two of the principal thoroughfares of the city, the house enjoys an extensive patronage.

A. J. CLARK.

The manufacture of shirts is carried on in the upper floors of the building, which extend on Walnut Street a distance of nearly 120 feet. The business of the house extends over all of the entire South and

West, the formulas of self measurement (which may be had on application) enabling a large number of orders to be filled by mail.

The house imports its own linen and hosiery. The miscellaneous stock embraces all that may be found in the most complete gentlemen's furnishing department.

The establishment of **Duhme & Co.**, Jewelers, is situated at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, only one square from the Post-office.

The tourist who desires to see one of the finest jewelry salesrooms on the Continent will not be disappointed in visiting this. The internal arrangements are of the most complete order, and show to advantage a very rich display of Gold Jewelry, besides a large quantity of Silver Goods, upon some pieces of which great expense is incurred in order to give to them the character of art productions. Glass cases of articles in plate, combining the ornamental and useful for household use, are specially interesting, as showing the beautiful art of electro-plating.

The word jewelry now-a-days means so much that it is simply impossible to enumerate all of the articles so designated. The following, however, includes almost enough to satisfy any ordinary visitor to this establishment: Decorative gold and silver plate, such as racing cups, testimonials, centerpieces, salvers, candelabra, etc.; table plate, such as soup and sauce tureens, dessert services, claret jugs, wine coolers, cruet frames, etc.; gold and silver-plated goods, electro-plated goods, gilt and ormolu work for table and personal decorations of various kinds, jewelry containing precious stones, gold and silver jewelry without precious stones, etc., besides a miscellaneous assortment of articles; many of which would come under the designation of hardware goods as readily as under that of jewelry. The designers are noted for their consummate taste.

Attention can not fail to be directed to the Diamond and Precious Stone department, this house being the principal one engaged in this business in the West. French Bronzes, Clocks, Candelabra, etc., represent the finest work of foreign artists, while Epergnes, Cake and Fruit Baskets and table utensils illustrate the productions of the house. The manufacturing department is on the lower and upper floors of the building, and about 150 skilled artisans, artificers, and diamond setters are employed.

The house was established in 1836. The members of the firm are Herman Duhme and R. H. Galbreath. This firm is known as the most extensive jewelers in the West.

INTERIOR VIEW OF DUHME & CO.'S

The Krebs Lithographing Company are situated in the Carlisle Building, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. The "Carlisle" is one of the finest buildings of the city, and the Krebs Company occupy two of the large floors of the building. Their establishment is replete with the best lithographing and printing machinery, and their work includes every variety of lithographic and chromo-lithographic productions: Bonds, Checks, Drafts, Diplomas, etc. In fine color printing the firm ranks second to none in America. Their business extends over a territory which includes almost every State in the Union.

The members of the firm are Adolph Krebs, W. D. Henderson, and F. Veigel.

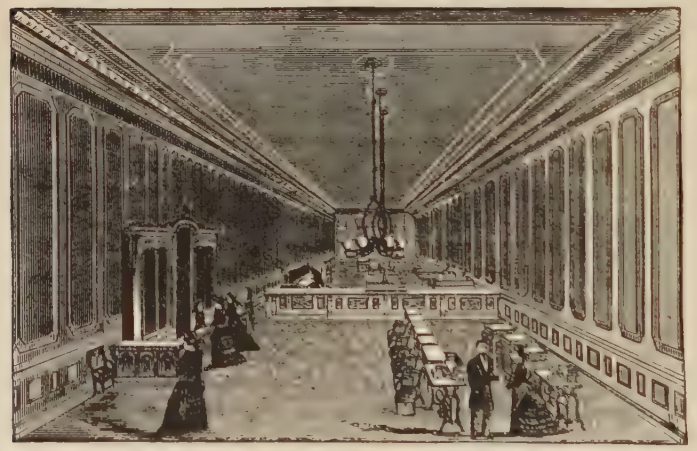
Lithography is the art of drawing or engraving upon stone designs, from which impressions can be taken on paper. It is a branch of engraving, and an important one, since it has, to a great extent, superseded engraving on steel and copper, particularly for maps, plans, and commercial purposes. Its comparative cheapness—the cost being only one-third that of engraving upon metal—commends it to general use; and with the advance in the art, designs are now produced which are very little inferior to the best specimens of wood and steel engraving of the same class. The first specimen of lithography executed in the United States was published in the Analectic Magazine for July, 1819. In the same year discoveries of a white stone, suitable for the work, were made in Indiana.

The stone used is a light-colored yellow or blue-gray calcareous limestone, the best of which comes from Bavaria, though they are found in France; and an excellent stone has been brought from Cape Giarardeau, in Missouri.

It is almost impossible to estimate too highly the value of the work done by lithography in popularizing art among the people. A lithograph enters thousands of homes where, in its absence, the cost of steel or copper would necessarily leave the walls bare and unadorned. To the business world its benefits have been literally inestimable. They have been adapted with the most wonderful exactitude and speedy execution to the demands of the railway, the steamship, the factory, and the counting-house, and nearly nine-tenths of the illustrations we see placarded in railway waiting rooms, hotels, and other places of public resort, are the product of lithography. By its means the manufacturer or the common carrier are enabled, with but little expense, to place before the public such specimens of their work, or views on their route, which would be impossible upon wood or metal.

The salesrooms of **Wheeler & Wilson** are at No. 55 West Fourth Street. They are fitted in taste, without ostentation, and consist of a show room, in which the different styles of machines are exhibited, and offices, in which the large out-door business of the establishment is conducted.

It has been conceded that, notwithstanding there is no such thing as the best sewing machine, the Wheeler and Wilson is the most progressive of the age, and embodies more of the genuine and valuable modern contrivances than any sewing machine now known to the American public. At all hours ladies may be found in the elegant



INTERIOR VIEW OF WHEELER AND WILSON'S.

rooms of this establishment inspecting the working of the machines. There are in this establishment 35 clerks employed in the different departments, and 700 out-door salesmen. The business is conducted by H. B. Gibson, under the firm name of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and the territory over which they have control includes the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and Tennessee.

There are few inventions of recent date which have been brought into use more rapidly and extensively than the sewing machine. If we watch a needlewoman in the various processes called by her sewing, stitching, felling, hemming, running, tacking, basting, whipping, etc., we see different modes of thrusting a threaded needle through the cloth, and of entangling the thread in its own loops on one or both

sides of the cloth. The machines imitate, more or less closely, the movements by which all this is done.

The Paper-hanging and Window-shade establishment of the **Camargo Manufacturing Company** is situated at No. 57 West Fourth Street, and is both internally and externally one of the handsomest business houses on the great principal thoroughfare. It has a front of 36 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is, including the basement, six stories in height. The main floor is fitted up as the sample and show room, and contains specimens of Foreign and American Paper-hangings and American Window-shades. The upper floors of this ware-house are filled with duplicates of the articles shown in the sample-rooms.

CAMARGO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The manufactory of the Company is situated at Nos. 228 and 230 Pearl Street, and has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 95 feet, and a height of four stories. The firm are the most extensive dealers in Paper-hangings and the largest manufacturers of Window-shades in the city or State. The engraving represents the retail ware-rooms.

The house was established in 1850. The proprietor is H. H. Breneman. Their trade lies principally in the West and South.

Wall paper is the modern and economical substitute for the ancient hand or loom woven tapestries, which have been used in many countries from the earliest times. Homer speaks of them, and the oldest Hebrew records describe the elaborate and costly hangings "wrought in gold and silver, and in divers colors." Shakespeare shows Polonius hiding, and Falstaff asleep, behind the "arras," the common name in England, in old times, for French tapestries, for which Arras was celebrated. The Flemings, French, and Italians, were rivals in this manufacture. Tapestry weaving was introduced in England in the reign of Henry VIII.

66
CHURCH'S MUSIC STORE
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS
BRASS & STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
PIANOS & MELODEONS FOR SALE OR TO LET
JOHN CHURCH JR. MUSIC HOUSE

JOHN CHURCH & CO.

John Church & Co., Music and Music Book Publishers and dealers in Musical Instruments, are situated at No. 66 West Fourth Street, nearly opposite Pike's Opera-house. This is the largest Music

Publishing House in Cincinnati or the State of Ohio. The business was established in the year 1854. In addition to their own catalogue they keep a stock of all other Music and Music Books published in the country.

The firm imports Musical Instruments of every description. They are the agents for the "Weber," and other first-class Pianos and Cabinet Organs. They supply full catalogues on application. The members of the firm are John Church, Jr., and John B. Trevor.

F. SHULTZE & CO.

The Importing House of **F. Schultze & Co.**, is at No. 72 and 74 West Fourth Street, nearly opposite Pike's Opera-house. The firm make a speciality of the finest description of French China, Plain,

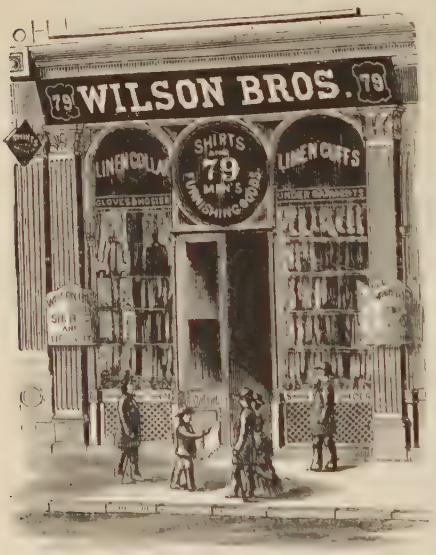
Cut, Engraved, and Colored Glassware. The very finest productions of the European factories may be seen in profusion at Schultze & Co's.

In ordinary staple goods their stock is always extensive, as they have a wholesale trade which extends throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Alabama, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

The wholesale department presents every feature that distinguishes the leading houses of the country in this line of business, and the articles can not be enumerated except by catalogue.

This house was established in the year 1849, under the firm name of F. Schultze & Co.; but, since 1869, F. Schultze is the sole member of the firm.

Wilson Brothers, Shirt Manufacturers and Men's Furnishers, 79 West Fourth Street. Being located in Pike's Opera-house secures them one of the best locations in the city. To give the public an idea of their business, the following figures are given: Their store is 18 by 128 feet, with factory and laundry of about 4,000 square feet of floor. Their establishment in Chicago is 40 by 168 feet, with factory and laundry in same building of 14,000 square feet of floor. Nearly all their machinery is driven by steam power, which enables them to give their patrons goods not surpassed in manufacture. Their Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-wear, etc., are selected from the prominent manufacturers of Europe and America. Their house was established in 1869. Their house in Chicago was established in 1863.

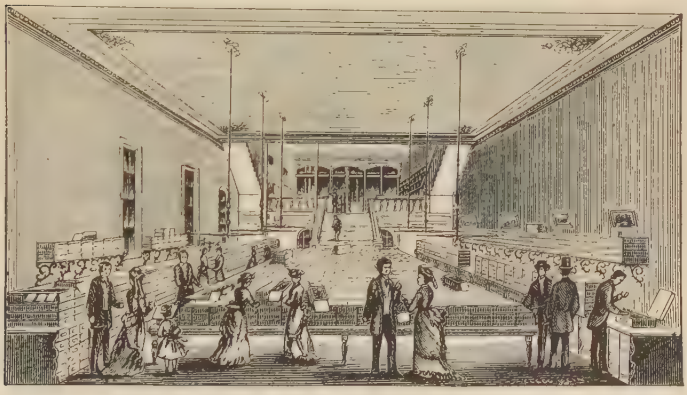


WILSON BROTHERS.

There are no authentic statistics of shirts, so far as our present knowledge extends; but it requires no very complicated calculation to

show that the number of collars and cuffs which must be manufactured in the United States in a year is immense. We have a population of about forty million persons. Suppose the very liberal allowance of one-quarter deducted as too young for such articles of costume, and another quarter as too slovenly or too poor, and twenty millions remain. Now, at six collars, and six pairs of cuffs each—an extremely moderate rate—being eighteen items in all, the United States at any given moment is using three hundred and sixty million articles of white goods—or thirty million dozen—for dress finish at neck and wrists. These six collars and six pairs of cuffs will not, on an average, last more than a year; and therefore the above total quantity must be manufactured anew every year.

Jeffras, Seeley & Co's. wholesale Millinery and Fine Dry



INTERIOR VIEW OF JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.'S.

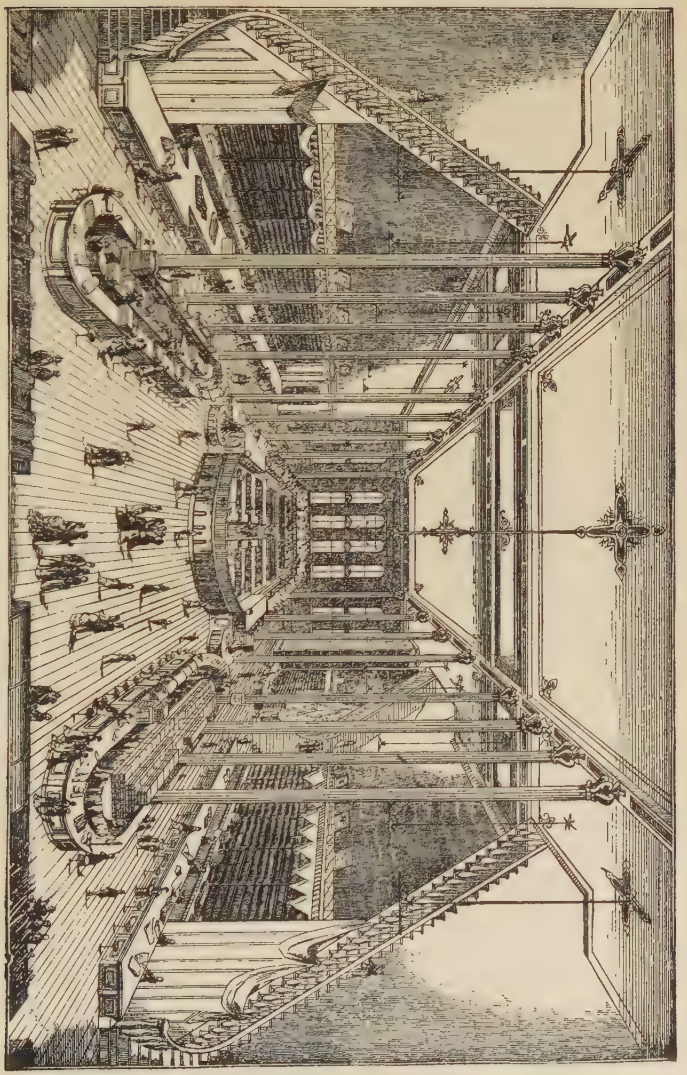
Goods salesrooms are situated at No. 99 West Fourth Street, next door to the Post-office. The business was established in the year 1850. The building has a frontage of 35 feet, and extends back to Burnet Street, a distance of over 180 feet. It is seven stories in height. Every modern convenience for the rapid transaction of a large business is to be found in every department of the building. It is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in America. Steam passenger elevators transport visitors from floor to floor. In the upper stories there are about 300 operatives constantly employed. A specialty of the house is the manufacture of Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, and Underwear. The house is renowned as one of the leading millinery houses of the city, if not of the State.

General millinery includes straw hats and bonnets, bonnets covered with velvet and other woven materials, artificial flowers, dressed and dyed feathers, hats, and plaiting of the fibre of the various trees, etc. All these relate to coverings and ornaments for the head, and such seems to be generally the application of the term millinery in relation to women's attire. Human hair, now so generally worn, may be classified as millinery, seeing that it is also a most ornamental covering for the head. The amount of produce in these departments of clothing can scarcely be guessed at, so much does it lie beyond the scope of statistical tabulation.

JOHN SHILLLITO & CO.

One of the most prominent of the Dry Goods firms of the city is John Shillito & Co. This house is engaged in the wholesale and retail business, and was established in 1831. Their salesrooms on West Fourth Street, within one door of the Post-office, is one of the principal places of attraction to lady visitors and strangers generally.

On the main floor in the different departments there is a large number of salesmen and saleswomen employed. The basement of the building is used as Carpet salesroom, in which business this firm is largely interested. The retail business is transacted on the first and



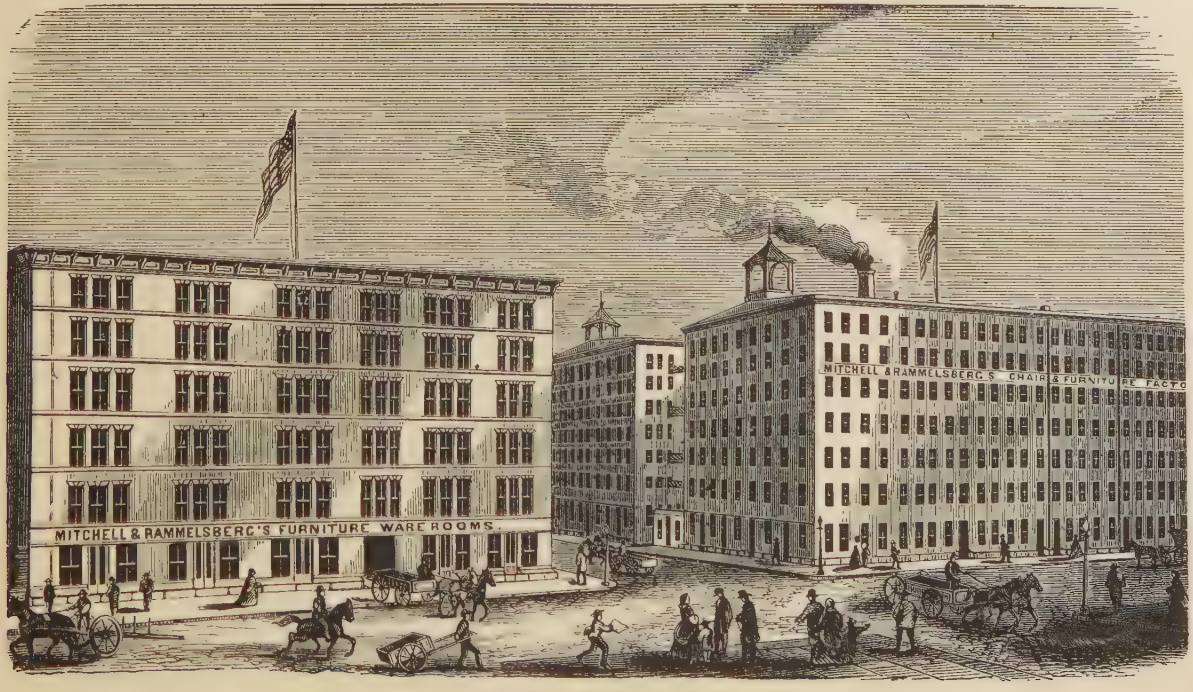
INTERIOR VIEW OF JOHN SHILLITO & CO.'S.

second floors, while the third and fourth floors are devoted to the wholesale trade. This firm also occupies extensive warehouses on Pearl Street. The members of the firm are John Shillito, Wallace Shillito, and Gordon Shillito.

The Mitchell and Rammelsberg Furniture Company's retail ware-rooms are situated at Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Fourth Street, and have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 150 feet. The building is, including the basement, 7 stories in height.

MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG.

The wholesale ware-rooms and manufactories are situated on Second Street, on both sides of John Street. The manufactories are, in all probability, the largest engaged in the manufacture of furniture in the world. The working area of floors amounts to 242,450 square feet. There are, altogether, 80 wood working machines, propelled by steam. The number of hands employed is 750. The lumber yards cover about two acres. The business was established in the year 1836, and grew from a very small beginning to its present mammoth proportions. Perhaps there is no other establishment in Cincinnati that grew in proportion as fast as the city itself.



MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG.

The retail salesrooms are well worth visiting. The traveler will probably not see in any city in Europe or America such a rare collection of fine articles in the furniture line as may be seen on the second floor of the establishment on Fourth Street.

The firm import costly works of art, which are distributed through their rooms. They manufacture furniture for "the million," from the commonest table and chair to the finest suites for parlor, drawing-room, library, bedroom, or dining-room that can be furnished. Robert Mitchell, President; A. H. Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.

Among the finest salesrooms that Cincinnati can boast of is the Hat and Fur establishment of **A. E. Burkhardt & Co.**, No. 113 West Fourth Street (sign of the golden lion). The house forms part of the new and extensive building erected by the Mitchell and Rammelsberg Furniture Company.

The internal arrangements comprise all that modern art can do to render a salesroom elegant, luxurious, and convenient. Immense cases, constructed of fine woods, plate glass, and colored marble panelings, reveal the most costly display of the finer productions in fine Furs, Hats, and other *et cetera*. Provision is made for "the million" by the multitudinous assortment of articles in each department.

In connection with the establishment is a Fur Manufactory, where a number of operators are employed during the whole year. A branch house is situated at No. 183 Main Street. The house was established in the year 1867. The raw skin department of this house is the most extensive in Cincinnati for furriers' purposes, and they receive shipments from the remotest parts of the United States and Canada.

The members of the firm are A. E. Burkhardt and F. B. Burkhardt.

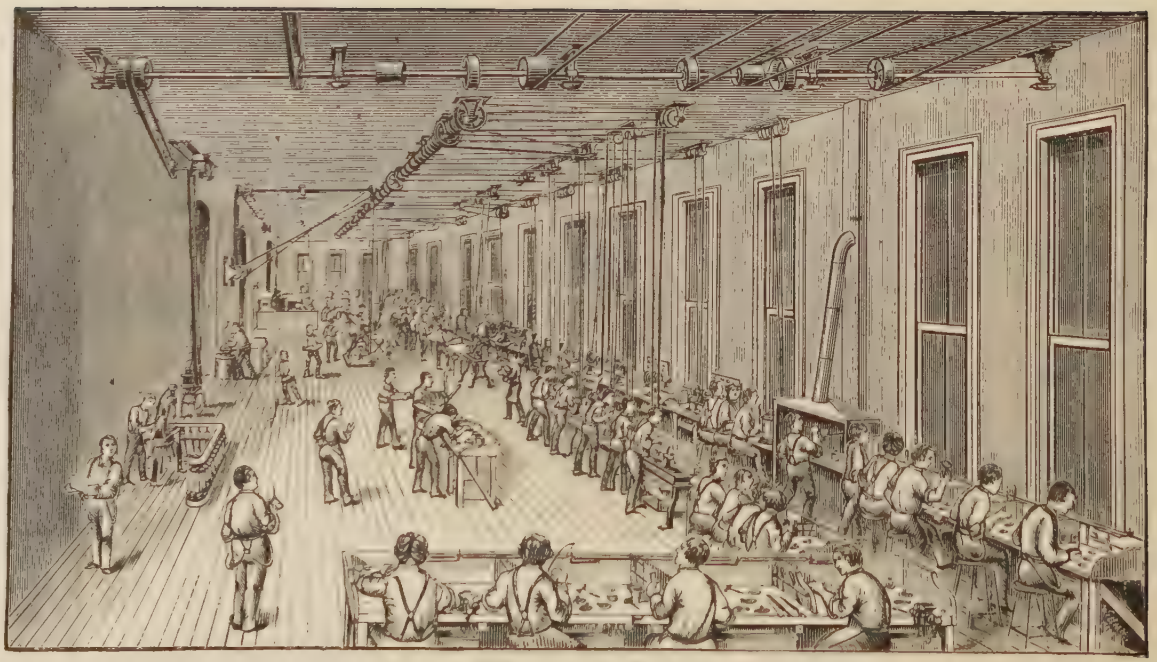
The silk hat, or beaver hat, as it is still called from the time when

the fur of the beaver was chiefly used in its manufacture, is made from silk plush. The silk is fitted upon a frame, and the entire structure is molded into shape by hot irons. The delicacy and accuracy of its lines and curves is a matter of great importance, and requires great skill in the workman. The silk hats of American manufacture are generally acknowledged to be the best made, since they combine strength and solidity with lightness. This last quality is one of prime importance, since the hat is so stiff, and the head is sensitive to weight. The best hats made often weigh less than five ounces each, though it is difficult to combine with such lightness the strength which will enable them to last very long.

There are 89 hands employed in making hats and caps in Cincinnati, and the value of their product in 1873 amounted to over $100,000.

The Lithographic Printing establishment of **Strobridge & Co.** is situated in the fine building on the corner of Fourth and Race Streets, one square from the Post-office, and was established in the year 1868. The concern monopolizes three floors of the great building—the counting room being on the second floor, and the designing, lithographing, and printing rooms being on the third and fourth floors. The Company employ eight power presses and a large number of ordinary lithographic presses. Their work includes every thing in the lithographic and chromo-lithographic printing line. They execute Bonds, Deeds, Drafts, Checks, and all the other *et cetera* of commercial business. A fine specimen of their work is displayed in the new map of Cincinnati accompanying this book. The Company employ 50 skilled workmen, and is incorporated. Wm. Sumner, President; Hines Strowbridge, Manager and Secretary.

By the process of Chromo-lithography designs are printed in two or more colors, each stone carrying a different color, and being engraved or drawn with the design which is to be represented in a particular color. In printing from one stone after another, by which the successive shades and colors are transferred to the paper till the design is completed, the most accurate registration is imperative. For ordinary purposes, such as checks, drafts, business cards of all sizes, title-pages, etc., only two or three colors are used. As applied to the copy of oil paintings, however, chromo-lithography may fairly claim place among the fine arts. The German chromo-lithographs, particularly those executed in Vienna, are considered the best; and then, in order, come those of Berlin, London, Paris, and the United States. By this process copies of paintings have been made so accurately, with so perfect a reproduction of every shade of coloring, that the



INTERIOR OF THE DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT.

chromo-lithographic copy can scarcely be distinguished from the original painting.

The Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company's Establishment is situated in the building on the south-west corner of Fourth and Race Streets.

Mr. John C. Dueber established this business in 1864. The business grew steadily ever since, and the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1873. The floor-space now occupied by their manufactory exceeds 12,000 square feet.

The accompanying engraving illustrates one of the main rooms of their manufactory, where about 60 skilled workmen are employed. They manufacture all kinds of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, and the reputation the "Dueber" Watch Cases have made for themselves, in all the States, from Maine to California, is abundant proof of their superiority and intrinsic value.

Long years of experience enables the Dueber Watch Manufacturing Company to turn out watch-cases of great beauty, and in those of high cost great elaboration of detail. It has always been supposed—owing to the want of experience, great skill required, and the high price of labor in America—that the business of watch-case making, and particularly the finer descriptions of these articles, would be confined almost exclusively to Switzerland; but the American energy and enterprise have supplied ingenious machines and expert workmen, whose efforts have been crowned with success, and many of the beautiful cases made by this company vie in costliness, workmanship, and finish with the finest productions of the best foreign artists.

The Wholesale Millinery and Straw Goods House of **Wm. H. Thayer & Co.** is situated at Nos. 147 and 149 West Fourth Street. The building is one of the most conspicuous on the great principal thoroughfare. The firm were established in the year 1840.

The accommodations afforded for the transaction of business are on an extensive scale. There are four floors, each 31 feet in width and 125 feet in length. The counting-room, which is comfortably furnished, is on the second floor. The firm have received many encomiums in medals from the Commissioners of the Industrial Exposition of Cincinnati for the best display of Millinery Goods.

A resident buyer in New York keeps the establishment supplied with any novelties that may be produced in their line. In the Fall and Spring season the house is seen to the best advantage, when the counters and shelves are filled with the hundreds of costly articles included under the name of Millinery.

WM. H. THAYER & CO.

The display of artificial flowers shown by this firm during the Spring and Fall season attracts great attention from the trade. All the three kingdoms of nature appear to be represented in the supply of the materials. Flowers, leaves, petals, seed-pods, buds, stamens—all are complete in the most natural guise, and the observer can barely persuade himself while walking through the long rows of tables, lined on either side with open boxes of artificial flowers, that he is not looking at well arranged bouquets culled from the garden of nature herself. The members of of the firm are Wm. H. Thayer, Wm. P. Stewart, and J. E. Q. Maddox.

The Retail Jewelry Salesrooms of **Wm. Wilson M'Grew** are situated at No. 152 West Fourth Street, between Race and Elm. This is one of the oldest establishments in the jewelry business in Cincinnati, having been established in the year 1805. The house has ever since, with only one brief interval, been in active operation. Many of the oldest pioneers of Cincinnati were customers of the firm nearly fifty years ago.

The establishment is noted for its tasteful displays in every thing appertaining to the decorative jewelry business. The most beautiful productions of the gold and silversmiths' handicraft may be inspected here, as well as the ordinary silver-ware and plated service.

The progress in taste in this, which may now justly be regarded as one of the arts, has been wonderful of late years. Cultivation seems to have blotted out forever the formal and angular ugliness of the

eighteenth century and to have brought men back again to the purer modeling of antiquity, united with the love for the picturesque that has distinguished the most fertile periods of post-Christian times. It is no little thing, then, to say that in gold and silver work the jewelers of Cincinnati enjoy a rare pre-eminence.

The salesroom is fitted up with a degree of taste that harmonizes with its contents. A fine regulator, with the standard time, is one of the features of the establishment.

The Furniture Warerooms and Factory of **A. & H. Straus** is situated at No. 153 West Fourth Street, and was established in the year 1852. The building, which is elegant and commodious, has a frontage of 31½ feet and a depth of 140 feet. It is, including the basement, five stories in height.

WM. WILSON M'GREW.

The firm manufacture every description of plain, fine, and ornamental Furniture, and at all times keep on hand a large stock of parlor and bed-room sets, dining-room and library suits.

From their upholstery department they turn out the most exquisite productions—such as display the finest taste and rarest execution. The trade of the firm extends over a wide territory, which includes the States of Texas and California.

The furniture manufacturers of Cincinnati are renowned for their excellent workmanship. For common furniture, oak, pine, cherry, maple, and chestnut are freely used; and for the finer descriptions,

black walnut, one of the most beautiful of the native woods, is become almost universal. This wood is worked easily into the most elaborate forms and exquisite carvings, and the finer specimens of cabinet ware are finished by oil instead of varnish. The oil brings out the rich grain of the wood, which grows darker and handsomer with age. Chestnut is also much used for dining room and chamber sets. The material is beautiful as well as cheap, and abundant.

A. & H. STRAUS.

The members of the firm are Alexander Straus and Henry Straus, Jr.

The Nursery Garden of **J. S. Cook & Co.**, upon East Walnut Hills, is one of the most extensive and beautiful in the West. It comprises nearly six acres, and several large conservatories and hothouses. To reach the nursery the visitor should take the cars at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, and he will be set down at the gate; time, about half an hour. The city office is at No. 155 West Fourth Street, where orders may be left for pot or cut flowers or shrubs. The nursery supplies, in the utmost profusion, the better known and the rarest Roses, Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Geraniums, and almost every variety of Cactus, and the beautiful leaved Begonia. The conservatories are also celebrated for their Camellias, the English Ivies, Creepers, and numerous exotics from

J. S. COOK & CO.

the Tropics and Australia. An immense number of cut flowers for weddings, funerals, and decorative purposes generally, are furnished by this firm. Like most other floral establishments, the house keeps constantly for sale aquariums, gold and silver fish, and rustic chairs, flower stands, and baskets.

The Wholesale and Retail Piano and Organ Warerooms of **Messrs. D. H. Baldwin & Co.** are situated at No. 158 West Fourth Street, and extend in an **L** to No. 160 Elm Street. The build-

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

ing is four stories in height, has a depth of 90 feet on Fourth Street and 40 feet on Elm. An elevator, running from basement to top on the Elm Street front, gives the necessary facilities for handling the instruments. The first and second floors contain the new pianos and organs, and the business office. The upper floors are filled with boxed instruments and a shop for repairing and repolishing pianos and organs.

The firm are the general Western and Southern agents for the celebrated Decker Brothers Pianos and the Estey Organs. They

manage the entire sale of the Ohio Valley Piano Company's Valley Gem and Grand Scale Pianos, besides dealing largely in various other standard makes of pianos and organs.

Their business was established in 1862, and is, undoubtedly, the largest in the State, more than 2,500 pianos and organs being sold yearly by them. They rent pianos and organs, sell on easy monthly payments, take second-hand instruments in part payment for new ones, and fill orders for all kinds of musical merchandise. Inquiries are invited from all interested. The members of the firm are D. H. Baldwin and Lucien Wulsin.

A. F. WORTHINGTON & CO.

The Homœopathic establishment of **A. F. Worthington & Co.** is situated at No. 170 West Fourth Street, near Elm Street. This is the representative establishment of this kind in Cincinnati, and the growth of its business may be, to a certain extent, identified with the growth of the city. Dr. A. F. Worthington has been identified with the Homœopathic trade in Cincinnati since 1863, then located in a comparatively small establishment at 21 West Fourth Street; but on account of the rapid increase of business, he removed in 1873 to their present location, and have now the finest establishment of the kind in the United States, and the largest and most complete stock of Homœopathic goods west of New York; including, to a great extent, German and English goods of their own importation, also all the books published on Homœopathy, both in the English and German language. The reputation of Worthington's Pharmacy is so well established that the firm are constantly in receipt of orders from physicians and others from all parts of the Northern, Western, and Southern States.

The firm of **Hitchcock & Walden,** Publishers, Printers, and Book-binders, are the managers of the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, including branches at Chicago and St. Louis.

Their building, which has a frontage of 32 feet and a depth of 110 feet and a height of four stories, is situated at No. 190 West Fourth Street, with an L fronting on Home Street, four stories in height. The Printing and Publishing Department is in a separate building, 58

feet front on Home Street and 80 feet deep and five stories high with basement. These buildings are connected on the main floor; also above by means of bridges passing from one building to the other.

The establishment may be ranked as the first in its line of business in Cincinnati; its resources being more ample than that of any other. It publishes the Books and Periodicals (English, German, and Scandinavian,) for the denomination by which it is owned; its Catalogue of Books comprise above 2,000 different volumes; its magazines are the "Ladies' Repository," "Golden Hours," and "Haus und Herd;" the principal of its other periodicals, "Western Christian Advocate," "Sunday-school Journal," "S. S. Advocate," "Christliche Apologete," "S. S. Glocke," etc. It also does a large amount of printing for other parties and firms. One of its latest specimens of workmanship, in Printing and Binding, is "Illustrated Cincinnati."

HITCHCOCK & WALDEN.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company's building is situated at the south-east cor- of Fourth Street and Central Avenue. The building is one of the finest on Fourth Street. The entire lower floor is elegantly fitted up for the transaction of the Company's business. First comes the regular office or counting-room, then the Secretary's private office, and in the rear of this, the Medical Examiners' office and the vaults. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000, and the principal officers are John Cochnower, President; N. W. Harris, Secretary; and E. P. Marshall, Assistant Secretary. Assets, January 1, 1875, $1,114,182.66.

Upon the second floor of this fine building are situated the offices of Col. W. B. Shattuc, the Agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The rooms are splendidly furnished, and are considered the most delightfully situated public offices in the city.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING.

FIFTH STREET.

Fifth Street is the greatest thoroughfare in the city; and in some of its aspects reminds the traveler of the Bowery in New York. It is the great shopping street for the masses, and since the demolition of the old market-house, and the erection of the Tyler Davidson Fountain, and the location of the new United States Government Buildings now erecting, has become amazingly improved, and is being further embellished almost daily. The throngs of people here are incessant, and at some times it is almost impassable on the sidewalks, except at a slow rate of locomotion. It is about a mile and a half in

SYLVESTER-HAND & CO.

length. It mainly consists of small stores with some few large establishments. Passing north on Central Avenue one square from the last building named on Fourth Street, the visitor obtains a splendid view of the entire length of the street. The first large manufactory to the right, looking toward the fountain, is that of

Sylvester Hand & Co.—This establishment is situated at Nos. 263 to 275 inclusive West Fifth Street. They manufacture Marbleized Mantles and Enameled Grates, Star Ranges, etc. This establishment shows some of the finest specimens of this work that can be produced. The members of the firm are Sylvester Hand and Chas. E. Hand.

WM. POWELL & CO.

Wm. Powell & Co's extensive Brass Foundry Works and offices are situated at Nos. 245, 247, and 249 West Fifth Street. The establishment was founded in the year 1846.

The Company manufacture every description of Engine Builders, Steam Fitters and Plumbers Brass Work; and make as specialities the celebrated "Star" Regrinding Globe Valves, of which over 100,000 are now in use in all parts of the country; also the "Star" Tallow Lubricator for locomotive and stationary engines. The Company

also keep on hand a large stock of Plumbers' Materials, such as Drain-pipe, Water-closet Fittings, Bath-tubs, and Wash-basins, plain and fancy. Their "Eagle" brand of Babbitt Metal is unequaled, and shipped to all parts of the country. The members of the firm are James Powell and Henry Powell.

C. S. WEATHERBY & CO.

Among the prominent Dry-goods Houses of the city, and the principal one on Fifth Street, is that of **C. S. Weatherby & Co.**, situated in Sinton's fine building, on the north-west corner of Fifth and Vine Streets. This business was established in the year 1855. The store was fitted up expressly for the retail Dry-goods trade, and possesses, among other modern improvements, a handsome passenger elevator worked by hydraulic power. The main floor is divided into the customary departments of a first-class retail salesroom. The basement floor, which is remarkable for its height of ceiling, light, and ventilation, is the Carpet salesroom. The second floor is devoted to Dresses, Cloaks, and Shawls, and Dressmaking, in which department there are

from 150 to 200 hands employed. The members of the firm are C. S. Weatherby and M. H. Richardson.

Tuckfarber & Co's establishment is situated at No. 66 West Fifth Street, directly opposite the Tyler Davidson Fountain. The firm was established in 1869. They occupy three floors of the fine building in which they are located. They are engaged in the manufacture of Enameled Iron Show-cards and publishing works of art. They employ a large number of the best draughtsmen and artists, and produce on iron all of the finer descriptions of work done by lithography. These signs and show-cards have become so popular on account of the superior finish imparted to them that the firm are fairly overwhelmed with orders from almost all of the large cities of the United States. The visitor who has leisure will find in their beautiful show-rooms, on the second floor, a superb collection of artistically finished Show-cards, in all colors and of all sizes. The members of the firm are F. Tuckfarber and L. C. Goodale.

The beauty of some of the show cards, railway and other placards designed and executed by this establishment is so great as fairly to entitle them to rank among works of art. Many of them are, in fact, not merely ordinary placards, but carefully executed copies, in almost imperishable metal, of the designs of talented artists and skillful draughtsmen. The work is suitable for every thing, from the plainest and humblest cut to a representation of the most elaborate building, even if adorned with statuary or bass or alto reliefs. The manner, indeed, in which the practiced hand and eye of the artist are called upon to aid and subserve the ordinary affairs of domestic or business life is one peculiar and very gratifying feature of modern American life.

F. Lunkenheimer & Co.'s manufactory is situated in the building in Lodge Street, off Fountain Square, Fifth Street, that was used at one time as a Jewish synagogue. The old tablets in Hebrew are still embedded in the massive walls. The building has a frontage of 25 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and a height of 3 stories.

The Cincinnati Brass Works, the trade name by which Mr. Lunkenheimer's establishment is known, was started by himself in the year 1862. This branch of manufacture was at that time, short as it is ago, of a very primitive character: but the forty skilled mechanics, and the modern machinery now in use in his factory, turn out work equal to the best made in the United States or any other country. The specialties made are Locomotive and Stationary Engine goods. Mr. Lunkenheimer was the first who obtained a patent on improve-

F. LUNKENHEIMER & CO.

ment in steam valves, and he enjoys a reputation second to none for the superiority and excellence of his brass castings. The trade of the house extends over almost every State of the Union, and is still increasing in every department, and during the last four or five years Mr. Lunkenheimer has made many shipments of his goods to various European countries.

The firm manufacture all descriptions of Engine-builders and Steam-fitters Brass Goods.

Manning, Robinson & Co., Gold, Silver and Nickel Electro-platers, and general manufacturers of Electro Silver-ware, are located at No. 54 West Fifth Street, nearly opposite the Tyler Davidson Fountain. The business was established in 1865. The firm manufacture Tea, Water, Dinner, and Dessert Sets, in finest quality of white metal and nickel, as a base for the heavy electro-plate guaranteed on all their wares. Among the articles may be mentioned Tea and Coffee Urns and Sets, Ice Pitchers and complete Sets, Fruit Stands, Cake

Baskets, Butter Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Vases, and other parlor and mantle ornaments; also Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., in elegant designs and finished workmanship. They also make a specialty of all kinds of Plating for the trade, and are the sole licensees in Cincinnati for doing the celebrated nickle plating. They deal largely in fine Bronze Ornaments, which are being placed so generally in homes of culture and refinement.

MANNING, ROBINSON & CO.

The firm consists of Messrs. H. A. Manning and G. C. Robinson, of Cincinnati, and E. B. Manning and Robert Bowman, of West Meriden, Conn.; and the Eastern members are engaged, with a force of upwards of 100 employees, in producing many of the goods there, which are finished by the house here, employing 16 workmen, by which means it has unusual facilities for providing specially for its first-class retail trade.

John A. Mohlenhoff's Importation House is at Nos. 46 and 48 Fountain Square, and is one of the most attractive establishments on Fountain Square. The stores are splendidly furnished in the interior,

INTERIOR VIEW OF JOHN A. MOHLENHOFF'S.

and show off to advantage the grand assortments of French China, Crystal, Glass, Bronzes, and other articles. A large public clock illuminated at night—ornaments the front of the building, and marks its location.

JOHN A. MOHLENHOFF

The illustration will give some idea of the interior of the establishment; but no description can convey an idea of the beautiful, rare, and costly articles exhibited.

The exterior is plain and unpretentious. The amount of costly articles to be seen on the different floors of the concern almost exceeds belief. This is the largest importing house in this line of trade in the city. There are detached warehouses within a few squares of the building, in which goods in bulk are deposited. The Custom House returns of Cincinnati show Mr. Mohlenhoff's business to be very extensive; but he also imports goods from Europe for eastern houses.

The business of the house extends over the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, West Virginia.

MAIN STREET.

From Mohlenhoff's stores we pass the site of the new Government Buildings on Fifth Street, and arrive, after a walk of one square, at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets.

Main Street is the oldest street in the city, and some seven years ago it was thought it was losing its business on account of the very rapid growth of the city westward; but the selection of the north-

west corner of the old street and Fifth Street for the new Government buildings, and the enterprise of the old-established houses on the Street combined, have aided in bringing back to this old thoroughfare

SELLEW & CO.

more business than it ever had in the olden times. It is to-day one of the busiest streets in the city, lined at both sides with many of the wealthiest business houses. The improvements going on daily astonish the oldest inhabitant; and soon the street will be an entirely new one as far as fine warehouses can make it so. The street is about a mile and a quarter in length, and is a business street for its entire length. The heaviest houses do not, however, extend beyond Sixth Street, at the Galt House corner. After this point the trade is very generally retail, and the second and upper stories occupied as dwelling rooms. The street hence is almost entirely German, and after passing the Court House, exclusively so. Taking Sellew & Co. as our starting point, we shall stroll to the foot of the street, passing on the way some of the oldest established houses in Cincinnati.

The house of **Sellew & Co.**, Importers and Dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet and Russia Iron, Copper, Wire, Block-tin, Zinc, Antimony, and all kinds of Metals, is situated at Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Main Street, and was established in the year 1832, and is the oldest house in the city retaining its original firm name. The buildings which front the Main Street side of the new Government building are roomy and capacious, and have a frontage of 52 feet and a depth of 200 feet. They are four and five stories in height. The house are agents for the following named manufacturies; namely: Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co., New York; Brooklyn Brass and Copper Co., New York; Miller Burr & Parker, New York; Lake Superior Copper Mill and Smelting Works, Pittsburg; Miller Burr & Parker, Pittsburg.

The wholesale and retail Hardware stores of **T. & A. Pickering** are situated at Nos. 196, 198, and 200 Main Street, and were established in the year 1858. The stores have a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 70 feet.

Among the immense number of articles in the general stock are the following: Cutlery of every grade, Tools of all descriptions, Trunkmakers' materials, Hoop Iron, "Butchers" and "Stubs" Files, Locksmiths' and Brushmakers' materials, Scissors, Shears, Razors, besides Builders' hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

The location of the house is one of the best in the city, being directly opposite to the Public Square of Fifth Street, and to the new Government buildings. The house makes a specialty of the following lines of articles: Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Lathe Chucks, Twist Drills, Files, Machinists' Tools, also

T. & A. PICKERING.

Hoop Iron, and Cotton Duck. The members of the firm are Tilghman Pickering and Alfred Pickering.

The new building of the old established firm of **F. H. Lawson & Co.** is situated at Nos. 188 and 190 Main Street. The house was established in 1817. Its dealings are in the importing and sale of Metals, including Tin Plate, Copper, Zinc, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Smooth Finish Common and Charcoal Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Lead, Wire, Antimony, plain and retinned, Stamped Ware, Japanned Tin Ware, House Furnishing Goods, and Tinners' Tools and Machines.

The building, which has just been finished, is of the most modern and elegant style, plain, solid, and unostentatious. The absence of the usual superfluity of signs and lettering adds a beauty to this building that should be imitated. The front on Main Street is 30 feet

and the depth 160 feet. The height, including the basement, is 75 feet. The interior is fitted up for the special requirements of the business, the leading apparent feature observable through the establishment being order and system for every class and department. The offices and

F. H. LAWSON & CO.

sample room are luxuriously arranged apartments, replete with every convenience. The members of the firm are F. H. Lawson and Wm. G. Coffin.

The wholesale and retail Clock warehouse of A. D. Smith & Co.

is situated at No. 184 and 186 Main Street, and was established in the year 1844. The building, which is one of the most conspicuous on this great business street, has been known for many years as the "Gothic Arcade," and is, including the basement, four stories in height, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 200. The stock of goods includes Clocks of every shape, style, size, and quality now known in this country or in Europe, and embraces the Lilliputian Alarm, as well as the ponderous Regulator. Among the standard goods the following are the most prominent: Seth Thomas Clock Company, Seth Thomas Sons & Co., New Haven Clock Company, E. N. Welch Clock Company, E. Ingraham & Co., Welch, Spring & Co., Jerome & Co., Atkins Clock Company.

A. D. SMITH & CO.

RICHARD WOOLLEY & SONS.

The firm also deal largely in Clockmakers' and Repairers' materials, in which department are included the following articles: Clock Keys, Hands, Rods, Balls, Bells, Washers, Verges, Second Hands, Oil, Cord, Tablets, Dials, Springs, etc.

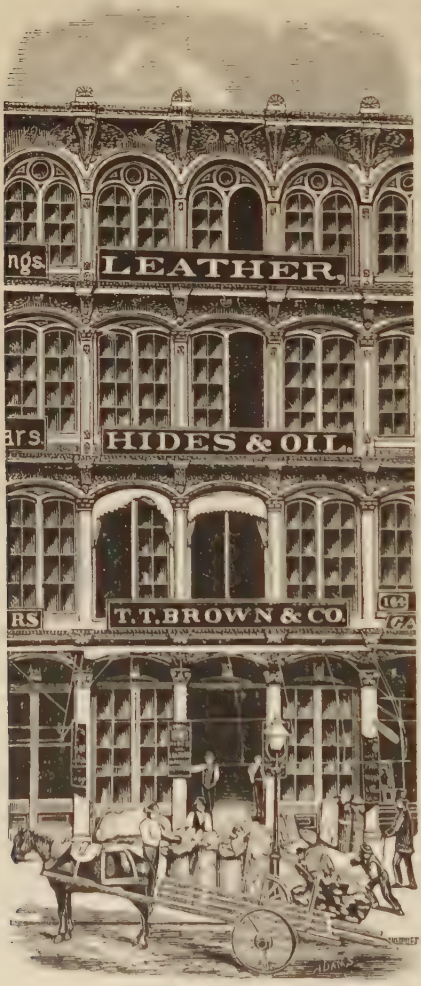
Among the enterprising business firms of Cincinnati, none holds a more conspicuous position than the house of **Richard Woolley & Sons**, importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in Leather, Hides, Oil, and Shoe Goods. Their ware-

house includes the two fine stores Nos. 174 and 176 Main Street. These have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 160 feet. They are, with the basement, six stories in height, and are fitted up as a model establishment in this line of merchandise. In the rear of this building they occupy a warehouse 30 feet front by 70 feet deep and three stories in height, for storing and handling Hides. This is a very important part of their business. Every modern contrivance to facilitate business is utilized to the utmost throughout the warehouses. The fourth and fifth stories of the the main building are used for finishing Leather, mostly Harness, an article they have established a very large trade for. Since Cincinnati became a port of entry this firm have imported Serges and other English Shoe goods direct; and have arrangements with Eastern manufacturers of Morocco, Kid, Union Calf Skins, Pebble-grain, etc., by which those goods are sold here at Eastern prices with addition of freight. Customers of this house always have the advantage of a large and well assorted stock to select from, and, judging from their large and increasing trade, their efforts to please the trade are appreciated. The members of the firm are Richard Woolley, Richard Woolley, Jr., and Dan'l. P. Woolley.

KEMPER BROS.

The wholesale Carriage-goods House of **Kemper Bros.**, 168 Main Street, is one of the most extensive establishments of this kind in the United States. It was established in the year 1853. The building has a frontage of 22 feet and a depth of 160 feet. Including the basement, it is five stories in height. The firm are the agents for Dalzell's celebrated Bessemer Steel and Iron Axles, and Bessemer Steel Tire, and Bessemer Steel Tire Bolts; also for English and Swede Steel Springs, Harland's and Nobly and Hoar's English Varnishes, Murphy, Sherwin & Co's. celebrated American Varnishes, Neider's Patent Curtain Frames, Driscoll's Screw and Riveting Knobs. In their extensive stock they have nearly all of the important articles of

which Carriages are constructed. The following is only a brief summary of some of the leading articles; namely: Springs, Axles, Bolts, Bands, Enameled Leather, Muslin, Drill, Duck, Cloths, Damask, Bent Timber Wheels, Bodies, Gold, Silver, and Ivory Mountings of all kinds, and American and English Varnishes. Their trade, which is almost exclusively confined to Carriage and Coach Builders, covers an immense territory, including all of the Southern and Western States. The members of the firm are Hugh F. Kemper, Henry L. Kemper, and Andrew C. Kemper.



T. T. BROWN & CO.

T. T. Brown & Co.'s wholesale Leather warehouse is at No. 166 Main Street. This building is 25 feet front and 156 feet in depth. It is fitted up in the most modern style, with every facility for the transaction of extensive business. The offices are on the second floor and are comfortably furnished. The firm were established in 1864. They deal in Leather, Hides, Oil, and Shoe Manufacturers' goods, and are Cincinnati agents for Wm. R. Stewart & Bros. Morocco, and sell at factory prices, and at all times keep a complete stock on

J. & A. J. NURRE.

hand. Their business extends over the States of the North-west and South and South-west, with a large city factory trade. They also do a large business, in Hides and Heavy Leather, with New England, New York State, and New Jersey. The members of the firm are Thomas T. Brown and George S. Brown.

The warerooms of **J. & A. J. Nurre,** manufacturers of Frame Mouldings, etc., are situated at No. 164 Main Street. The factory is situated at 276, 278, and 280 Broadway. The business was established in 1849. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Gilt, Imitation Rosewood, Walnut, and Imitation Walnut Frame Moldings, and Square Frames, besides Looking-glasses and Looking-glass Plates, and all necessaries for framing Pictures. The warehouse has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 154 feet. It is four stories in height. The main floor is the salesroom and offices, the upper floors are devoted to the light manufacturing department of the business. The factory has a frontage of 60 feet and is 90 feet in depth. It is five stories in height. The business of the house covers a wide territory, embracing nearly every State in the Union. The members of the firm are Joseph Nurre and Aloys Joseph Nurre.

THE MANUFACTORY.

Pape Brothers & Kugemann's Molding, Picture-frame, and Looking-glass salesroom and office are situated at 137, 139, and

141 Main Street. The buildings have a frontage of 58 feet and a depth of 120 feet. They are, including the basement, six stories in height. The business was established in the year 1851. The factory is on north side of Canal between Elm and Plum Streets; size 50 by 100 feet, five stories high and outbuildings.

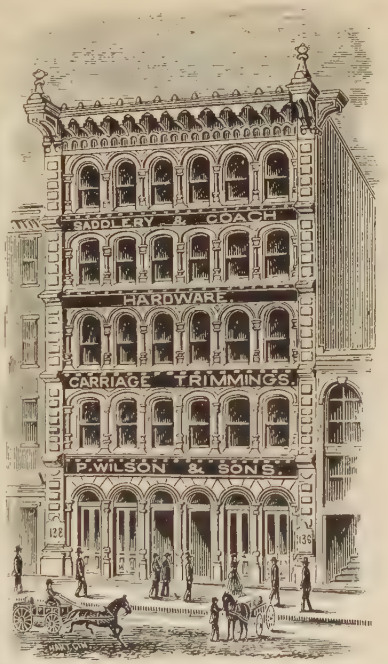
PAPE BROS. & KUGEMANN.

The following are a few of the leading articles manufactured: Gilt, Imitation Rosewood, Imitation Walnut, imitation of all kinds of Veneer Moldings, Enameled Moldings of all colors, Black Walnut Moldings, Mirror Frames of every description, in Gilt, Walnut or Imitation, Ornamental Portrait Frames, Ovals, solid Ovals and square, Window Cornices, Rustics, and many other articles. The firm import all descriptions of fine Chromos and Engravings, and in this department their trade is quite extensive. Their business covers a wide territory, embracing the whole of the United States of America and Canada, also part of States of South America. The members of the firm are Ed. W. Pape, Theodore Pape, and Emil Kugemann.

The firm of **P. Wilson & Sons**, wholesale dealers in Leather, Saddlery Hardware, and Carriage Goods, occupy one of the handsomest buildings on Main Street, No. 136 and 138. It has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 200 feet, running back to Hammond Street. The building is six stories in height, including the basement; the several stories high and roomy, and connected with each other by elevators. Every modern appliance for the speedy transaction of an extensive business is in use in every department. The firm was established in the year 1830; and hence one of the very oldest houses in its line in the United States.

The age of this house and its well-known reliability have given it a reputation throughout the West, South, and North, that enables it to make sales to an amount far in advance of similar houses; in fact, it is the leading house west of New York in the line. To

enumerate even a portion of the vast assortment of goods kept in stock is impracticable, as they embrace every thing that the most fastidious rider could desire for the best appointed saddle horse, or the leading carriage-makers could want for the most fashionable vehicles. The quality of these supplies is also highly prized, and it, too, has long been a distinguishing characteristic of the house. If any attempt even were made to mention all, it would demand a pamphlet large enough for a catalogue of every use to which leather is applied—in riding or driving in the park, for country carriages, or harness for the road or farm, with all the appliances in any quantity ready at a moment's notice. But the following are a few of the leading articles; namely: Leather, Saddle-trees, Harness and Saddle Trimmings, Carriage Trimmings, Bent Stock, Coach-makers' fine colors, English and American Varnishes, and a large line of Carriage Lamps. The members of the firm are Pollock Wilson, John A. Wilson, and Chas. P. Wilson.



P. WILSON & SONS.

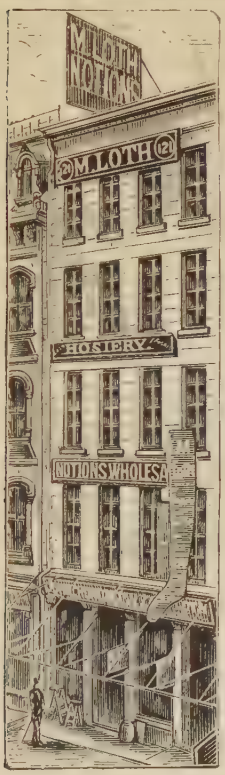
The wholesale and retail Leather salesrooms of Bradford & Utz occupy the fine building No. 129 Main Street. It has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 150 feet. There are four stories besides the basement. The firm have always in stock the following articles; namely: Oak and Hemlock, Sole Leather, Harness, Skirting, and Bridle, imported and domestic Calf and Kips, also a full line of Shoe Goods, consisting in part of Moroccos, Serges, Drills, Galloons, Eyelets, Linings, Laces, Cement, Threads, Nails, Tacks, etc. The leather business in Cincinnati has grown immensely during the last few years, and is still rapidly increasing, not only with the population of the cities,

but still more with the development of commerce and agriculture in the country districts. Our merchants are using every effort to meet this demand, not only in quantity, but in quality, and articles in leather sold in the leading establishments of the Queen City are rapidly approaching to the famous English standard. The shoe goods here, for instance, are already far superior to those of the Eastern manufacturers. The house was established in 1874, and the members of the firm are James Bradford and Lewis H. Utz.

BRADFORD & UTZ.

The wholesale Notion and Importing house of **M. Loth** is situated at 121 Main Street, and consists of four floors devoted to the business. The house was established in 1859. The transactions of the establishment are spread over an immense territory, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas. The Notion business covers such a multitudinous assortment of both foreign and domestic articles, that no enumeration of

them can be attempted; but among the principal are Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Trimmings, Corsets, Skirts, Buttons, Fancy Goods, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. This house makes a specialty of Suspenders, White and Fancy Shirts, Collars, Hosiery and Gloves for Misses, Boys, Ladies, and Gentlemen.



M. LOTH.

The extensive wholesale and retail warerooms of **Rudolph Wurlitzer & Bro.** is situated at 115 Main Street, and was established in the year 1857. The building has a frontage of 25 feet and is 200 feet in length. It is five stories in height. The internal arrangements are of the most complete order, rendering the establishment a model one of its kind. The rooms are divided into departments for the different branches of business. The following named goods are only a few of the leading articles in which the firm deal; namely: Musical Instruments—as Pianos and Organs, Violins, Violas, Guitars, Cellos, Contrabasso, Banjos, Drums, Clarionets, Cymbals, Accordions, Concertinas, Fifes, Flutes, Flageolets,

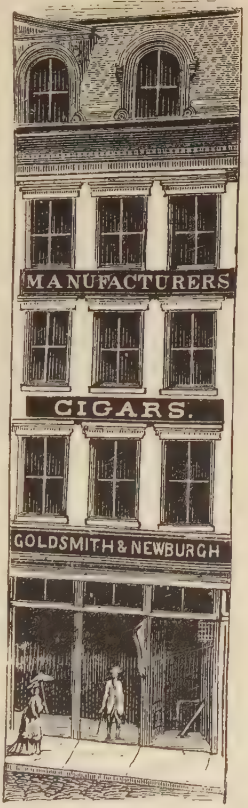
RUDOLPH WURLITZER & BRO.

Harmonicas, Brass and German Silver Band Instruments, Music Boxes, Hand Organs, Piccolos; Piano and Organ Covers, Piano Stools; Italian, French, and German Strings; Tambourines, Zitherns, all kinds of fixtures for Instruments, Stationers, and Druggists' Sundries, Fancy Goods, and Toys. The business covers a wide territory, which extends over nearly all the States, East, West, North, and South.
The members of the firm are Rudolph Wurlitzer and Anton Wurlitzer.

DECAMP, LEVOY & CO.

The establishment of DeCamp, Levoy & Co. occupies the stores Nos. 91 and 93 Main Street. They are extensively engaged in

the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, etc., of all styles and qualities for the wholesale trade. They have a large established trade extending through the Southern, Western, and Northwestern States. They occupy, including the stores above mentioned, and parts of adjoining buildings, fifteen floors and three basements, and employ constantly about 150 skilled hands. The goods of this firm's manufacture have a reputation of the most enviable character. The members of the firm are Daniel DeCamp, Thos. L. DeCamp, and Michael Levoy.



GOLDSMITH & NEWBURGH.

The establishment of **Goldsmith & Newburgh**, shown in the accompanying engraving, is situated at No. 82 Main Street. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Cigars, many of which are known by the trade as leading brands. Although a new firm the members are men of enterprise and possess large experience in their business. They have every facility for the transaction of a large business, and through their enterprise they are continually adding to their list of customers. Their trade in the city is large, and outside they supply many extensive dealers in neighboring towns. All of the cigars of their manufacture are recognized as standard goods; their aim being to earn a reputation for fine quality in each and every style of their brands. They personally superintend every department of their business and employ a large number of the best workmen that can be procured. Orders sent to them by mail, or otherwise, receive the same attention as if the goods were inspected personally by the buyer.

The wholesale and importing Fancy Goods House of **Knost Bros. & Co.**, successors to H. Schrader & Co., is situated at Nos. 70 and 72 Main Street, and was established in the year 1849. The buildings have a frontage of 44 feet, and a depth of 125 feet. Including the basement, they are five stories in height. The interior

is fitted up in the best style of a modern warehouse, and possesses every convenience for the facility of doing a large business. The goods in which they deal form such an extensive variety that the warerooms is divided into different departments. There are departments for China and Musical Ware, Cutlery and Smokers' Articles, Perfumery and Soaps, Fancy Goods and Stationery, and so on through the entire catalogue of their business. A member of the firm visits the European markets every year.

The trade of the house, which is the largest in this class of goods in Cincinnati, extends over a wide territory including transactions in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Kansas, Mississippi, Michigan, Colorado, Iowa, West Virginia, Florida, Nebraska, and Georgia. The members of the firm are Julius Knost, Herman Knost, and C. E. Wangelin.

KNOST BROS. & CO.

The firm of **Chas. Moser & Co.**, manufacturers of White Lead, Colors, etc., have just completed the new building, No. 59, and occupy it and their old warehouse at No. 61 Main Street, both buildings being connected. Both stores combined make the most extensive establishment in this line of trade in Cincinnati. The dimensions are front 52 feet, depth 190 feet, height, including basements, five stories. New and elegantly furnished offices have been fitted up in the new building, while the old has been remodeled and every possible contrivance to facilitate the operations of both the warehouse and manufacturing departments used wherever they can be. In a stock so enormous only a few of the leading lines of articles can be mentioned; but special attention is directed to the fact that they manufacture and have on sale the purest descriptions of White Lead. This article is used for all house paints, or paints used to cover and protect iron and woodwork, for ship and sign painting, and for the various mechanical and ornamental purposes to which paint is applied.

For colored paints a small proportion of the required pigment is added, and the whole is ground with linseed oil in a mill. The paints are prepared of different degrees of thinness for different coats, the first and second coats being the thinnest, and the fourth, or final coat, the thickest, if so many coats are applied. Boiled oil, litharge, sugar of lead, and spirits of turpentine are added to the different mixtures to act as dryers. Pure white lead, or white zinc, presents, in the finishing coat, a beautiful glazed surface, as if it had been varnished. In graining and wood imitation, a yellow or brown coat is first laid on in oil, while the colors to imitate the wood are ground in water, and the grain is made by brushes and tooth combs, the work being finished and brought out by varnish. The firm have a very extensive trade in white lead, their brands being recognized as of the purest quality manufactured in the entire West. The establishment is at all times stocked with White Lead, Colors dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Artists', Grainers', Gilders' and Painters' Supplies of every description, and Window Glass. The trade of the firm extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Tennessee, Arkansas, and California. The business was established in 1853. If complimentary medals from Vienna and other places were asked for as recommendations as to prime quality of goods made, the house has enough to fill quite a cabinet. The members of the firm are Chas. Moser, Fred. Renner, and John Kolbe.

CHAS. MOSER & CO.

The extensive Trunk, Valise, and Traveling-bag establishment of

Leonard & Cook is situated at the north-east corner of Main and Second Streets, and was established in the year 1857. The building, which is one of the most extensive on either streets, has a frontage of 50 feet on Main and a depth of 150 feet on Second Street. The tourist who visits this house will find an assortment of articles in the

LEONARD & COOK.

above line as complete as any modern establishment in Europe or America can exhibit. The firm are the introducers of many novelties in traveling equipage. Their building consists of four floors and basement, every part of which is devoted to manufacture, except the main floor, which is the sample and salesroom only. They employ nearly 65, to 100 at times, hands during the entire year, and their wholesale trade extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ken-

tucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, in fact all Southern States except the East. The members of the firm are Louis Leonard, John Cook.

The wholesale Grocery establishment of **James C. Hopple & Co.** is situated at the south-west corner of Main and Second Streets. The building is one of the finest in the business part of the city, and has a frontage of 40 feet on Main Street and a depth of 160 feet on Second Street. The house was established in 1856. It possesses all of the modern conveniences for the rapid transaction of an extensive business. Besides Staple Groceries, the firm do a large jobbing business in kindred articles, oftentimes designated under the general head of Groceries.

JAMES C. HOPPLE & CO.

The shipping and receiving offices are on the main floor, and the counting-room and private offices on the second floor. The firm makes a specialty of Teas, Tobaccos, and Syrups. The trade of the house is extensive, and covers a large territory, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The members of the firm are James C. Hopple, James Hopple, N. H. Woodcock, Edwin H. Poynter.

The wholesale Candy House and Manufactory of **E. Myers & Co.** is situated at No. 40 Main Street, and is one of the oldest established business houses in the city, having been founded in the year 1817. It is consequently nearly half a century since the business was established. The building has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 110 feet, and, including the basement, is six stories in height. The main

floor is the sales and packing room. The counting-room is on the first floor, and the rest of the building is devoted to manufacturing purposes. All of the newest machinery and mechanism employed in this business is used throughout the manufactory. The firm manufactures from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds of sugar per month into every variety of Confectionery.

E. MYERS & CO

They are also importers of and dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts, etc., and are agents for the celebrated Pyrotechnists, H. P. Diehl & Co., of this city. Their trade extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, and the South-western States. The members of the firm: E. Myers, assisted by three of his sons, packers for the trade in Prize Candies.

Neave, Ward & Co.'s old-established house is situated at No. 37 and 39 Main Street, and was established in the year 1859.

The building has a frontage of thirty feet, a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and is four stories in height.

The business of the house embraces dealings in every description

of goods used by Saddlers and Harness Makers, from a bit to a crupper loop, and all kinds of material for carriage makers—Springs, Axles, Bolts, Wheels, Bodies, Shafts, Poles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Leather, Cloths, Damasks, Hair, Varnish, Paints, Lamps, etc.

The trade of the firm is quite extensive, and covers a wide territory, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

The members of the firm are, A. C. Neave, Robert D. Ward, and Halsted Neave.

NEAVE, WARD & CO.

J. S. Burdsal & Co.'s old established Drug-house is situated at the north-west corner of Main and Front Streets, occupying Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Main Street, with a warehouse on Front Street, and is the oldest drug-house in the city. They have been so long and well established that they have a steady and increasing trade from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern States; also Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California, for their manufactured goods.

About one year ago they bought the entire stock and good will of F. E. Suire & Co., one of the largest drug-houses in the West, and have consolidated the business of the two firms at the old stand. In addition to this, they have become the owners and proprietors of the celebrated Roback's Medicines, Wayne's Elixir, Crab Orchard Salts, Royal Nectar Gin, and other popular articles.

In addition to the establishment on the corner of Main and Front, they have a Chemical Laboratory on the corner of Eighth and Broadway, under the personal supervision of Professor E. S. Wayne, which is perfect and complete in every department, the paraphernalia and machinery being of the most improved and modern construction. The

goods manufactured by this firm are of standard quality, and are ordered by the trade with perfect confidence in their purity.

They also manufacture Flavoring Extracts that have a splendid reputation, and are equal to any in the market. Colognes, Handkerchief Extracts, Lily White, and Perfumeries are put up in the most attractive styles.

A very large line of chemicals is manufactured, including Bromide

DRUGS PAINTS OILS & DYE STUFFS
DRUGS PAINTS OILS & DYE STUFFS
CHEMICALS
OILS & PAINTS TOBACCO
FOREIGN & DOMEST MEDICINES CHEMICALS AND LIQUORS
DRUGS MEDICINES WINES
BURDSAL
J. S. BURDSAL & CO.

J. S. BURDSAL & CO.

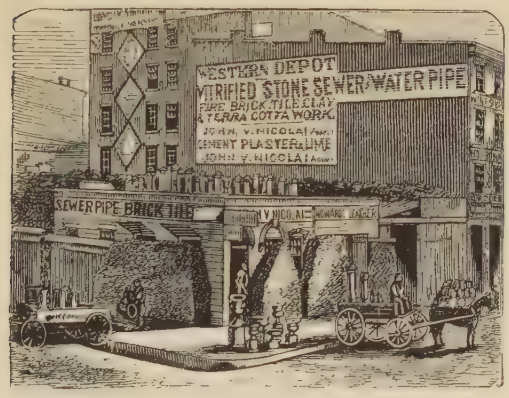
of Potassium, Bromide of Ammonia, Solicylic Acid, Prec Carb. Iron, and all the preparations of Iron. Blue Mass and all mercurial preparation in large quantities; in fact, we may well add, no drug-house East or West have better facilities for supplying the trade with the varied goods required by this branch of trade.

This old drug-house stands on one of the oldest and most interesting spots in the city. It is said that there has been a drug-store situated at this corner since the establishment of Cincinnati. The store, therefore, irrespective of its intrinsic excellence, possesses features of considerable local historic lore. The publications of the *Pionier Verein* are full of reminiscences of this earliest quarter of the city.

WALNUT STREET.

Leaving the oldest business corner in the city, the house of J. S. Burdsall & Co., just described, we pass through the rows of Commission Houses that line Front Street, for one square, and we are at the foot of Walnut Street. This is the most evenly built business street in the city, the houses being mostly of a uniform height. The street is about a mile and a half in length, and the heavy business establishments extend at both sides almost without interruption from the river to Sixth Street

The Western Depot of the Cliff Mine Terra Cotta Works is situated at the corner of Walnut and Water Streets, near the Suspension Bridge. The factory is at Wellsville, Ohio. The business was established in 1871. Mr. John V. Nicolai is the General Agent for the West and South.


WESTERN DEPOT
VITRIFIED STONE SEWER WATER PIPE
FIRE BRICK TILE & CLAY
& TERRA COTTA WORK.
JOHN V. NICOLAI Agent
CEMENT PLASTER & LIME
JOHN V. NICOLAI Agent
SEWER PIPE BRICK TILE

JOHN V. NICOLAI.

The depot is at all times supplied with a stock of the following named articles—namely: Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Fire Sand, Ground Fire Brick, Flue Linings, Patent Chimneys, Chimney Tops, Cement, Lime, Land, and Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Lawn Vases, and all description of Terra Cotta Building Material.

The immense number of richly decorated lawn vases, in the shape of Roman and Grecian urns, displayed around the establishment, gives this end of the street quite an artistic and picturesque appearance.

Lewis & Neblett's Glass Warehouse, at No. 38 Walnut Street, is the principal house in the general glassware business in Cincinnati.

They carry an immense stock of tableware, such as Goblets, Bowls, etc., and they keep all styles of articles needed for druggist's use, and have a most complete line of the same. In window glass they

LEWIS & NEBLETT.

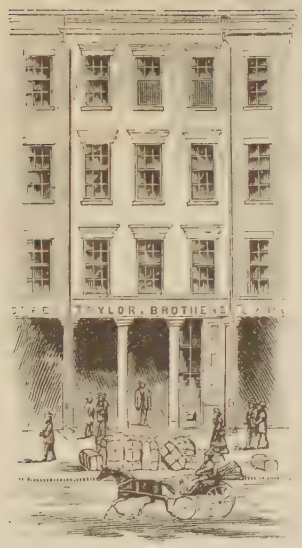
transact a large business. One of their specialties is the manufacture of indestructible fancy glass labels for druggist's shelf-bottles. The great variety of these goods they have in stock is almost endless. There is scarce an article needed in any first-class drug-store that is embraced under the name of "Druggist's Sundries" of which Lewis & Neblitt do not keep an immense stock.

The house of **M. Bare & Co.** occupy the fine building No. 41 Walnut Street. They are manufacturers and agents for the sale of White and Colored Carpet Warps, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Grain Bags, Twines, Wick, etc.; also, Manilla, Sisal, Jute, and Cotton Cordage, Oakum, Shot, Pig and Bar Lead, Powder, Gun Caps, Wads, etc.

BARE & CO.

They are also agents for the Franklin, Queen City, American, Baltic, Pennsylvania, Rockford and Eagle Cotton Mills; also for the Miami Powder Company, American Powder Company, and for Roebling's Celebrated Wire Rope.

The Commission House of **Taylor & Brother** is situated at No. 45 Walnut Street, and was established in the



TAYLOR & BROTHER.

year 1852. The building consists of four stories and basement. The firm are selling agents for the Alberton Cotton Mills, Anchor Cotton Mills, Eagle and Banner Cotton Mills, Indiana Cotton Mills, Nashville Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill Cotton Mills, Eclipse Woolen Mills, Bell Factory, Macon Manufacturing Company, Stonewall Manufacturing Company, Gardner Manufacturing Company, Brownsville Manufacturing Company, Delaware Manufacturing Company, Alliance Bagging Company, Magnolia Mills, Harmony Mills, Dayton Mills.

Their trade is exclusively commission, and they represent to the general trade the most extensive lines of goods in the West. Their stock comprises Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Osnaburgs, Cotton Duck, Awning Stripes, Grain Bags, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warps, Twines, and Batting, besides Flax and Jute Bagging in all weights and finish, and the Nellis Iron Cotton Ties. Their sales are by the package only. Another branch of their business is the purchase of Cotton for spinning and export account, a trade which has attained great importance of late years in Cincinnati.

PETER BIEDINGER & SONS.

Peter Biedinger's Wholesale Paper Warehouse is situated at No. 62 Walnut Street. The building has five stories besides the basement. The firm deals in Wrapping,

Printing, Ham, Manilla, Roofing, Writing, and Flat Papers, Dry-goods and Leather Papers, and Twines, Envelopes, etc.; manufactures Paper, Paper Bags and Flour Sacks, and pays particular attention to the printing of advertisements on Paper, Paper Bags, and Flour Sacks, and purchases for cash Rags and all kinds of paper stock. The house was established in 1850.

P. ECHERT & CO.

The Candy Manufactory of P. Echert & Co. is situated at No. 64 Walnut Street. The building consists of six stories, including the basement. It has a frontage of twenty-five feet, and a depth of one hundred feet, and was established in the year 1861, succeeding Robert Hedger, who commenced in 1847. The main floor is the sales and packing room, with shipper's office.

The other floors are devoted entirely to manufacturing, except a portion of the second, which is used for a counting-room. There are about fifty hands constantly employed during the year.

The following is a brief summary of the articles manufactured by the firm: Stick and other kinds of plain Candy, Gum Drops, Jujube Goods, Lozenges, Imperial and other Pan Goods, by steam; French Cream Bon Bons, Rock Candy, Christmas Sugar Toys and Hearts, Chocolate Creams, Caramels, and a general line of all kinds of Confectionary and Cake Ornaments.

They also deal in the following line of goods: Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Canned Goods, Pickles, Catchups, Sauces, Jellies, Maple Sugar, Cigars, Fire Works, Chinese Lanterns, Balloons, Flags, Flavoring Extracts, Oils, and Confectioner's Tools and Supplies, etc.

The members of the firm are Peter Echert and Jacob Buss.

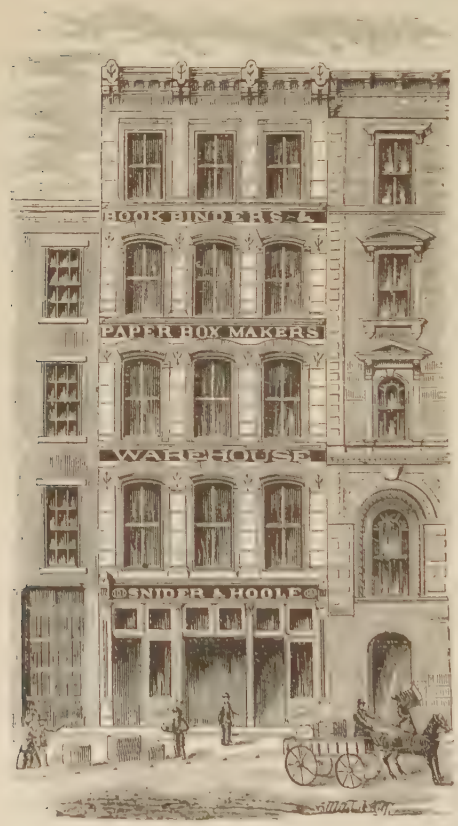
MITCHELL & WHITELAW.

The establishment of **Mitchell & Whitelaw**, Manufacturing Confectioners, is located at No. 70 Walnut Street, and was established in the year 1872. The building, which is one of the finest on this great commercial street, has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred feet. It is, including the basement, six stories in height. It is fitted up in the most modern style, possessing all of the late improvements introduced into establishments of this kind of the first-class. The firm manufacture all kinds of Plain and Ornamental American and French Confectionery and Prize-boxes. They also deal largely in Canned Fruits, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, and Fire Works. Importing Fruits, Nuts, etc., direct, and controlling the entire product of several large manufacturers of Canned Fruits.

By special and peculiar processes they prepare specialties in their line which are known on the market as the "ANGELIC SWEETS" brand of Stick Candy, and the "improved Stick Candy" "Fruit Flavors."

These brands are always *pure and full weight*, and are widely known, and have a large sale on that account. They are, in fact, absolutely free from all deleterious ingredients.

The house are also the agents for the Oriental Gunpowder Company.



SNIDER & HOOLE.

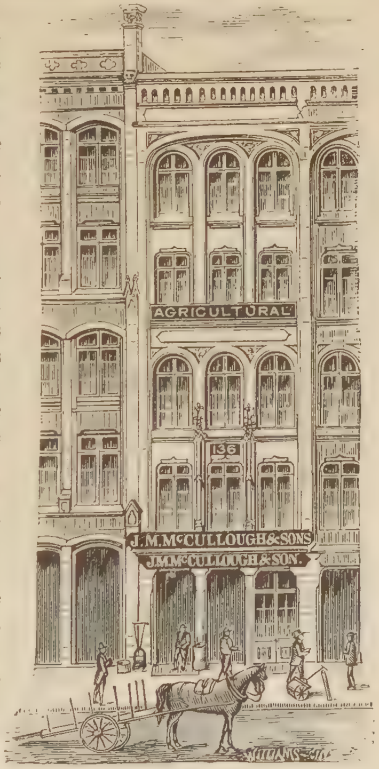
The members of the firm are Wm. Mitchell and F. M. Whitelaw.

Snider & Hoole's establishment, at No. 101 Walnut Street, is one of the finest buildings on that great thoroughfare. It has a frontage of twenty-five feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and is, including the basement, six stories high. The firm are the most extensive dealers in Book Binders' Materials and Machinery in the Western States. The business was established in the year 1868. The interior of the establishment is fitted up in a very superior manner, every thing is arranged to facilitate the rapid transaction of a large business.

The firm deal in such a multiplicity of articles that no enumeration can be indulged in. A few may be specified—namely, Russia Leather, English and American Book Cloths, Goat Morocco and Imitations, English Calf-skins, Straw, Tar, and Trunk Boards, Book-binders and Paper-box Makers' Stock Tools and Machinery of

every description. The firm has branch-houses in Chicago and St. Louis, and its trade extends over every section of the country except the New England States. The members of the firm are, Louis Snider, of Hamilton, Ohio, Edwin Hoole, of Cincinnati.

J. M. M'Cullough & Sons Seed and Agricultural Warehouse is situated at No. 136 Walnut Street, and was established in the year 1838. The building, which is ranked among the best on the street, has a frontage of twenty-five feet, a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet, and is, including the basement, six stories in height.



J. M. M'CULLOUGH & SONS.

The firm deal in all descriptions of Field, Garden and Lawn seeds, and export Seeds in large quantities to various countries in Europe.

The home business of the house extends all over the United States.

The members of the firm are, J. M. M'Cullough and Albert M'Cullough.

The firm of **Wilson, Hinkle & Co.**, Publishers of the Eclectic Educational Series, is located at 137 Walnut Street. Their specialty, the publication of School-books, was begun almost fifty years ago, the firm foreseeing at that early day the advantages of position which Cincinnati would afford. The success attending the enterprise is the reward of the tireless energy and industry with which it has been prosecuted.

Their publications are used in every State and territory of the Union, and very largely in foreign countries. Among the most popular may be named—M'Guffey's Speller and Readers, M'Guffey's New

Primary Charts, Ray's Series of Mathematics, Pinneo's Grammars and Composition, Harvey's Grammars, Eclectic Series of Geographies, Eclectic System of Penmanship, Venable's United States History, Thalheimer's Ancient History, Thalheimer's Mediæval and Modern History, Brown's Physiology and Hygiene, Schuyler's Principles of Logic, Norton's Natural Philosophy, Schuyler's Complete Algebra, White's Graded School Arithmetics, White's Registers and Records, Kidd's Elocution and Rhetorical Reader, Cole's Institute Reader, Henkle's Speller, Williams's Parser's Manual, Andrews's Constitution of the United States. Bartholomew's Latin Grammar and Gradual, Duffet's French Method, Venable's Amateur Actor, Hailman's Lectures on Pedagogy.

HOWELL GANO & CO.

The books, though published in a Western city, are in no sense sectional, finding as great acceptance in the Eastern cities as those published there.

The number of hands employed and the capital invested makes this establishment one of the most considerable in the city, where large enterprises are by no means uncommon.

The names of the firm are, O. J. Wilson, A. H. Hinkle, L. Van Antwerp, C. S. Bragg, H. H. Vail, and Robert F. Leaman.

Howell Gano & Co.'s old-established Wholesale Hardware House is situated at No. 138 Walnut Street, and is one of the principal buildings on the street. The business was established in the year 1844.

The building has a front of twenty-five feet, is one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, and, including the basement, is seven stories high.

The Hardware trade, and especially the wholesale department of it, is possibly the most difficult business to define. It seems to have no limit to the number of articles embraced under the term "Hardware."

Among the leading articles, or rather lines of articles, the firm deal in the following—namely, Burden's Horseshoes, Globe, Putnam, and Ausable Horse Nails, W. & S. Butcher's and Western Files and Rasps, Tale Locks and Bronzed Hardware, Norwalk Locks, American Screw Company's Screws, O. Ames & Son's Shovels and Spades, Joseph

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Rodgers & Sons and George Wostenholm & Sons's Cutlery.

The trade of the house extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missisippi, Missouri, and Texas.

The members of the firm are Howell Gano, Christopher T. Adams, and Jacob W. Gano.

The Warehouse of **Fairbanks, Morse & Co.** is situated at No. 139 Walnut Street. The building is one of the handsomest on this great business street. It has thirty feet front and is one hundred feet deep, and consists of five stories. E. & T. Fairbanks&Co.'s Scale Manufactory, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, was established in the year 1830, nearly half a century ago. The name is known in every civilized country of the world, and the productions of their manufactory are in use in every clime.

They manufacture Scales that will weigh the one-thousandth part of a grain or the heaviest freight locomotive or loaded canal boats weighing five hundred tons.

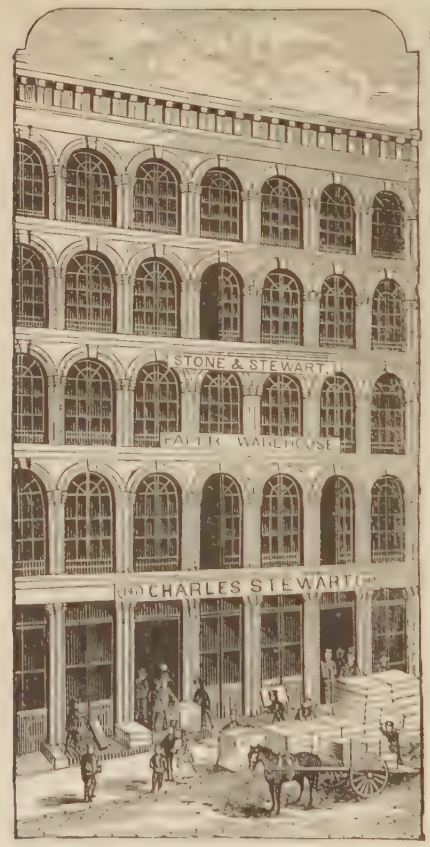
Their Scales are sold all over the United States, Canada, and Europe.

W. E. Hampton & Co.'s Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse is situated at No. 140 Walnut Street, and is one of the finest buildings on this great business street. The front is twenty-five feet, the depth one hundred feet, and the height, including the basement, seven stories. The house deals in

W. E. HAMPTON & CO.

all descriptions of Farm Machinery and Seeds, Spring and Farm Wagons, Knives and Sections for all Mowers and Reapers manufactured, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, etc.

The trade of the firm extends over a wide territory, embracing the North-west and South and portions of Europe.



CHARLES STEWART.

The extensive Wholesale Paper Warehouse of **Charles Stewart** occupies the two fine buildings Nos. 141 and 143 Walnut Street. The frontage is forty feet, and the depth one hundred feet. There are five floors besides basement in each store. The capacity for the stowage of paper of every grade is immense. Steam elevators connect every floor in each building.

The house manufactures and deals, exclusively wholesale, in Flat and Ruled Papers, White and Tinted Book Papers, Newspaper and Manilla Papers, besides Wrapping and Hardware Papers, Card-board, Cut Cards, Envelopes, Printing Inks, Twines, Flour Sacks, Paper Bags, etc.

The firm was established as Stone & Stewart in the year 1868, and in 1875 the former retired from the firm. The business of the house extends over an extensive territory, but its heaviest operations are in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri.

The **Bromwell Manufacturing Company's** building, which is much admired for its chaste and elegant appearance, is situated at No. 181 Walnut Street, next door to the Gibson House, opposite to Mercantile Library, and quite convenient to the new government buildings. It is in the very heart of the city, and has a frontage of twenty-five feet, and a depth of two hundred, and is six stories, including the basement, in height. The house was established in the year 1819. The firm manufactures every description of Wire Goods and Brushes. Their catalogue enumerates nearly one thousand different articles. The accompanying engraving represents the building, which is also their manufactory. They have many articles of domestic utility, besides some specially intended for tourists and travelers. Their goods have received medals every year from the Industrial Exposition Commissioners for the highest excellence.

BROMWELL MANUFACTURING CO.

Visitors will find at the Bromwell Manufacturing Company's salesrooms the most complete assortment of wire goods, suitable not only for housekeepers, but, in fact, for every body. It is really surprising to see the infinite number of articles made of wire that are both useful and ornamental. There seems to be no end to invention in this department of their business. In brushes it is about the same. The assortment is truly amazing, comprising brushes of every quality and of all sizes, for all kinds of uses and abuses—for the brush, of all the household articles known, is never spared, and most people imagine that a brush should have no end to its existence.

The manufacture of the wire and brush goods is conducted in the

upper stories of the establishment, and in their preparation a good deal of expensive machinery is employed; the workmen, too, have to be none but those who are termed skilled mechanics, for in the manufacture of wire and brush goods oftentimes the greatest amount of exactness is required to produce that elegant finish to be generally observed in the finer grades of both these kinds of goods.

The members of the firm are, Thos. J. Melish, Thos. M. Worcester, and Wm. B. Melish.

The Dye House of **Wm. R. Teasdale** is situated at No. 265 Walnut Street, and was established in the year 1835. It is the most extensive place of this kind in the Western States. The building has a frontage of twenty-six feet and a depth of ninety-four feet. It is, including the basement, five stories in height.

WM. R. TEASDALE.

Its interior arrangements for the prosecution of the business is of the most modern and elaborate order, including vats, dyeing tanks, and various other appliances and machinery. Ladies' Dresses, Gentlemen's Clothing, Piano Covers, Curtains, Kid Gloves, Feathers and Fringes, are a few of the leading articles that are dyed in large quantities. A large proportion of the articles dyed are received by express companies, with directions by mail, from almost all of the Western and Southern States. An immense number of parcels are received in each month during the busy season. Descriptive pamphlets appertaining to the business are forwarded on application. These pamphlets should be in every house, as they teach economy.

VINE STREET.

Crossing one square to the west on Seventh Street, just above Teasdale's Dye House, we arrive at the upper end of the business portion of Vine Street. From this point to the river, with the exception of about two squares, the street is lined its entire length with heavy wholesale houses, while to the north this great thoroughfare leads directly to the center of all the attractions to be found "Over the Rhine."

Vine Street is the great central business street of the city. The Burnet House and the present Post-office were the two buildings which first mainly contributed to its importance. This street possesses more fine buildings than any street running north and south. Proceeding toward the river, we pass some of the most extensive business houses in the city.

THOMAS GIBSON & CO.

The extensive Plumbing Establishment and Brass Foundry of **Thos. Gibson & Co.** is situated at Nos. 200 and 202 Vine Street, and was established in the year 1832. The firm are importers and dealers in Plumbers' Supplies, and are the sole agents in the United States for Jennings's celebrated London Water-closet Basin and Trap combined. This is the oldest and most extensive Plumbing House in the Western country, and not only do the better class of work in the city, but throughout the county and adjacent cities. They manufacture all their own specialties, and these are used extensively by the trade in general. The members of the firm are Thomas Gibson, Calvin Zell, Robt. Carlisle, and L. Maxwell.

The **Franklin Type Foundry**, Allison, Smith & Johnson, proprietors, is situated at No. 168 Vine Street, and was established in the year 1850. The buildings, which are the most conspicuous business structures on the street, have a frontage of 30 feet, a depth of 200 feet, and are four and five stories high. The lower floor is the counting, sample, and packing rooms; the second floor is composing-room (book work); the third floor is electrotyping and finishing; the fourth floor, stereotyping, wood-working, and type dressing; and the fifth is entirely occupied as a type foundry.

The firm manufacture Type, Stereotype and Electrotype Plates,

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Hand Printing Presses, and all kinds of Printers' Furniture. They also sell all descriptions of Printing Material, and furnish complete printing offices of any magnitude. The type for this book was made expressly to order, and each and every illustration in the book was electrotyped separately, and afterward with the letter press, at the Franklin Type Foundry. The Foundry is noted for turning out the very best grade of work in every department. The members of the firm are Robt. Allison, Chas. H. Smith, H. L. Johnson.

The wholesale and retail Jewelry establishment of **Clemens Oskamp** is situated at 175 Vine Street; the manufactory at the corner of Harrison and Culvert Streets. The former has a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is five stories in height. The latter has a front of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and consists of three stories. The business was established in the year 1844. In the retail salesroom there is displayed the finest assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Clocks, Bronzes, and other articles in the Jewelry line.

CLEMENS OSKAMP.

The manufactory, which has been only recently fitted up, is a modern establishment in every sense of the word, and contains the newest and most perfect machinery and devices, by which the firm are enabled to turn out patterns of workmanship of the most exquisite and beautiful finish. In Table Ware the firm excel, their productions being considered equal to the best made Table Ware manufactured in this country. In elegant Jewelry, such as Cameo Sets, Roman Bracelets, fine Lockets, and the like, the articles of their production are unrivaled. Manufacturing and importing goods for the wholesale trade is the principal part of this firm's business, and during the season dealers from all parts of the country can be seen in their wholesale department laying in supplies; and their traveling salesmen reach all distant points at regular intervals with large stocks of goods.

THE MANUFACTORY.

The following remarks with regard to the general use of Jewelry are taken from the British Report on Jewelry made at the late Vienna Exposition, and were published in the *Freie Presse*, of Vienna:

"The love of personal decoration is a sentiment which man shares

with the animals, as a record of his connection with them in the chain of creation, which binds all organized being into one consistent whole. In modern times the naturalists of the Darwinian school have first, in the history of natural science, turned their attention to the effects of the various brilliant decorations of animals upon their success in the 'struggle for life,' and have already arrived at most valuable conclusions concerning it.

"It is nothing against some of the ornaments worn at present by ladies of fashion that they resemble those worn by their barbarian ancestors. Those who use them are not necessarily barbarians; but the fact only shows that the love of ornament is inherent in human nature, while its manifestations take on the various phases of the increased culture of the time.

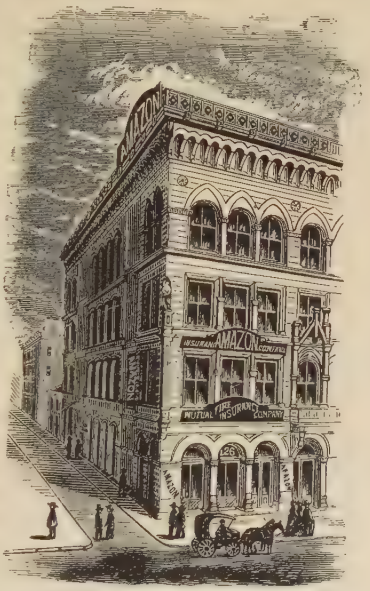
"A lady who wears bracelets and ear-rings would be shocked by the suggestion that she should add to her attractions by wearing also a nose-ring, a lip-ring, or anklets; or that she should tattoo her face in fanciful patterns with brilliantly colored dyes. Yet many of her contemporary sisters still use all these appliances of ornament, and from the same natural and inherent tendency for decoration. The extent to which this has increased during the last decade justifies the estimate that, with the importations from abroad, there are consumed in the United States at least twenty millions of dollars' worth of jewelry a year. In modern times the improved processes of the arts, arising from the application of science to their methods and the introduction of the use of machinery, has so cheapened and increased the production of jewelry as to place within the reach of every one the ability to gratify his taste for it, as can be easily verified by any one who takes a look through Oskamp's retail jewelry house.

"In the United States the greater equality of our political conditions, together with the freer circulation of the results of industry, and the activity of our social life, has led to the almost universal use of jewelry."

The **Amazon Fire Insurance Company** is located in D. Sinton's fine building, 126 Vine Street, opposite the Burnet House. The following is a brief history of the Company:

Organized on the 1st day of October, 1871, with a paid-up capital of $500,000. This Company has in its brief existence of less than four years received in premiums $3,219,345.65, and has paid to its policy holders losses to the extent of $1,650,077.92. It has now in successful operation about 550 agencies, being represented in most of the States of the Union. Starting just on the eve of the great Chicago

conflagration, of 1871, it has safely passed through the fiery ordeal of the past four years, including the Boston fires of 1872 and 1873, the Chicago fire of 1874, and the many of lesser note, and to-day stands at the head of the fire insurance companies of the State. Its directory is composed of leading business men of the city and State, and its record entitles it to the confidence and favor of the public.



AMAZON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The names of the officers are Gazzam Gano, President; Byron D. West, Secretary; D. N. Comingore, Treasurer.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati is situated on the second floor of Sinton's fine building on Vine Street, No. 126, opposite the Burnet House. It was organized December 7, 1874, under the General Insurance Laws of Ohio, and issues policies on the mutual plan on houses, buildings, and other property for five years, receiving twenty per cent in cash and deposit note for eighty per cent, assessable only for losses and expenses after the cash receipts have been exhausted, and the balance unassessed at the expiration or cancelation of the policy being returned to the policy-holder as profit. It is the only Company ever organized in this country which insures personal property on this basis, and has proven a great success.

The following is the organization for 1875: Board of Directors, elected January 18, 1875,—A. M. Holton, C. W. Moulton, B. W. Wasson, Abner L. Frazer, Lewis Heinsheimer, Jos. F. Meader, N. Roff, J. M. Wallingford, Dr. J. H. Buckner, W. W. Backman, Wm. H. Hoover, H. Muelhauser, B. W. Putnam, P. B. Spence, Jabez M. Waters, R. W. Keys, W. N. Hobart. Officers,—A. M. Holton, President; Richard W. Keys, Vice-President; N. Roff, Secretary.

The firm of **Tolle, Holton & Co.**, wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, is situated in Sinton's fine building on Vine Street, No. 124, opposite

the Burnet House. The house was established in the year 1850. No situation can boast of such ready access to all prominent parts of the city. This establishment stands partly between the wholesale and retail portions of the principal business thoroughfares. Their trade is mostly confined to the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.

Besides Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, the firm deal largely in lines of Hosiery, Notions, etc. With regard to Hosiery, in which Tolle, Holton & Co. do a very large business, it may be mentioned that the word hose was once almost exclusively applied to long stockings, in regard to the garments of past ages; and on that ground the terms Hosiery and Stockings became applied indiscriminately. But Hosiery, in a manufacturing sense, now means something more than Stockings. It is a comprehensive designation for those textile fabrics—for whatever kinds of garment intended—which are made by a sort of knitting or chain work, unlike the regular long threads and cross-threads of ordinary weaving; and therefore Gloves, Drawers, Under-waistcoats, Night-caps, Guernsey Shirts, etc., are included, as well as Stockings, under the name of Hosiery. But it was not until steam power was brought into requisition that the Hosiery manufacture received its full development. The Hosiery machines, which are now an important feature in the trade, bear the same relation to the Stocking frame that the power-loom bears to the hand-loom. One variety, the circular machine, is important, as it facilitates the production of seamless garments.

TOLLE, HOLTON & CO.

In many parts of Eastern Mohammedan Europe the fashion and embroidery of the hose are the subject of most anxious consideration than of any other part of the dress. The languid Oriental beauties of the Seraglios pay any price in the Turkish bazars for Stockings which set off to the best advantage their exquisitely modeled feet and ankles, which are allowed to appear far more liberally than in Western

Europe. The "Arabian Nights' Entertainment," the best record, by the way, of Eastern life, such as it once was in the proud days of Bagdad and the good Caliph Haroun-Al-Raschid, are full of the most glowing descriptions of the beauty of the slippered feet clad in almost gossamer Stockings. The Crusades brought the fashion of this delicate work into England, France, Germany, and Italy. Hose were then produced entirely by hand, as the German Hausfrau makes them now, and it is within comparatively very late years that machinery has been successfully applied to the manufacture of every part; and dozens of stockings can now be purchased for what a single pair would have cost a hundred years ago.

The members of the firm are W. B. Tolle, A. M. Holton, J. B. Pearce, and T. M. Porter.

ESSELBORN BROS.

The establishment of **Messrs. Esselborn Bros.**, importers and manufacturers of Millinery, Straw, and Silk Goods, is situated in Sinton's magnificent block of buildings, 122 Vine Street, opposite the Burnet House. The firm was established in the year 1864, and has been in its present location since 1870. The three upper floors of the building occupied by this firm are used as salesrooms; the basement and sub-cellar are used for packing, shipping, etc. The salesrooms rank among the finest in this city, each floor being 25 by 125 feet deep, with a splendid light throughout. The firm is renowned for its elegant openings at each season. These openings, so important to the trade, were first introduced in our city by the Messrs. Esselborn Bros.

One of the members of the firm is constantly attending the New York markets during the busy seasons, in order always to be prepared to offer to their patrons every thing that is new and desirable. The facilities offered by this firm in variety of stock, as well as the inducements offered regarding terms, are not excelled by any other house either East or West. J. and A. Esselborn are the only members of this firm.

WM. GLENN & SONS.

The wholesale Grocery House of **Wm. Glenn & Sons** is situated at Nos. 68, 70, and 72 Vine Street, and was established in the year 1844. The building has a frontage of 63 feet and a depth of 180. It is, including the basement, seven stories in height. The establishment is fitted up with all the modern facilities for the transaction of a heavy business. The principal offices are on the second floor. Steam power is used in working the elevators, which connect every floor of the concern. The whole number of hands employed in the warehouses is 52. The business of the firm extends over a very wide territory, embracing the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan. The firm import and deal largely in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, etc., carrying a large stock and great variety, offering superior inducements to country merchants. The members of the firm are Wm. Glenn, Jas. M. Glenn, and Richard Dymond.

The Plate and Sheet Glass warehouse of **Wm. Glenny & Co.** was established in the year 1851. The building, which is located at

No. 39 Vine Street, has a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is five stories in height with cellar. On the different floors the various qualities of glass are arranged according to size and weight. The assortment includes French Plate Glass for show windows and private dwellings, Looking-glass Plates of all sizes and qualities, Hammered and Rough Glass, Embossed, Cut, and Stained Glass, for Churches, etc., French and English Crystal Glass, French and English Sheet Glass, and American Window Glass.

This firm make a specialty of Plate Glass, and have furnished most of the fine stores in the city, as well as many of the private mansions in the suburbs. Plate Glass is in some respects the most beautiful of all kinds of glass, on account of its transparency, colorlessness, high polish, absolute flatness, and facility of being silvered. The manufacture differs in many important particulars from that of other kinds of glass, as the following brief account will show: The melting-pots are very large, some of them holding as much as 3,500 pounds of glass. When the molten mass is ready for use, a large copper ladle, held by a handle, is employed to lade it out from the melting-pots into other pots called cisterns, where it is allowed to fine or refine by settling, and to lower somewhat in temperature. The casting-table then comes into use. This is made of iron, brass, or bronze, and is always as perfect a slab as the art of the metallurgist can produce—beautifully even, flat, and smooth, sometimes as much as 20 feet long by 11 broad, and 7 inches thick. There is a framework round this slab, which facilitates the operations. Huge tongs take the cistern out of the furnace; a crane lifts it up and places it in a peculiar position over one end of the table; the slab is heated to a certain temperature; the cistern is tilted up; and the golden stream flows all over the table, being prevented by raised edges from running over. A large copper cylinder then rolls to and fro, bringing the molten glass to a uniform level and thickness. When sufficiently solidified to be

WM. GLENNY & CO.

moved, the immense sheet of glass is pushed end on into an annealing oven, which is built close to it. When the glass is annealed, it is ready for grinding, to give smoothness to surfaces which are as yet somewhat rough.

The business of the house is very extensive and covers an immense territory, including mostly all of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. The members of the firm are Wm. Glenny and Geo. W. Dial.

REIS BROS. & CO.

The extensive and elegant warehouses of **Reis Brothers & Co.**, importers and jobbers of Foreign Fruits, Canned Goods, and Fancy Groceries, are situated at Nos. 33 and 35 Vine Street, and were established in the year 1860. The stores, which are among the finest on this great business street, have a frontage of about 40 feet, a depth of 110 feet, and are, including the basement, five stories in height. The shipping and receiving offices are on the main floor, and the counting-room and private offices are approached by a separate flight of stairs to the second floor. Hydraulic engines deliver the goods on the different floors.

The multitude of articles dealt in by the firm precludes the possibility of enumerating any but the main lines of goods, which include all kind of Foreign Fruits and Fancy Groceries of their own importation. They are also the sole agents of Geo. Thompson & Co.'s Banner Soap. With the factory the house is connected by its own private telegraph wire, and thus many delays to customers are obviated.

The business of the house extends over a vast extent of country, and which includes dealings in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas.

The members of the firm are Samuel Reis, Abraham Reis, and Julius Reis.

RACE STREET.

PROCEEDING one square west on Front Street, after leaving the establishment of Reis Bros. & Co., we find ourselves at the foot of Race Street. It is only within the last seven years that this has become a leading business street. It now possesses as fine buildings as any street in the city, and is lined on both sides as far up as Fifth Street with mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

The Corrugated Elbow Company's building is situated at Nos. 45 and 47 Race Street. The history of the Corrugated Elbow is quite interesting from a business point of view, and is briefly as follows: This valuable invention was purchased from the patentees for the West and South by the Resor Elbow Manufacturing Company, with a factory at Cincinnati. The North-west, by the Sellew Elbow Company, with a factory at Chicago. The East, by the Sellew Elbow Company, with a factory at New York, and the Burgoyne Elbow Company, with a factory at Philadelphia. This present Company, the Corrugated Elbow Company, is a consolidation of the above named interests, and are sole owners of this patent for the United States, and have factories at New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Their machinery, though simple, is very extensive, and has been improved from year to year, so that now it requires only half a minute to make an Elbow, and the capacity is

CORRUGATED ELBOW COMPANY.

such that either factory alone could supply the whole United States. The Corrugated Elbow is now sold in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the United States, and at prices that defy competition. The officers of the Company are I. B. Resor, President; Wm. S. Munson, Vice-President; L. C. Goodale, Secretary; Charles H. Law, General Superintendent and Treasurer.

CHAMBERS, STEVENS & CO.

The firm of **Chambers, Stevens & Co.**, wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, occupy a large portion of the splendid building on the south-west corner of Race and Pearl Streets. The firm was established in 1857. Their trade covers a very extensive territory, and embraces dealings in Imported and Domestic Fabrics, also a large variety of Staple and Fancy Notions.

The warehouse, which is one of the finest in the city, and peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the Dry Goods trade, possesses every modern appliance for the transaction of an extensive business. The members of the firm are Josiah Chambers, Levi E. Stevens, and Theodore Shotwell.

Among the more prominent wholesale Dry Goods houses is that of **Charles H. Wolff & Co.**, established in the year 1844. The firm occupy two warehouses, at Nos. 131 and 133 Race Street, owned by them, expressly arranged for the accommodation of their business. A thorough system of light and ventilation has been secured to the remotest corner of each and every floor. The offices, which are in the rear of the first floor, are comfortably, but not ostentatiously, furnished. The firm deals principally in Dry Goods manufactured in the United States, including Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Fabrics, and also Foreign Goods, imported by them, and purchased East, and their trade is limited to no section of the country. The trade of Charles H. Wolff & Co. includes large transactions in Cotton Goods. The

CHAS. H. WOLFF & CO.

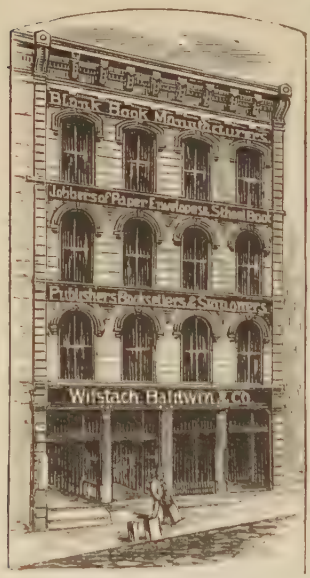
following facts concerning cotton goods alone will be found interesting: Of the cotton grown in this country we manufacture about one-fourth or one-fifth. That is to say, of a 4,000,000 bale crop, somewhat over 3,000,000 are exported, and from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bales are converted into cloth, mostly in the north-eastern States. The standard for judging of the weight and durability of a cotton fabric is the number of threads in a square inch. Some cambric shows a net-work under the glass of 92 to 96 threads in each square inch. Some standard sheetings show 64 by 64. Of the million bales spun by us, full one-half is made into such coarse, durable fabrics as the Osnaburgs, Attakapas jeans, and Alabama plaids. The members of the firm are Charles H. Wolff, George H. Wolff (who resides in New York, and represents the house there), Alfred Wolff, and William F. Wolff, all brothers.

DEVOU & CO.

Devou & Co.'s wholesale Millinery establishment is situated at No. 137 Race Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and was established in the year 1847. The building, which is one of the best on Race Street, has a frontage of 36 feet and is 121 feet in depth. It is four stories high. The internal arrangement is of the most complete and perfect order, the rooms having been specially fitted up for the millinery business. The firm receive during the Fall and Spring seasons all of the newest novelties introduced in the East, while from Paris they

receive the most fashionable styles of bonnets. Strangers visiting the city in the early Fall and Spring often make it an object to visit Devou's merely to see the new styles for the season. One of the features of the house is the Trimming Department, where many young ladies, mostly experts, are employed. The location of the house, only a few doors from the principal thoroughfare of the city, and near to all of the principal hotels, renders it a convenient point to visit at all times. The member of the house is W. P. Devou.

The extensive Publishing, Printing, and Blank-book manufactory and warerooms of **Wilstach, Baldwin & Co.** are situated at Nos. 141 and 143 Race Street. The warerooms have a frontage of 42 feet and depth of 100 feet, and are four stories in height. The manufactory, situated immediately in the rear of the warerooms, has a frontage of 80 feet, a depth of 80 feet, and is five stories in height, and is the largest in the West. Their publications embrace some of the most important works issued in the West; namely, medical, law, biographical, musical, text-books for schools and colleges, and miscellaneous. They manufacture Blank-books for the jobbing trade, county offices, banks, railroads, and general mercantile use, and furnish every variety of Printing, Binding, Engraving, and Lithography.


Blank Book Manufactory
Jobbers of Paper, Envelopes, Silver, Bags
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers
Wilstach, Baldwin & Co.
WILSTACH, BALDWIN & CO.

This firm are renowned not only for the superior finish of their Blank-books, such as ledgers, cash-books, etc., but also for the excellence and taste of their general Book-binding. The invention of printing made general the use of calf and morocco binding on oaken boards, and stamped in gold or in "blind tooling." The British Museum has many books bound in England in the time of Henry VII. The period of Henry VIII produced many magnificent specimens of binding, and under Elizabeth embroidery bindings were introduced. Folios of that period, in plain calf, show most substantial work. On the Continent, book-binding fairly took rank as a fine art, and early enlisted the

attention of true artists. In 1830, books to the value of $3,500,000, one-third of them school-books, were printed in the United States. Since that time, with the increase of population, the general diffusion of education, and the introduction of machinery and other facilities, the growth of the book business in the United States has been enormous.

New tools and machines to aid the book-binder have been introduced from time to time, until now most of the heavier operations are conducted entirely by machinery. This is the case in every department of the extensive Book-bindery of Wilstach, Baldwin & Co. There are about 150 hands employed constantly during the year. The members of the firm are Charles F. Wilstach, F. H. Baldwin, John S. Baker, and Theodore H. Lee.

WM. H. BUCHER & CO.

The Oil, Varnish, and Glass warehouse, and the Paint manufactory, of **Wm. H. Bucher** is situated at No. 171 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The building has a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 300 feet. Among the articles usually to be found in the warehouse is a general stock of Plate and Sheet Window-glass. In the manufactory, which is situated directly in the rear of the warehouse, there is every variety of new and costly machinery for the manipulation and preparation of White Lead, Zinc, and colors of every description. The glass department includes stocks of French polished plate glass, French and American window glass, and all other varieties of plain and fancy glass. The house was established in 1865. Of the many colors manufactured by color-makers, the aniline, or coal-tar, colors are by far the most remarkable of all those which the dyer and color-printer now employ, in being the most beautiful as to tint and luster, and produced from one of the cheapest and most unpleasant of substances, coal-tar. At the time of the first Great Exhibition, in 1851, these colors were unknown.

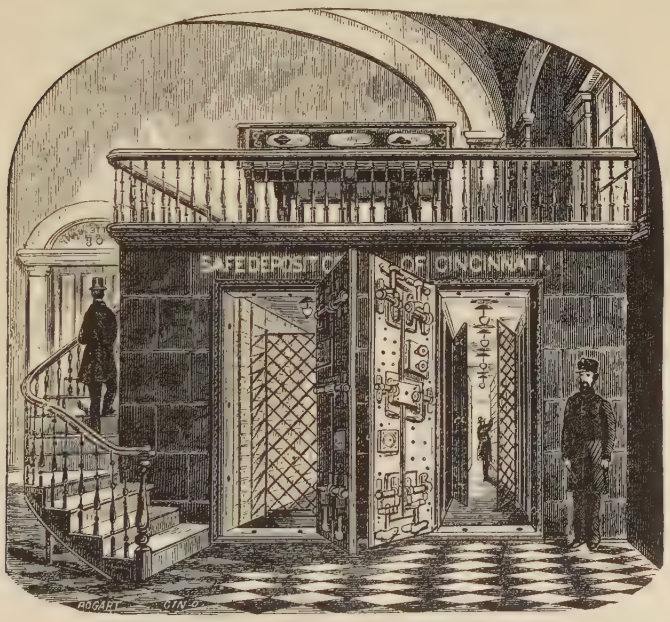
THIRD STREET.

Third Street is the most important business street in the city. It is also the great financial center—the Wall Street, it may be said, of Cincinnati. Upon it are located most of the banks, banking houses, and brokers' offices; nearly all of the insurance and real estate offices, besides many of the heaviest cloth and clothing houses in the city. There are some extensive manufactories on the east and west ends.

SPENCE BROTHERS & CO.

In the year 1863 the house of **Spence Brothers & Co.** were attracted to Cincinnati by her peculiar advantages for the manufacture and sale of all varieties of Fine-cut Tobacco, both because it is the great original market for *Cutting Leaf*, and in immediate proximity to the territory where it is grown. At that period Cincinnati was almost unknown as a place for the manufacture of fine-cut, but from the commencement this firm took a leading position in the trade on account of the high standard of excellence which they established and maintained on their brands of chewing, which soon became exceedingly popular (especially the *Ambrosia*) with all users of tobacco. Their business increased, until, in 1874, they secured the stone front Union Block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street, being eighty feet in width and one hundred feet in depth and six stories high, including the basement, with space for light and ventilation all around it. This building they remodeled and fitted up with all the new and most approved

machinery for the manufacture of tobacco. They produce a great variety of brands, all of them very popular, especially the Formosa, Ambrosia, Rivals, and Uncle Sam Chewing and Wigwam Smoking. They now employ more than two hundred operatives. Their trade extends to every State in the Union, is with the largest jobbers, and is steadily growing. They also possess a tobacco drying house in the center of one of the best leaf-growing districts of Kentucky, where



THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

they purchase the tobacco direct from the planters and cure it especially for their own manufacture.

The Safe Deposit Company, of Cincinnati, is located in the Lafayette Bank, on the north side of Third Street, between Main and Walnut Streets. The Company was organized in the year 1866, for the protection and safe-keeping of all descriptions of Insurance Policies, Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Wills, Government Bonds, or other valuable papers.

The great vault—a view of which is shown in the engraving—was

constructed expressly for the Company, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 35 feet; width, 12½ feet; height, 7½ feet. It is constructed of five alternate plates of iron and steel, and contains no less than 3,870 small safes or drawers, each one provided with a separate and special lock and key. These drawers are rented at the following

GEO. W. NEFF & CO.

rates, the price varying according to size: the maximum rent, $50 per year; the minimum, $20 per year. A room is provided for the renters with all necessary accommodations.

The officers of the Company are H. Peachy, President; S. P. Bishop, Secretary.

The General Insurance Office of **Geo. W. Neff & Co.** is situated at No. 21 West Third Street. The Company represents the following

Companies: Western Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada, incorporated 1851; Assets, $1,500,000; $100,000 United States Bonds deposited with Secretary of State of Ohio as security of policyholders; Geo. W. Neff, General Agent Central Department. Buffalo German Insurance Company, Buffalo, New York, chartered 1867; Capital, $200,000; Assets, July 1, 1875, $600,000, mostly in-

MURDOCK & HOBBS.

vested in United States Bonds. New Jersey Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance Company; Assets, July 1, 1875, $227,208, invested in United States Bonds and Mortgages. They represent other good Companies.

This agency was established in the year 1865. The members of the firm are Geo. W. Neff (no partner now).

The General Underwriters Agency of **Murdock & Hobbs** was established in the year 1871. They are situated at No. 23 West

Third Street. The Company represents the following named Companies: Brewers' Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukee; Cash Assets, $700,000. Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Millville, New Jersey; Cash Assets, $1,500,000. Allemania Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cash Assets, $600,000. Teutonia Insurance Company, of Dayton, Ohio; Cash Assets, $300,000.

The members of the firm are Capt. Thomas Murdock and H. H. Hobbs.

The General Insurance Office of **Francis Ferry & Son** is situated at No. 33 West Third Street, and was established in the year 1870. The firm devotes its attention to Fire and Marine Insurance, and now represents eight of the leading Companies of the country. In amount of business done the report made to the County Auditor for the year ending May 1, 1875, shows it to be the leading agency of the city. Its net receipts being $96,380.52, or very nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

FRANCIS FERRY & SON.

The members of the firm are Francis Ferry and F. S. Ferry.

The **Miami Valley Fire Insurance Company**, of Cincinnati, is located at No. 35 West Third Street. This Company was established in the year 1837. The following are the brief points in its history: Organized with a capital of $100,000, after having promptly paid its large losses, including $50,000 in the great fire at Chicago, in 1871, and a regular

semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent since 1870, it now has a surplus of $87,000. Its capital is invested in United States Bonds, National Bank Stocks, and purchase money mortgage notes. Its business is strictly Fire. The directors are Seth C. Foster, Loyd L. Brown, Geo. W. Skaatz, Geo. W. Jones, John D. Jones, Aaron A. Colter, Daniel DeCamp. The officers are Geo. W. Jones, President; Richard B. Conkling, Secretary; James Dillaby, Surveyor.

The office of the **Fidelity Fire Insurance Company** is situated on the lower floor of their own building at No. 76 West Third Street. The Company was organized in the year 1872.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The officers of the Company are E. V. Brookfield, President, and C. E. Demarest, Secretary.

The splendid building shown upon the next page, and which is known as the **Enterprise Insurance Company's** building, is one of the finest structures in the city, and is situated on the north side of Third Street, between Vine and Walnut Streets.

The style of the building is late Norman Gothic, in height four stories and a basement. The entrance is through a handsome Norman archway, the moldings of which, like that of the four windows on either hand, are much admired, and somewhat deeply embrasured. Above the archway are three windows, in the second, third, and fourth stories, each containing three lights, those on either side have two. The interior is thus admirably lighted throughout, and even the basement is in this respect superior to most. The apartments are large, commodious, and elegantly furnished, admirably adapted to the business of insurance. The exterior is of cut stone. The whole building contains twenty-two large rooms, many of them being the finest for business offices in the city. Each floor is connected by hydraulic passenger elevators. The structure was erected in the year 1868, and cost, when finished, $163,000. The Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company occupy rooms

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY.

on the second floor. This Company was organized in 1865. From the day of its organization until to-day its management has been characterized by a degree of liberality and skill which has won it friends every-where. The last annual report shows the following facts: Capital paid up, $300,000.00; Total amount Assets, January 1, 1875, $420,913.06; Liabilities, including Re-insurance Fund, $97,361.22; Net Assets, $323,551.84. The officers of the Company are John W. Hartwell, President; James W. M'Cord, Secretary.

A. & J. Trounstine's fine building, at the south-east corner of Third and Vine Streets, is one of the finest in Cincinnati. It was erected in 1864, at a cost of $170,000, which does not include the price of the ground. The lot is sixty-six feet on Third and one hundred on Vine. The building is of freestone, and in every respect finished in the best possible manner. It is six stories in height and has hydraulic elevators for passengers and goods. The interior rooms are splendidly lighted and ventilated. The height of ceilings is as follows: First story, twenty feet; second story, nineteen feet; third story, eighteen feet; fourth story, seventeen feet; fifth story, sixteen feet. From these heights one can form an idea of the symmetrical style of the building. The staircases are grand and imposing, and every stranger in the city is impressed with the beauty of the building.

A. & J. TROUNSTINE & CO.

The firm of A. & J. Trounstine was established in the year 1844, and they carry on an extensive importing and manufacturing business in Cloths, Cassimeres of French, German, and English manufacture. They employ a large number of hands, both male and female, throughout the whole year, in their wholesale Ready-made Clothing department, and their trade extends almost over the entire Western and South-western States.

Stern, Mayer & Co., successors to Kuhn, Netter & Co., and Kuhn, Stern & Co., wholesale dealers in Clothing and Woolens, are situated on the south-east corner of Third and Vine Streets. The building they occupy is one of the finest structures that ornaments Third Street, or that can be found in the city. It consists of five floors and basement. The house is replete with all of the modern conveniences for the rapid transaction of business. The offices, which are very fine, are on the main floor. This firm was established in the

year 1845. They trade principally in Clothing and Woolens. Their business extends over twelve States of the Union, but lies principally in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Iowa.

The members of the firm are Bernhard Stern, Lewis Mayer, Jacob Schener, Theodore Mayer, Alexander Offner, Albert Kuhn.

STERN, MAYER & CO.

The firm of J. & L. Seasongood & Co. occupy one of the finest buildings in the city, situated at the south-west corner of Third and Vine Streets. The house was established in the year 1835, under the firm of Heidelbach, Seasongood & Co. The building is fitted up in modern style and affords fine facilities for the transaction of a large business. It consists of seven floors and basement, connected by steam-

J. & L. SEASONGOOD & CO.

power elevators. The business of the house is mainly confined to the sale of Clothing and Woolens of both foreign and domestic manufacture. Their trade, which covers an extensive territory, includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia, and Territories.

The members of the firm are Jacob Seasongood, Lewis Seasongood, Elias Hoch, Alfred Seasongood, Chas. Seasongood.

LOCKWOOD, NICHOLS & TICE.

The wholesale Hat and Fur house of **Lockwood, Nichols & Tice** is situated at No. 95 West Third Street, opposite the Burnet House. The establishment forms a part of the splendid building at the south-west corner of Third and Vine Streets. This is the house which was first founded, in the year 1844, by the well known C. B. Camp & Co., afterward the Camp Hat and Fur Company, and Lockwood & Nichols. The establishment was built

for the business, and consists of five large floors and a basement. The present firm was established in 1870. The business, which may be said to have two separate and distinct seasons, necessitates the changing of the interior almost completely in its character upon the recurrence of Summer and Winter. In the former Straw, Felt, Soft, and Silk Hats crowd the floors, and in the latter Gents', Ladies', and Children's Furs, Buffalo and Fancy Robes take their place almost exclusively. Connected with the Fur business there is a retail department. The sales extend over a territory which includes the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

BOHM BROTHERS & CO.

The members of the firm are F. T. Lockwood, William N. Nichols, and William H. Tice.

Bohm Brothers & Co., extensive dealers in Notions, Men's Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Dry-goods, etc., are situated in the fine building at the north-east corner of Third and Race Streets. The firm was established in the year 1855. Their principal trade lies in most of the Western and Southern States. They are manufacturing most of their Furnishing Goods, and keep constantly a large stock of Hosiery, White Goods, Shawls, Fancy Goods, etc., and other imported and domestic Goods of the same class. Their warehouse, which may be classed among the first in the city, is fitted up with every modern appliance. The offices, which are situated on the main ground floor, are comfortable and convenient, and no house possesses more general conveniences for the transaction of an extensive business.

The members of the firm are Abraham Bohm, Joseph Bohm, and Samuel Fleischman.

The firm of **Buchman Bros. & Co.** are successors to Rindskopf Bros. & Co., and occupy the splendid building located at the south-east corner of Third and Race Streets. The firm have been established since 1869. They deal in Dry-goods, Furnishing Goods, and Notions.

BUCHMAN BROS. & CO.

The building is five stories in height, and each floor is connected by elevators, tubes, and all of the appliances usually found in first-class modern business structures. The transactions of the house extend over a large territory, embracing most of the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia.

The members of the firm are Joseph Buchman, Alex. Buchman.

Dunn & Witt's Eagle Galvanized Iron Cornice Manufactory is one of the attractive buildings situated at No. 144 West Third Street, between Race and Elm Streets. The firm are the pioneers in this business, and the fine cornices noticeable on nearly every elegant building in the city have been made by them. The firm was established in the year 1847. Their trade extends throughout the whole Western and Southern States. They manufacture all descriptions of Ornamental Galvanized Iron Work, including Cornices, Louvers, Dormer Windows, Finials, Balustrading, Window Caps, Vanes, etc. Besides, they make contracts for Tin, Iron, and Slate Roofing, and all kinds of work appertaining to

DUNN & WITT.

their line of business. The firm have issued a beautifully Illustrated Catalogue, which is forwarded on application.

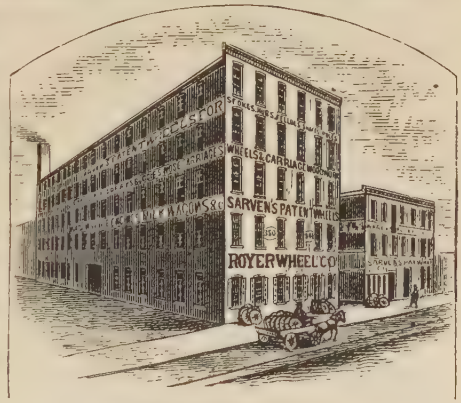
The members of the firm are William Dunn and Richard Witt.

The extensive Cider, Cider Vinegar, Ginger Ale, and Mineral Water Manufactory of **George C. Ware** is situated at Nos. 287 and 289 West Third Street. This is the most extensive establishment in this branch of business in the city or State, and was established in the year 1859. The works have a frontage of forty feet, a depth of ninety feet, and a height of four stories, with sub-cellars. Each floor of the building is supplied with the newest machinery and appliances for the prosecution of a large business. And it is astonishing to what an extent this business has grown in the United States during the past decade. In many households in the cities, and many whole villages in the country, cider has become the only drink, except tea and coffee, universally used. There are many varieties of apples from which cider is made, many of those grown in the State of Ohio being of fine quality.

GEORGE C. WARE.

The apple, as is well known, contains a certain acid known to the medical profession as malic acid, and this is said to be the essential element of the value of apples as an antidote to the habit of inebriating. In the best varieties of cider this acid is preserved, and the use of cider has frequently rescued a man from ruin with whom no other course of treatment had been effectual. Ginger Ale is also rapidly becoming a favorite beverage, and is highly recommended by the faculty. That manufactured by George C. Ware & Co., is exceptionally good.

The works of the **Royer Wheel Company** are situated at Nos. 338 to 358 West Third Street. They are very extensive and consist of six buildings, altogether covering an area of about fifty-three thousand square feet. Steam-power and improved machinery enable the firm to turn out immense quantities of work. The business was established in 1852. The company manufacture all descriptions of Carriage and Wagon-makers' Wood Work. The celebrated Sarven's Patent Wheel, the Stoddard, and all kinds of Plain or Old-style Wheels, and constantly keep on hand an immense stock ready to be supplied to their customers at a moment's notice. The reputation of this factory is not merely local, but national, and the work it turns out for the most elegant carriage-wheels, and the broadest and most substantial is equally good and equally well finished, each, of course, according to the employment for which it is designed. At the great International Exposition of Vienna, the Royer Wheel Company made an imposing display of articles of their workmanship, a display that attracted possibly more attention than any other in the United States department, and earned for themselves the medal of merit, first premium. The company employ on an average about two hundred skilled workmen, and their trade extends over all of the United States, from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas; also to British America. They have also exported their wheels to Europe, South America, and Asia. This, combined with the medal of the Exposition at Vienna, is an honor to which but very few, indeed, of all our American manufactures have ever attained, especially in those articles, the use of which is world-wide, and known from the remotest ages. Only our sewing machine and some of our agricultural steam machines have been similarly honored.



ROYER WHEEL COMPANY.

The officers of the company are H. C. Young, President; George L. Rouse, Vice-President and Superintendent.

PEARL STREET.

Pearl Street is one square below Third Street. It is a short street, being only seven or eight squares in length; but for most of its distance it is built of compact business houses of the almost uniform height of five stories. It has also some large factories on the west end. The business aspect of Pearl Street indicates, like a barometer, the general state of trade in the city. If trade is brisk, the sidewalks are piled with bales and boxes, and the pedestrian has to take the roadway. If trade is dull, he can move along comfortably on the sidewalk, and see many shrewd-looking pairs of eyes "taking stock" and speculating as to the chances of his being a customer.

BARBOUR, STEDMAN & HEROD.

The corner of Vine and Pearl is the business center of the street.

The wholesale Dry Goods House of **Barbour, Stedman & Herod** is situated at the south-west corner of Vine and Pearl Streets, and now represent the combination of the late old and established firms of Shaw, Barbour & Co. and Stedman, Carlisle & Co., for the past twenty-five years in active business in this city. The warerooms are peculiarly well situated with regard to the conveniences of trade and economic internal arrangements. Hydraulic elevators and all of the modern appliances are utilized to the utmost.

The trade of the house is for the most part confined to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and West Virginia, and the principal Dry Goods sold include the following fabrics: Foreign and

Domestic Dry Goods and Notions. The members of the firm are Goodrich H. Barbour, George T. Stedman, Edward A. Herod.

Wm. F. Thorne & Co.'s Boot and Shoe House, at No. 79 West Pearl Street, was established in the year 1845. It is known throughout the country as one of the most enterprising of the many large and fine boot and shoe houses that Cincinnati can boast of. The store has a frontage of 27 feet and a depth of 125 feet. It is six stories in height including the basement. The elevator connecting the different floors is hydraulic.

WM. F. THORNE & CO.

Until quite recently, boots and shoes, both for men and women's wear, were made entirely by hand, and generally by individual workmen, who worked independently of one another, instead of in "teams," as at the present day.

The pegging-machine was first invented, and then the Elias Howe sewing machine, patented in 1846. Prior to this wonderful invention ladies' shoes were "bound," as it was called, by hand. Its introduction speedily revolutionized this department of industry. A single operator, with one of these machines, can do the work of nearly a score working by the old process with needle and thread, rendering possible the production of the elaborately stitched boots of the present day at moderate cost.

Another machine was then added for stitching together the uppers and bottom. This superseded the old hand method with awl and waxed thread. These and later inventions, of all the best of which the best manufacturers of America have availed themselves, have revolutionized this branch of trade and greatly diminished the cost of boots and shoes.

The following goods are generally kept in stock by this house: All the best brands of Boots and Shoes manufactured in the Eastern market, as well as their own manufactured work, consisting of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine Goods, of which they make a full and complete line, and are the leading house in Rubber Boots and Shoes.

The trade of the house embraces a very extensive territory, which includes the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama,

and all the Southern States. The members of the firm are W. F. Thorne, Jos. Thorne, W. H. Thorne, H. E. Collins.

The wholesale Dry Goods House of **Lockard, Ireland & Co.** is situated at Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl Street, and was established in the year 1855. The warerooms are among the largest in the dry goods business in the city. The house are manufacturers of L. I. & Co. Shirt Fronts, Gents' White Shirts, Woolen Overshirts, Hickory, Check, and Cheviot Shirts, besides Neckwear of all kinds; Blue and Brown Overalls, Blue and Brown Jumpers, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Aprons, Lace Collars, Ruchings, etc.

LOCKARD, IRELAND & CO.

For very many years the West depended upon the East for all kinds of manufactured goods, except those of the coarsest and roughest material, shape, and finish. This was especially the case in all the finer articles of dry goods, including, of course, those sold in the different retail furnishing stores. This is all changed now, and the products of Lockard, Ireland & Co.'s manufactory richly deserve to be ranked among the very best in the land. No other city west of the Alleghanies has ever excelled or even rivaled them in this branch of trade and industry.

The firm also deals in the following staple goods: A full and complete line of all the popular brands of Staple Dry Goods, both in Woolen and Cotton Fabrics. Also a full and complete stock of Notions, both foreign and domestic.

The members of the firm are Charles O. Lockard, Thomas S. Ireland, and D. Peart Erwin.

J. & A. Simpkinson & Co.'s wholesale Boot and Shoe House is situated at No. 89 West Pearl Street. The store has a frontage of 33 feet and a depth of 185 feet. It is five stories in height.

The firm was established in 1840. They manufacture every description of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all grades, from the medium to the very finest and best in quality and style. There are three floors of the building devoted to manufacturing purposes, and about three hundred hands employed daily.

The business of the firm extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and West Virginia, and the establishment is one of the busiest and the most commodious in the West.

There are probably but very few who are aware of the vast extent to which the manufacture of boots and shoes has grown in the United States. According to the last census there were no less than 23,428 factories, employing 135,889 hands, with an invested capital of $48,994,366, and turning out $181,644,090 worth of manufactured article. To effect this, $51,000,000 were paid in wages, and had it not been for the recent improvements in the art of the application of machinery to shoemaking, such immense results could never have been accomplished. The members of the firm are John, Alfred, and Henry H. Simpkinson.

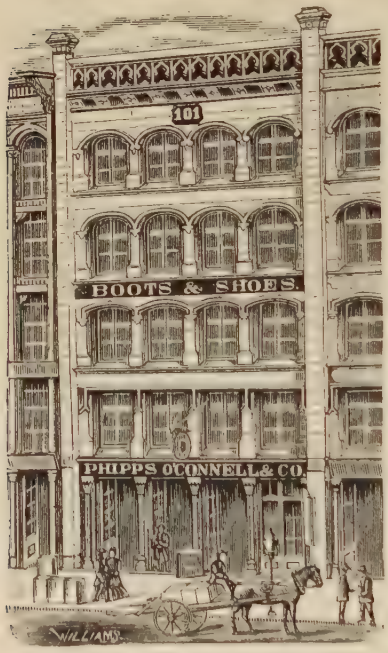
J. & A. SIMPKINSON & CO.

Phipps, O'Connell & Co.'s wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufactory—Factory and Salesrooms are at No. 107 West Pearl Street. The firm was established in the year 1847. They manufacture and sell the following goods; namely: Men's Kip and Calf Boots, Women's and Misses' Calf, Goat, Morocco, and Lasting Shoes.

This firm is one of the oldest boot and shoe manufactories in the West, and the great success of the trade of this house and others conclusively proves the folly of relying upon Lynn and other petty towns

in Massachusetts for the supply of a necessary article in constant use that can be made just as well here as there. The consumers, and they are universal, should quickly learn that the saving of freight, of all sorts of brokers' commissions, of insurance, and a variety of little details, amounts in the end to a great sum. The reputation of Cincinnati as a great central mart for this manufacture is increasing daily.

The trade of this house extends over a wide territory, including the States of Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.



PHIPPS, O'CONNELL & CO.

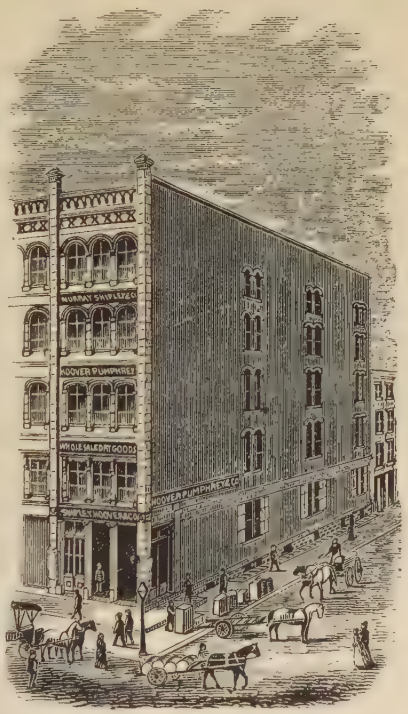
The building has a frontage of 27 feet, and runs back 180 feet. It is five stories in height above the basement floor. There are three floors devoted to manufacturing purposes, and about 75 operatives are employed.

The members of the firm are William R. Phipps, Danl. O'Connell George A. Middleton.

Shipley, Hoover & Co.'s wholesale Dry Goods House is situated at No. 113 Pearl Street, south-east corner of Pearl and Race Streets. The firm was established in the year 1855. Their trade is mainly confined to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and West Virginia. They include in their business dealings Foreign and Domestic Fabrics of such description as are adapted to the trade of the West; also a full assortment of Notions, etc.

An experience of twenty years, during all which time the business has been transacted mainly in the same localities, has enabled this firm thoroughly to appreciate and provide for the wants of their several customers. This is a point of great moment to the buyer, and is frequently the means of saving much valuable time to both parties,

particularly when the stock is so large and varied as in this house, and embraces moreover all that almost infinite variety of articles which comes under the general name of Notions. In such a multiplicity of detail as purchases from such a stock necessarily involves, another great desideratum is light. By a full light the buyer is enabled to select readily the particular items he requires, and thus again save what is of primary importance in all trade, but especially in the ever varying changes in a business to a very great extent dependent upon fashion—time. This immense advantage the firm of Shipley, Hoover & Co. possess in an eminent degree, and it is one which has been appreciated in the past and will be in the future.



SHIPLEY, HOOVER & CO.

The warehouse having the advantage of a corner location, secures a plentiful supply of light and ventilation. The offices, which are in the rear of the main lower floor, are comfortably, but not showily, decorated. Every modern appliance for the rapid transaction of a large business is on hand. The members of the firm are Murray Shipley, Wm. H. Hoover, James R. Pumphrey, and Adelbert E. Doisy.

The **C. B. Evans Mantel and Grate Company's** Manufactory and Warerooms are situated on the north-west corner of Elm and Pearl Streets, and was established in the year 1857. The establishment has a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 85 feet, and is seven stories, including the basement, in height.

The firm manufactures all descriptions of Slate Mantels, Iron

Mantels, and fine Parlor Grates. In ordinary business season about 50 skilled workmen are constantly employed. The trade of the firm extends from Canada to the Gulf, and from Western New York to California. Have lately made a large shipment to South America.

C. B. EVANS MANTEL AND GRATE COMPANY

The members of the firm are C. B. Evans, President; G. H. Burrows, Secretary; John Carlisle, Treasurer.

The architectural Iron Works of **C. S. Rankin & Co.** are situated on Pearl Street, near Plum. The works were established in the year 1835. They consist of one main building 105 feet front, and cover altogether several acres of ground and floor room. The main building is five stories in height, and the lighter descriptions of work is carried on in the upper floors. The firm employ about 200 hands.

They manufacture Iron Stone Fronts, Iron Railing, Iron Jails,

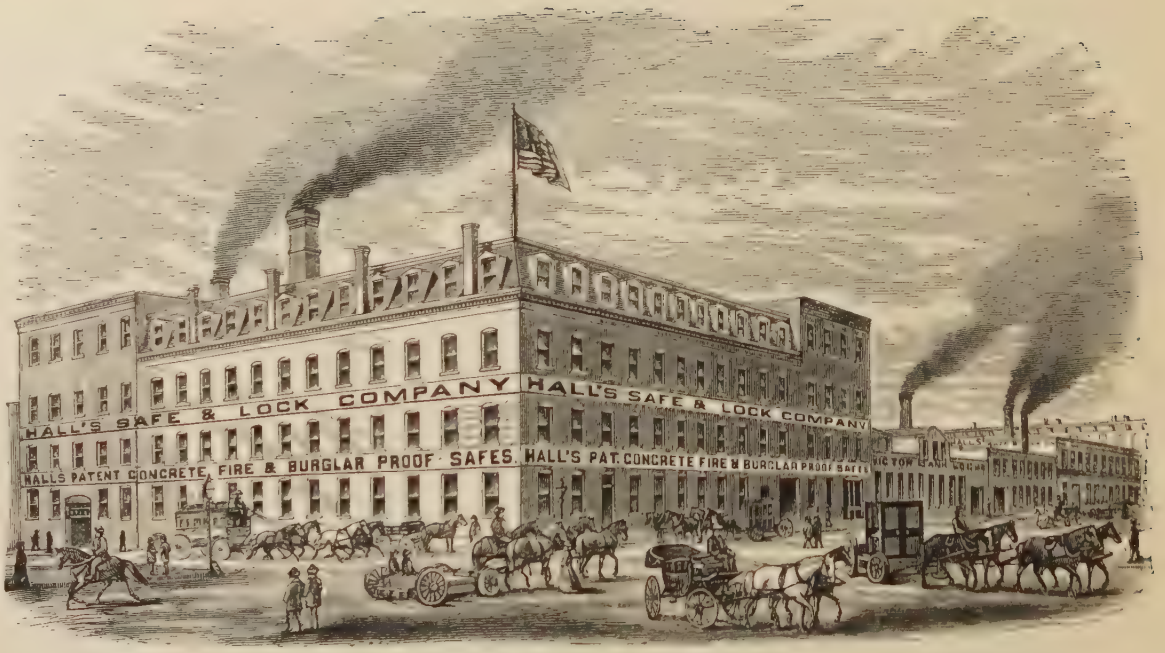
Glass Sidewalk Plates, Iron Doors and Shutters, Cistern Tops, Sash Weights, Hitch Posts, and all kind of iron work for buildings.

One of the specialties of the firm is the manufacture of Marbleized Mantels and all kinds of ordinary Grates. They can furnish a mantel and grate complete for as low a price as $16.00. They are

C. S. RANKIN & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF MARBLEISED MANTLES AND ENAMELED GRATES
STORE FRONTS IRON JAILS SIDE WALK PLATES AND ALL
KINDS OF WROUGHT & CAST IRON WORK USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS
IRON FRONTS MANTLES GRATES COLUMNS JAILS RAILING DOORS SHUTTERS GIRDERS BOLTS SASHWEIGHTS CASTINGS
C.S. RANKIN & CO.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.

the owners of the celebrated March Patent Grate. The business of the firm extends over all the Southern, South-western, and Western States. Among the large contracts undertaken and finished by them was the great dome of the Capitol of Wisconsin, at Madison; Jail at Dayton, O.; iron work of Jail and Court-house, Bellefontaine, O.; iron work of Public Library, Cincinnati; and many large public and

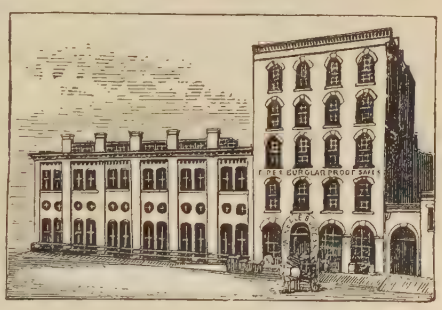

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY
HALL'S PAT. CONCRETE FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.

private buildings in different parts of the country. The members of the firm are C. S. Rankin, Augustus Rankin, and Oliver L. Rankin.

The extensive manufactory of the **Hall Safe and Lock Company** is situated at the south-west corner of Plum and Pearl Streets, opposite to the Plum-street Railroad Depot. The factory is the largest engaged in this branch of manufacture in the world. It covers nearly eight acres of floor space. The buildings are divided into departments, and each is supplied with the most modern and powerful machinery for the transaction of the most extensive business. The house was established in the year 1845. Seven hundred skilled machinists, workmen, and artists are employed. The establishment has a national reputation for the superior excellence of its productions. Branch offices are situated in every leading city of the United States. The firm manufactures all descriptions of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vaults and Bank Locks.

The officers of the Company are Joseph L. Hall, President and Treasurer; O. Y. Cone, Vice-President; J. B. Marling, Secretary.



MACNEALE & URBAN.

Macneale & Urban's extensive Fire-proof Burglar and Bank Vault Manufactory is situated on Pearl Street, between Elm and Plum; the offices and warerooms, at the north-west corner of Plum and Pearl Streets. The former has a frontage of 175 feet and a depth of 95 feet, and is five stories high. The house represents two of the oldest safe-makers of the West,—C. Urban and W. B. Dodds.

The firm manufacture all descriptions of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Locks, and Vaults, and are the only Western manufacturers who ever obtained the contract of the United States Treasury for the supply of safes and locks required by that department.

They manufacture under their own patents, which are amply secured and sufficient for the production of the best class of work. There are about 300 skilled workmen constantly employed.

The members of the firm are Neil Macneale, Herman Urban.

SECOND STREET.

THE business portion of **Second Street** is over a mile in length, and for this entire distance both sides of the street present an array of fine warehouses not exceeded in beauty of architecture by any street of its length in the world. Some of the edifices are of cut stone, and are as massive and costly as the most renowned warehouses of New York or London. Second Street, like Pearl, is a barometer to the prevailing business of the city. If business is brisk, you must pick

VANDUZEN & TIFT.

your steps through an endless assortment of barrels, boxes, and packages, and run against brokers with their hands full of tin boxes filled with samples of tea or coffee, and against clerks with paint-pots marking goods for shipment; and in some parts of the street the pedestrian is compelled to squeeze his coat-tails and himself through long, narrow lanes, where he is buried to the tip of his nose in bales of cotton, while armies of draymen and squads of swarthy Africans roll barrels, bales, and boxes in seeming endless confusion.

Commencing at the east end of the street, a little beyond Broadway, a walk of ten or fifteen minutes toward the West End will bring the visitor past the following named extensive business houses:

The establishment of **Vanduzen & Tift** is situated at Nos. 102 and 104 East Second, and was established in the year 1837. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Bells for churches, academies, plantations, court-house, school-house, tower clocks, chimes, factories, fire-alarms, steamboats, etc. They make also a specialty of the manufacture of Hand Bells and Signal, or Gong, Bells for the trade. The trade of the house, which is very extensive, is spread over all the States, from Maine to California, and the Territories, and British Provinces. The members of the firm are E. W. Vanduzen and C. T. Tift.

AMERICAN BURIAL CASE CO.

The American Burial Case Company's building is one of the finest on Second Street. It is situated at Nos. 82 and 84, with a depth of 125 feet, and a height of four stories. The Company manufacture Patent Sheet Metal Self-sealing Burial Cases and Caskets; and the business is a very extensive one, this house alone furnishing Cases and Caskets to an immense territory, selling their goods not only in all the principal States of the Union, from Maine to California, but shipping largely to the West Indies. Theo. Cook, President; T. Z. Riley, Secretary and Treasurer.

The subject of burials, and the method of sepulture in use by the different nations from the most ancient times, has been studied with greater ardor than ever since the publication of Sir John Lubbock's celebrated work upon the origin of civilization. In it the learned antiquarian relates even the practices of the Australian aborigines, and the most remote South Sea Islanders, and applies his researches to an elucidation of his theme.

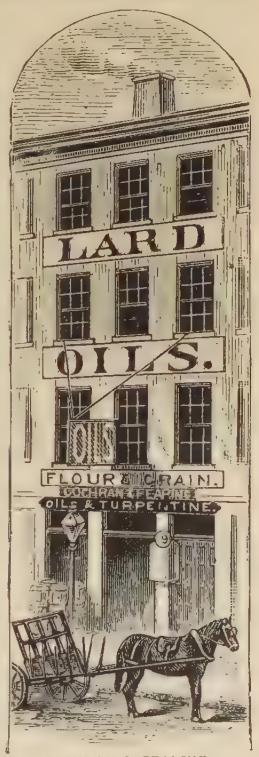
The Cider and Vinegar works of **F. Miller & Co.** are situated at Nos. 62 and 64 East Columbia Street, near Broadway. The establishment has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and a height, including the basement, of five stories. The business was established in the year 1853. The establishment is replete with all of the modern machinery and appliances for the rectifying and preparation of the best qualities of Cider and Vinegar. The firm also deals in the best qualities only of fine Wines and Liquors. The trade of the house extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. The members of the firm are F. Miller and G. A. Mallorz.

F. MILLER & CO.

Vinegar bears a certain chemical relation to beer and spirits. When grain and other vegetable substances have been fermented, sugar is converted into a kind of beer; when further fermented, it more resembles spirit; and a further process yields an acid, or sour, product, which is, in fact, vinegar. After the vinegar is made, it is drawn off into a store-vat, where it is allowed to flow repeatedly through a mass of raisin-stalks and skins, or some other filtering medium. This produces a clarifying, or clearing, effect; and as every thing containing sugar may be made to yield alcohol, so every thing yielding alcohol will produce vinegar.

The Oil Warehouse of **Cochran & Fearing** is situated at No. 9 West Second Street. The business was established in 1865. The firm manufacture and deal in Oils, Turpentine, and Benzine.

This is a general Oil house, where one may find in stock every Oil known to the trade. They are manufacturers of the following "Red Anchor" brands of Oil: Sperm Machinery, Golden Engine, Light Engine, Dark Engine, Extra Engine, Signal Oils, Wool Oils, Axle Grease. They are agents for the sale of Cotton-seed Oil, the "Red Anchor" brands of Head-light Oil, Carbon Oil, Mineral Sperm, 300° Fire Test; the well-known brands of M. & T. Natural West Virginia Lubricating Oil, Alaska Natural Lubricating Oil, Whale Oil, Labrador Cod Oil, Straits and Bank Oils, Linseed Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Miners' Lamp Oil, and Paraffine Oils. The members of the firm are T. J. Cochran and B. D. Fearing.



COCHRAN & FEARING.

One classification of oils is into fat and essential, the former having a greasy consistency, the latter going off readily into vapor. They are found in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and vary from the consistency of a thin liquid to that of a solid as dense as lard. Most of the animal oils are obtained from cellular membrane, the vegetable from seeds, the mineral from some kind of shale. Some are dry oils, soon drying in the open air to a kind of resinous varnish, whereas greasy oils show but little tendency to assume this appearance.

The finer classes of oils have been used for religious and royal ceremonies from the most remote antiquity; nowadays, oils, in some form or other, enter into the machinery of every-day life.

The St. Bernard Starch Works are situated at St. Bernard, within three miles of the city. They cover nearly two acres of ground. They were established by Andrew Erkenbrecher in the year 1848. The production amounts to about 5,000 tons of starch a year. The

different brands are known as "St. Bernard Pure," "Cornena," "Wheaten," "Refined Pearl," "Gloss Sateena," and "Pulverized Corn." This Starch received the highest premiums (two Medals of Progress) at Vienna, against the competition of the world, and also a

A. ERKENBRECHER.

Gold Medal at the International Exposition at Bremen in 1874. The offices and warerooms in this city are located at No. 12 West Second Street. The business of the house extends over all the

States of North and South America, and over every country of Europe.

The establishment of **James H. Laws & Co.** comprises 16 and 18 West Second Street, extending back 200 feet, and is connected by an iron bridge across Demreth Alley with 23 West Pearl Street, making one of the largest establishments in the city. The Second Street stores are so arranged that they conduct the wholesale Grocery business in one, and the wholesale Boot and Shoe business in the other; while the Pearl Street store is devoted to the wholesale Dry Goods business. This house was the first in this country to successfully merge the auction business and regular commission business under one management, and combine the advantages of private sales and auction sales at the same time. While each department has experienced and competent help, the whole forms but one establishment, having the same management, one cashier, and one set of books. The Grocery department was established in 1851, the Boot and Shoe in 1858, the Dry Goods in 1864, by one of the present proprietors, and has been the only uniformly successful house in their line in the city. A special feature is the regular Auction Sales in each department during the week, except Monday and Saturday. Buyers attend these sales regularly, not only from the city, but from the surrounding States. The merchandise being on commission from manufacturers and first hands makes special inducements for buyers. Every merchant visiting the city should not fail to give this firm a call, and they will be cheerfully waited upon.

JAMES H. LAWS & CO.

The extensive Soap and Candle Manufactory of **Procter & Gamble** is situated at 736 to 762 Central Avenue, and consists of sixteen buildings, covering altogether an area of about 67,000 square feet, and containing all of the modern appliances for the prosecution

of the business on the most extensive scale. The general offices and warerooms are situated at Nos. 20 and 22 West Second Street, and have a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 120 feet, and are five stories in height. The business was established in the year 1837. The following

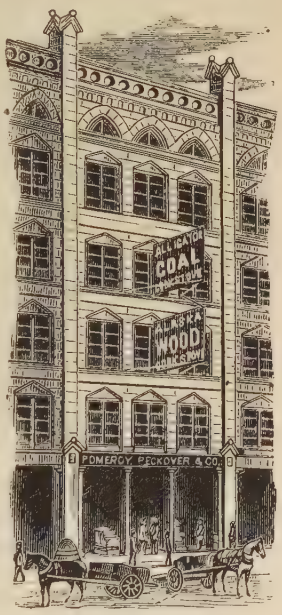
PROCTER & GAMBLE.

named articles are the principal goods manufactured: Soaps—Laundry and Pressed Cakes; Candles—Star, Adamantine, Stearic Acid, Car, and Tallow; Oils—Lard, Elaine, Red, and Tallow; and Refined Family Lard.

The firm is widely known throughout the United States, and their

trade extends over all the States and Territories. In the factory and warehouse there are about 267 hands constantly employed. The members of the firm are William Procter, James Gamble, William A. Procter, James N. Gamble, and George H. Procter.

The Stove Manufactory of **Pomeroy, Peckover & Co.** was established in the year 1858, and is situated at Newport, Kentucky. The offices and warerooms are at No. 47 West Second Street. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Coal and Wood Stoves. The following are the names of some of their leading patterns: "Alligator," coal, cook, constructed with single flue; "Alaska," wood, cook, constructed with single flue; "Occidental," new, wood, cook; "Dubuque," self-feeding, base-heating, soft coal stove; "Radiant Light," self-feeding, hard coal or coke, heating stove; "Bonanza," plain cannon, heating stove.



POMEROY, PECKOVER & CO.

The business of the firm extends over a territory embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. The members of the house are J. A. Pomeroy, Joseph Peckover, and Henry Moore.

The house of **J. T. Warren & Co.**, importers and jobbers of Foreign Fruits and Fancy Groceries, at 64 and 66 West Second Street, north-east corner of Vine Street, was established in the year 1842. The building, which is one of the finest in the business quarter, has a frontage of 60 feet on Second Street and a depth of 150 feet on Vine Street. The shipping offices are on the main floor. The counting-room and private offices, which are beautifully furnished, are in the front portion of the second floor.

This firm imports most of their own goods from Europe, and the great facilities of their warehouses enable them to keep an immense stock on hand. The enumeration of any portion of the goods they sell would convey no idea of the immense number of articles contained in their catalogue.

They are sole agents for many of the largest manufacturers in their line of goods in this country, and general agents for most of the standard articles and preparations connected with the fine grocery business in the United States. Their transactions cover the whole Southern, Southwestern, and the Western States and Territories.

J. T. WARREN & CO.

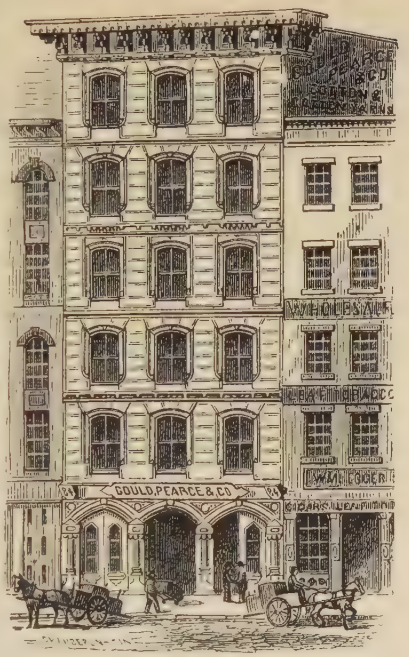
The members of the firm are J. T. Warren, Robert L. Smith, and S. B. Warren.

Gould, Pearce & Co., Cotton Manufacturers, whose principal works are situated at the corner of Eggleston Avenue and Fifth Street, have also a large factory at the corner of Third and Culvert Streets. The warehouse is situated at No. 84 West Second Street. The firm was established in the year 1847. Their principal manufactures are Cotton Yarns, white and colored Carpet Warp, Coverlet Yarn, Trot Lines, Staging and Seine Twines, Cotton Cord on reels of all sizes, Batting of different qualities, Star and Chandlers' Wicking, small ball Wicking, and white and mixed Knitting Yarn. There are 10,000 spindles in operation, and 200 hands are steadily employed.

The warehouse on Second Street, built in 1866, with steam elevators and heating apparatus, is one of the finest buildings in the city,

and is visited by strangers, it being looked upon as a model of beauty and perfection. About 3,000 bales of cotton can be stored in the building, which is considered about as near fireproof as a building can be rendered.

In the warehouse, where every thing appertaining to the business is conducted on model principles, there is a steam boiler used for hauling up cotton by the two elevators, and this boiler and engine are well worth examination. There is nothing so compact or so inexpensive, and at the same time so powerful, of its size, perhaps, in the United States. Its was invented by Mr. Gould, the senior member of the firm.



GOULD, PEARCE & CO.

The members of the firm are C. H. Gould, Henry Pearce, and the heirs of James Pearce.

FACTORY—CORNER OF EGGLESTON AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET.

The Starch Manufactory of **Geo. Fox** is situated at Lockland, O., and the grounds, outbuildings, and works cover nearly seven acres of ground. The business was established in the year 1824, and from very small beginnings grew to their present mammoth dimensions. The capacity of the works is equal to the production of 6,500 tons of starch a year, consuming over 600,000 bushels of corn. The trade of the house extends over all the States in the Union, and quite a large export trade has of late been done to South America and Europe. The city warerooms and offices are situated at No. 87 West Second Street.

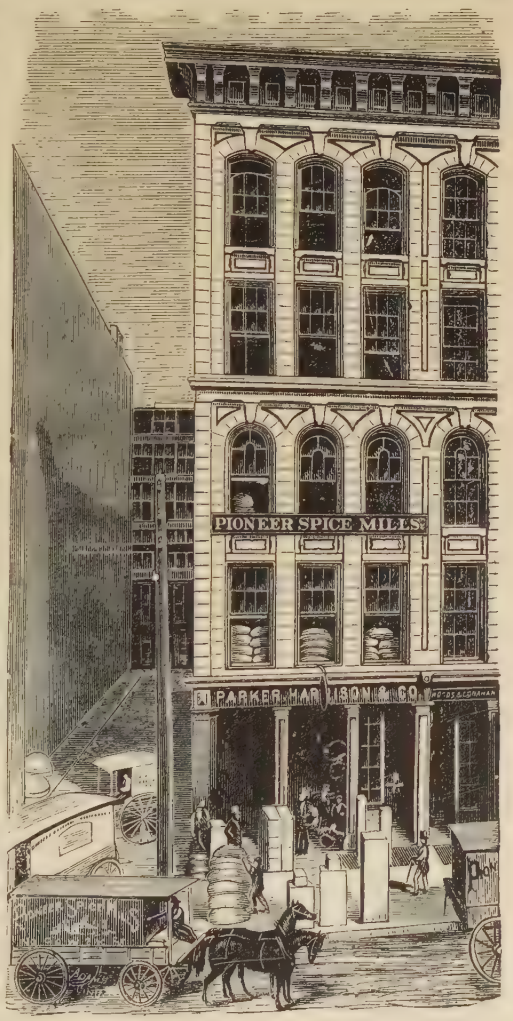
GEORGE FOX'S STARCH FACTORY.

The members of the firm are George Fox, George Wachendorf, and Frank Schuler.

The Pioneer Spice and Mustard Mills of **Parker, Harrison & Co.** are situated at No. 90 West Second Street, and were established in 1843.

The building, which is ranked among the finest on this great business street, has a frontage of 25 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and is, including the basement, six stories high. The company deal in a very extensive assortment of goods, among which the following are the principal articles: Whole and ground Spices, and Mustard, Coffee, Tea, Pioneer Baking Powder, Pepper Sauce, Catchup, Gem Blueing, etc. They also deal largely in the Bousfield & Poole Manufacturing Comp'y's Matches and Wash-boards, and are the sole agents for this city and vicinity for Enoch Morgan's Sons' famous Sapolios, for household use and for the toilet.

Being equipped with a full outfit of machinery, including the latest improvements,



PIONEER SPICE MILLS.

this house offers unsurpassed inducements to the trade, not only in prices, but in that which, in this business, is of greater importance: the quality of goods offered for sale. The trade of the house is not confined to the city or State, but covers an extensive territory in the Southern and Western States.

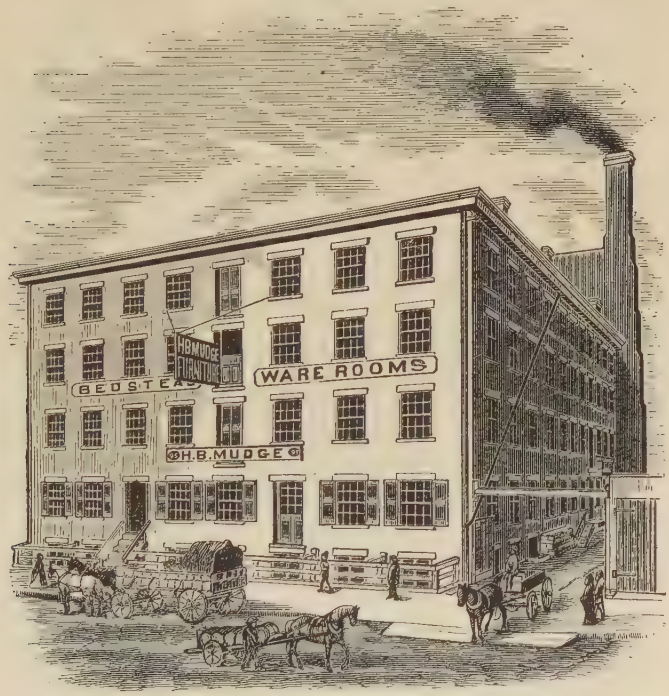
D. FOERSTER.

D. Foerster's Cracker Manufactory is situated at No. 94 West Second Street, and is the most extensive establishment engaged in this business in the city or State. The building has a frontage of 22½ feet, a depth of 100 feet, and is, including the basement, six stories in height. The house was established in 1855.

The manufactory contains all of the newest and most modern machinery devised, in every department of this line of manufacture. Among the leading articles made are the following, namely: Crackers—Lemon, Boston, Cream, Scolloped Butter, Tea, A Butter, C Butter, XXX Butter, Kenosha, Pearl Oyster, Farina Oyster, Picnic Oyster; Biscuits—Ginger, Orange, Boston, Milk, Graham, Soda; Cracknells, fancy, plain, London fancy, Corn Hill, Nic-nac Crackers, Imperial, Imperial Ornamented, Lady Fingers, Lady Fingers Ornamented; Jumbles—Arrow Root, Butter, Cream, Orange, Spice; Lemon Snaps, Ginger Snaps, Ginger Nuts, Strawberry Drops, Fancy Assorted Cakes, Ginger Cakes, Cracker Meal; Sugar, plain and fancy.

The goods of Foerster's manufacture are recognized as possessing standard excellence. The trade of the house extends over a wide territory, embracing New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Indiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri.

The Furniture Manufactory of **H. B. Mudge** is situated at Nos. 91, 93, 95, 97, and 99 West Second Street. It has a frontage of 100 feet, a depth of 200 feet, and is six stories high. The business was established in the year 1837. This house manufactures all descriptions of fine, medium, and common Furniture, including Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-stands, Wardrobes, Tables, Chamber Suites, etc. A



H. B. MUDGE.

specialty is made of "knock-down" Furniture, for shipment to California, Texas, and other remote markets. Furniture made "knock-down" occupies but about one-half the compass of ordinary "set-up" goods, and is transported at one-half the freight charges on Furniture as ordinarily made.

The trade of the house extends over all the States, excepting those of New England.

The old established manufactory of **George D. Winchell** is situated at 112 and 114 West Second, north-west corner of Race Street, and was established in the year 1843. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Japanned, Stamped and Plain Tin, Zinc, and Sheet Iron Wares. In the line of Water Coolers, Water Filters, Chamber Sets, and that class of goods, Winchell's productions are acknowledged

GEORGE D. WINCHELL.

as among the best in this country. Winchell's Patent Oil Tank is one of the specials manufactured in this establishment. This apparatus is intended for the keeping of oils in a safe and clean manner; and is so complete, and entirely appreciated by the trade, that thousands of them are turned out monthly from the manufactory. The business of the house extends from Boston to San Francisco.

E. J. Wilson & Co.'s Mustard, Spice, and Coffee Mills are

situated at Nos. 116 and 118 West Second Street, and were established in the year 1843. The buildings have a frontage of 40 feet, and a depth of 100 feet, and are supplied with the newest machinery and

E. J. WILSON & CO.

appliances in every department. The company manufacture Ground Spices, Mustards, Cream Tartar, Baking Powder, Indigo Blue, etc., put up in all shapes and sizes. They also do a large jobbing business in Whole Spices and Roasted Coffee, in one pound packages. The

business of the house covers an extensive territory, embracing the whole Middle, Southern, and Western States and Territories. The members of the firm are B. R. Wilson, Charles E. Wilson, and B. C. Wilson.

The Star Lager Beer Bottling Company's building is situated at Nos. 120 and 122 West Second Street, and is one of the finest structures on the street. It has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and is, including the basement, five stories in height. The business of the Company was established in 1874.

STAR LAGER BEER BOTTLING COMPANY.

The establishment is the most complete of its kind in the West, and is provided with every facility for the rapid transaction of a large business. The firm make a specialty of bottling the pure and genuine Lager Beer. The bottles are of two sizes, quarts and pints, and of clear glass. The corks are fastened with wire, and covered with tin foil, and the body of the bottle has the trade-mark label, of beautiful design. Shipments in bulk are made to all and every part of the Union, the West Indies, and South America. From forty to fifty hands are employed in this establishment. Samuel Thorner is the sole proprietor and manager of the Company.

The firm of **Caldwell & Co.**, 130 West Second Street, was established over eighteen years ago. They manufacture as a specialty the Outcalt Elastic Joint Iron Roofing, which has been thoroughly tested

during that length of time, and has proved entirely fire and water-proof. The ease and simplicity of its construction has induced a demand from all parts of the country, and they are shipping it to all points; and it is now used for many of the largest manufactories, railroad stations, engine-houses, bridges, school-houses, etc., as well as for dwellings, its beauty of appearance commending it; besides its practical qualities of durability, provision for the expansion and contraction of the iron, and being fire as well as water proof, it is equally adapted for old or new buildings. It is not affected or torn off by winds, and is, moreover, a lightning-proof roof.

The difficulty heretofore experienced from the contraction and expansion of all metal roofs, under the influence of cold and heat, causing seams to crack, and rendering them ever in a leaky condition—a constant annoyance to the owner, and a continual bill of expense in repairing—has been effectually provided for by the invention of the Outcalt Elastic Joint Iron Roofing, as will be apparent to every practical mind on examination.

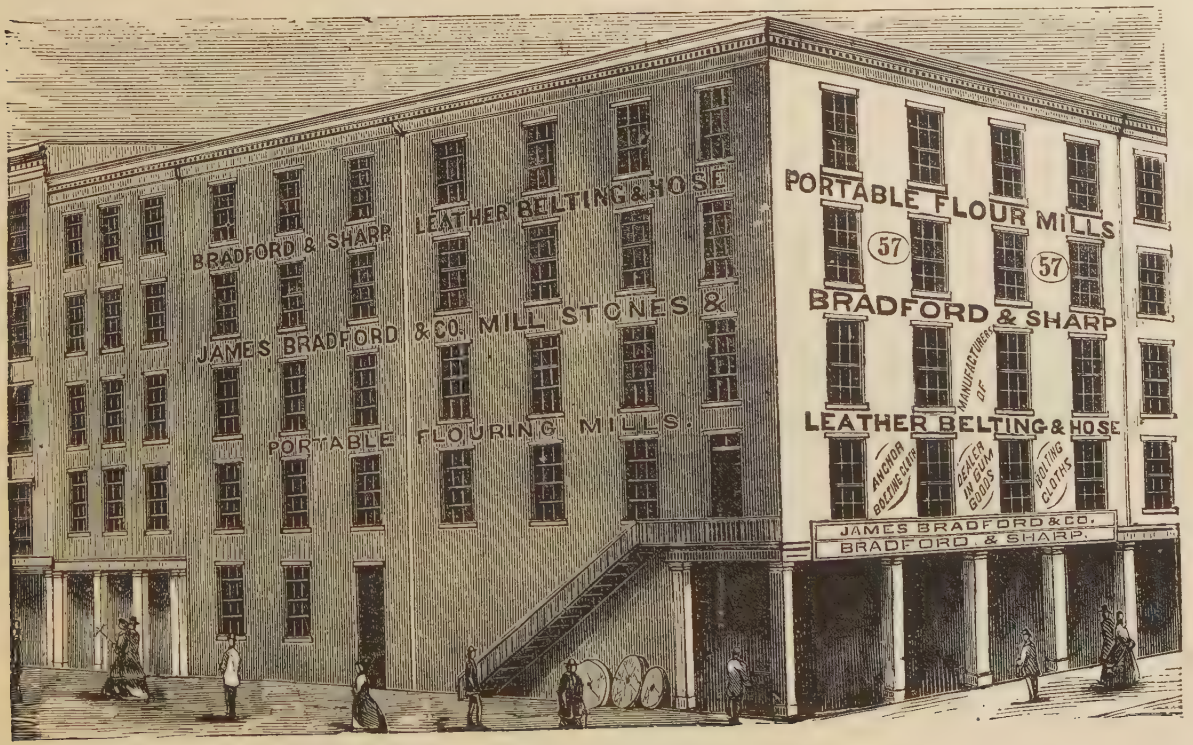
The superiority of this roofing may be summed up as follows: 1. It is perfectly fire and water proof. 2. It fully provides for contraction and expansion of the metal. 3. It is equally adapted to new or old buildings; can be applied as flat as one inch to the foot, or as steep as required, on ordinary sheathing boards, lath, or rafters. 4. It is not affected or torn off by high winds, or liable to be struck by lightning. 5. It can be applied as temporary roof, and readily taken off and applied to another building, without injury to the sheets. 6. The mode of application is very simple, so that any workman with ordinary mechanical skill can apply it. 7. In artistic beauty it is not surpassed by any other roof, which makes it a desirable roof for private residences, as well as for public buildings. 8. It has no nails, screws, or rivets through the roofing sheets, therefore, not liable to become loose, and leak, in a few years. 9. The water from this roof is pure, clear, and sweet, suitable drink for man or beast. 10. It has been subjected not only to the most severe artificial tests, but to the true test—some having been in use over seventeen years, in different parts of the United States, and has proved itself an invaluable fire, water, wind, and lightning-proof roof.

The establishment of **Post & Co.** is situated at Nos. 186 and 188 West Second Street, corner of Plum, and was established in 1854. The building has a frontage of 60 feet on Second Street, and a depth of 120 feet on Plum, and is, including the basement, six stories in height. Every floor of this immense establishment is crowded with

light or heavy machinery and the hundred and one articles connected with their large trade. Their principal business is in Railway and Machinists' Supplies, Metals, Steam Gauges, Locomotive Head-lights, Conductors' Punches, and Cut-glass for railroad cars, dwellings, churches, etc.; but they are also the agents for the following great manufacturers: Pratt & Whitney Co., P. Blaisdell & Co., Lucius W. Pond, David W. Pond, Lathe & Morse Tool Co., A. F. Prentice & Co., Smith & Garvin, Am. Tool and Machine Co., Jones, Lamson & Co., H. B. Brown & Co., Machinists' Tools; J. H. Sternbergh, Nuts and Bolts; Wheeler, Clemson & Co., Eagle Files; Baxter Steam Engines; Babcox & Wilcox, Steam Engines; Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels; Krupp's Locomotive Tire; Thomas Prosser & Son; J. A. Roebling's Sons' Wire Rope; Knowles's Steam Pumps; Hussey, Wells & Co., Steel; Tredegar Co., Spikes, etc.; J. B. Hoyt & Co., Leather Belting; P. & F. M. Roobs, Patent Blowers and Forges; Gutta Percha Rubber Manufact'ing Co., Hose and Belting; Rochester Machine Screw Co.; H. Burden & Sons, Boiler Rivets. The firm is incorporated. Its officers are: Joseph Kinsey, President, and Alex. Graydon, Secretary.

POST & CO.

The manufactory of James Bradford & Co. is situated at No. 70 Elm Street, corner of Second Street; the offices and warehouse at No. 57 Walnut Street. The house was established in the year 1837. The company manufacture French Burr Mill Stones, Portable Flour and Corn Mills, both top and under runners; Bolting Chests, Reels, Conveyers, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines, and all Mill Furnishing articles. They are also importers of the genuine Dutch Anchor brand


BRADFORD & SHARP LEATHER BELTING & HOSE
JAMES BRADFORD & CO. MILL STONES &
PORTABLE FLOURING MILLS.
PORTABLE FLOUR MILLS
57
57
BRADFORD & SHARP
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEATHER BELTING & HOSE
ANCHOR PACKING CLIP
DEALER IN GUM GOODS
DUCK BELTING CLOTHS
JAMES BRADFORD & CO.
BRADFORD & SHARP.

Bolting Cloths. The articles of this firm's manufacture have gained a wide-spread reputation for superiority and excellence of finish. In ordinary business seasons about forty skilled hands are employed. The members of the firm are James Bradford and Jacob R. Stuart.

H. CLOSTERMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

H. Closterman's extensive Chair Manufactories are situated at 219, 221, and 223 West Second Street. The warerooms are 84 feet front, 100 feet deep, and five stories in height. The factory is 90 feet front, 100 feet deep, and six stories in height. The firm ordinarily employ about 325 workmen. They manufacture Wood-seat Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs, Split-seat Chairs, Children's Chairs, Office Chairs, Library Chairs, Sewing Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Wood-top Tables, Marble-top Tables, Stools, Hat Trees, Parlor Furniture, etc. The business was established in the year 1843. The trade of H. Closterman extends over the United States.

For wealthy people in large cities a great deal of costly foreign furniture is still imported, and foreign styles are adopted by many of our manufacturers; but in certain specialties, such as office and school furniture, and in Chair-making, the American cabinet-makers surpass all others. Chairs, made from maple, beech, and other native woods, with India rattan split and woven seats, are made by thousands of dozens in several large manufactories, and are distributed, not only throughout the United States, but by exportation to all parts of Canada, South America, and Europe.

H. CLOSTERMAN'S CHAIR FACTORY.

FRONT STREET.

FRONT STREET is a mercantile and manufacturing street. Many of the very largest Manufactories in the city are situated both on its east and west ends. The corner of Walnut is about the mercantile center of Front Street.

The Boiler Yards and Works of **M'Ilvain & Spiegel** are situated at the south-west corner of Lawrence and Second Streets, and were established in the year 1855. The yards, work-shops, forges, offices, etc., cover an area of about 20,000 square feet, and in ordinary business there are about forty hands constantly employed. The firm manufacture Locomotive, Fire Box, Tubular, and all styles of Boilers,

M'ILVAIN & SPIEGEL.

Tanks, Kettles, Air Vessels, etc. In addition, have a large repairing trade (city and country), which is promptly attended to. The members of the firm are Thomas M'Ilvain, William Spiegel.

The Fire and Burglar Proof Safe manufactory of **Mosler, Bahman & Co.** is situated at the south-west corner of Front and Elm Streets, and Nos. 168, 170, 172, and 174 Water Street, and covers nearly two acres of ground. The business was established in the year 1866. The shops of the various departments are furnished with the most improved and costly machinery of every description needed for the prosecution of an extensive business. In ordinary busy seasons about four hundred skilled workmen are employed. The firm manufacture all descriptions of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults,

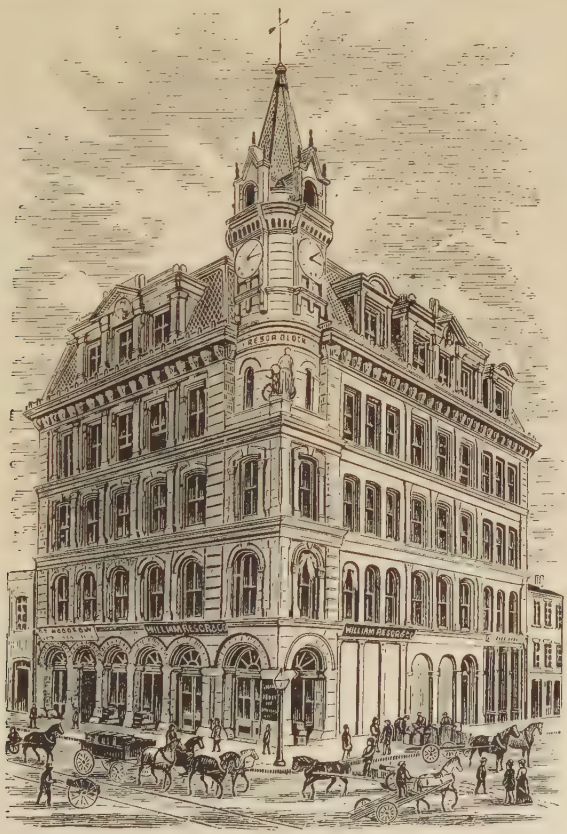
MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO.

Locks, etc. The members of the firm are M. Mosler, F. Bahman, J. V. Maescher, H. Moeser, and F. Naeher.

The Miami Tobacco Warerooms of **Wayne & Rattermann** is one of the finest in the city, and is situated at Nos. 122, 124, 126, Front Street, between Race and Elm Streets. The business was established in 1860. The warehouse has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 205 feet. It affords accommodation for 2,500 hogsheads of tobacco. Each hogshead containing an average of about 1,200 pounds. The firm are known as

WAYNE & RATTERMANN.

auction warehousemen, and their business consists of the daily selling of Leaf Tobacco in original packages, either at auction or at private sale, of all tobaccos raised in this country and Cuba. The members of the firm are James S. Wayne and J. H. Rattermann.



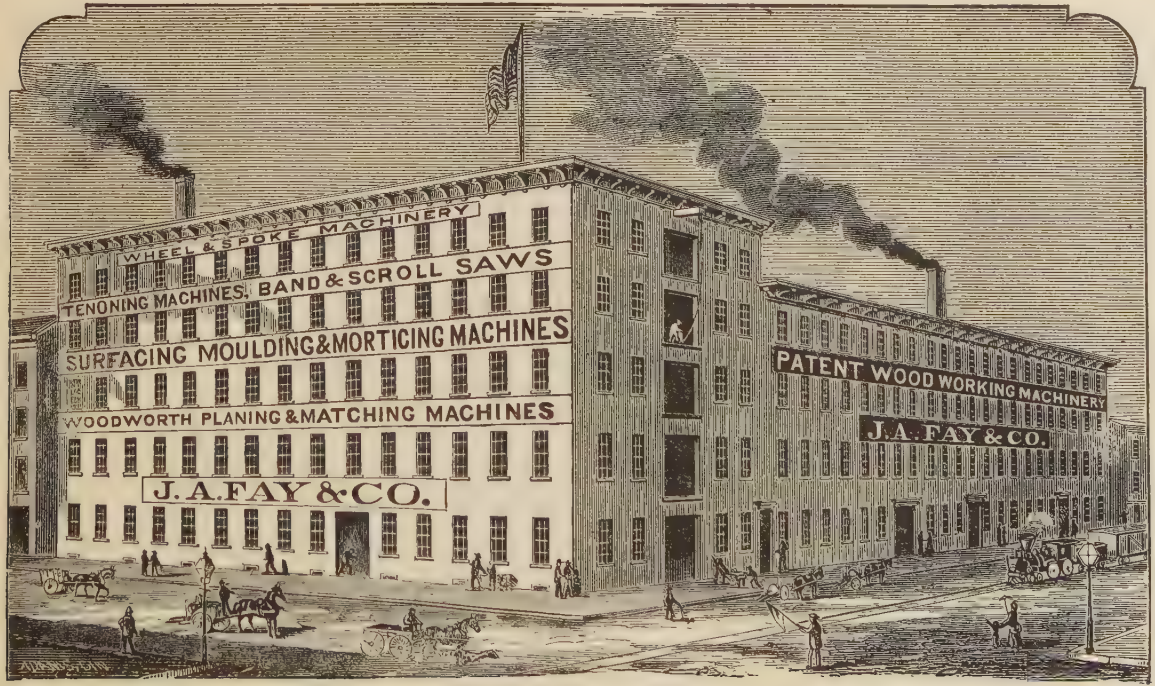
WILLIAM RESOR & CO.

The Stove Manufacturing establishment of **William Resor & Co.** is situated at corner Smith and Front Streets, and is one of the most extensive in the Western States. The offices and warerooms are situated in Resor's beautiful building, corner of Race and Front

Streets (see engraving). The house was established in the year 1819. They manufacture all descriptions of Coal and Wood Stoves. In the manufactory about 250 hands are constantly employed. The great variety of articles made in this line of manufacture precludes the possibility of an enumeration here, but among the most widely known Stoves of the firm's manufacture are the following: Monitor, Fashion, and Champion Cooking Stoves; Red Cross, Ruby, and Asteroid Heating Stoves.

The Works of **Messrs. J. A. Fay & Co.**, a view of whose extensive buildings is given on the opposite page, are situated on the corner of John and Front Streets. This is one of the oldest, largest, and best known of the many enterprising manufactories of this city. Their history, since their organization in 1841, has been one of steady growth and marked progress in all that pertains to the invention and improvement of Wood-working Tools, and to-day they are recognized as being the most extensive and celebrated makers of this class of machinery in this country, if not in the world. Their productions, which are the standard of excellence in workmanship and variety, and in the combination and adaptation of the latest improvements to the uses for which they are intended, have a world-wide reputation. Their establishment covers over 50,000 square feet of floor space, and is equipped and fitted out with the very best and most improved labor-saving tools known, rendering it one of the finest of the kind in the world. They have room, machinery, and facilities to give employment to 500 workmen. Their trade is large and well established. They send their machines to every part of the country, and need no introduction here to any one posted or interested in wood-working tools. They have machines in operation in Britain, Germany, Japan, South America, Australia, and almost every part of the world where such machinery is used. The highest medals and commendations have been awarded them for their superiority wherever exhibited, both in this country and in Europe.

Among the prominent Wood Working Machines manufactured by J. A. Fay & Co., are the following, namely: Surface Planing Machines, Double Surface Planing Machines, Planing and Matching Machines, Matching and Beading Machines, Planing, Matching, and Beading Machines, Molding and Sash Machines. The American Wood Worker, Edge Molding and Shaping Machines, Edge Molding and Friezing Machines and Sawing Machines. The Band Sawing Machines a specialty. Boring Machines, Car Sill Dressing Machines, Tenoning Machines, Blind Wiring Machines, Power Mortising Machines, etc.


WHEEL & SPOKE MACHINERY
TENONING MACHINES, BAND & SCROLL SAWS
SURFACING MOULDING & MORTICING MACHINES
WOODWORTH PLANING & MATCHING MACHINES
J. A. FAY & CO.
PATENT WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
J. A. FAY & CO.

J. A. FAY & CO.

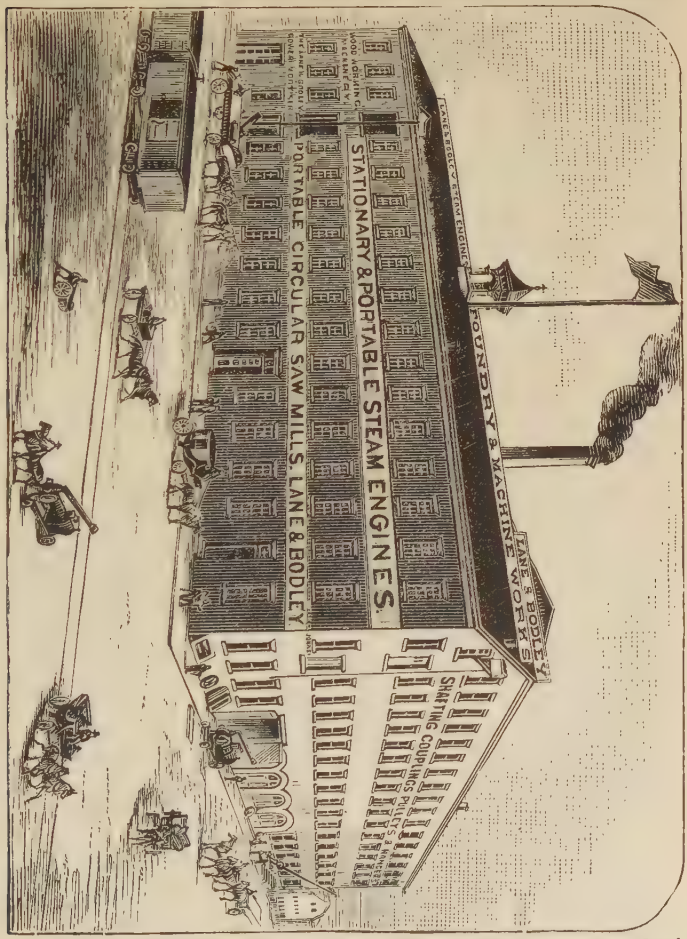
THE MANUFACTORIES.

On the first day of January, 1875 (Sixth Annual Report Board of Trade), Cincinnati had 4,469 manufacturing establishments, with a cash capital of $63,149,085 invested; the value of real estate occupied being $52,151,680. There were 60,999 hands employed, and the value of the products amounted to $144,207,371. The exports of Cincinnati, for 1874, were $221,536,852, and the imports $331,177,055. William Means, Esq., has furnished the following article on

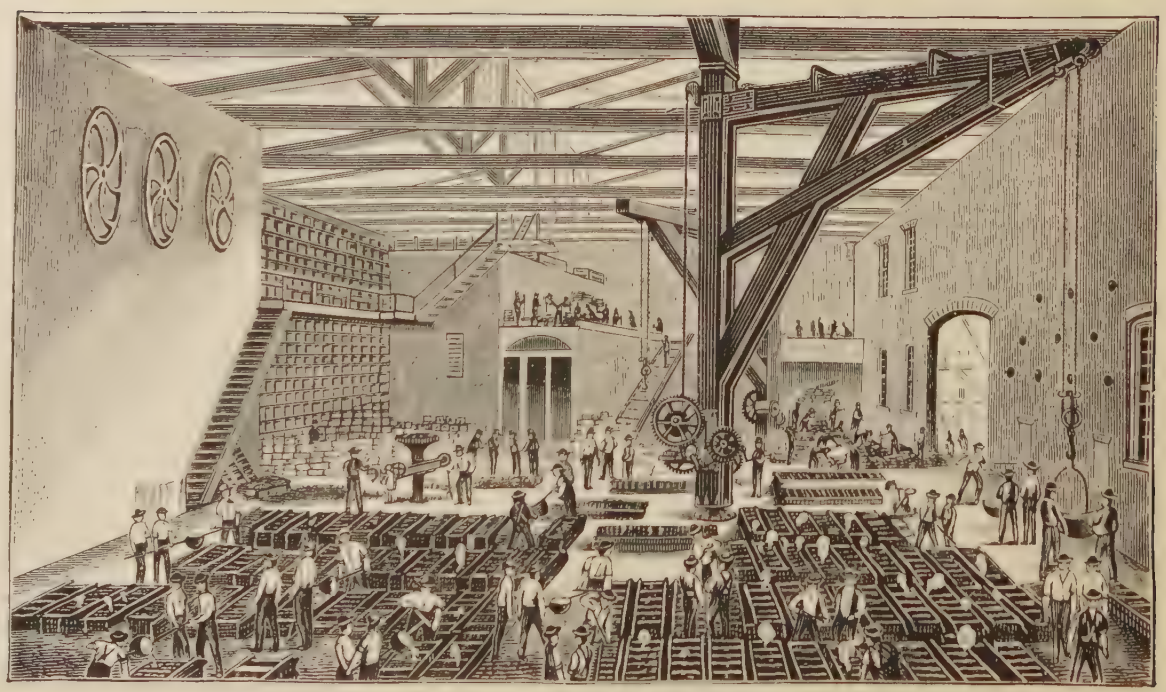
The Iron Trade of Cincinnati.—The principal eastern cities are large consumers of English and Scotch Pig Irons, and of late are the chief markets for the anthracite regions of New York and Pennsylvania. In the West the largest producers and consumers of coke irons are Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis. Cincinnati is not a producer of pig iron to any extent, but is in no way dependent on either of the sources mentioned for her supply. This city lies almost contiguous to the rich and productive iron districts of the Hanging Rock region, and is the recipient of the greater portion of the iron made in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia. It is about the center of population and mineral resources, and is the cheapest and best market for all grades of pig iron in the United States. Its central position makes it the distributing point for a large radius. Upward of one hundred and fifty blast furnaces forward a large portion of their metal to this point, for consumption or reshipment to the manufacturing towns of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, while large shipments are made to St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and to Canada. Cincinnati is a large consumer of iron in its various forms. Five hundred firms are engaged in manufacturing and dealing in iron in its various forms, and the pig iron trade of Cincinnati alone amounts to about twenty-five million of dollars per annum. Recent developments in Georgia and Alabama, showing the abundance and cheapness of iron ores and timber, have directed attention to that section for the future production of charcoal iron, and a number of blast furnaces are already sending metal to this market which rival in quality the most celebrated for all purposes.

The works of **Lane & Bodley** are situated at the south-east corner of John and Water Streets. The business was established in the year 1850. The establishment consists of five buildings, and is divided into six departments. In the illustrations, views of the exterior of the main buildings, the foundry, the boiler shop, and the

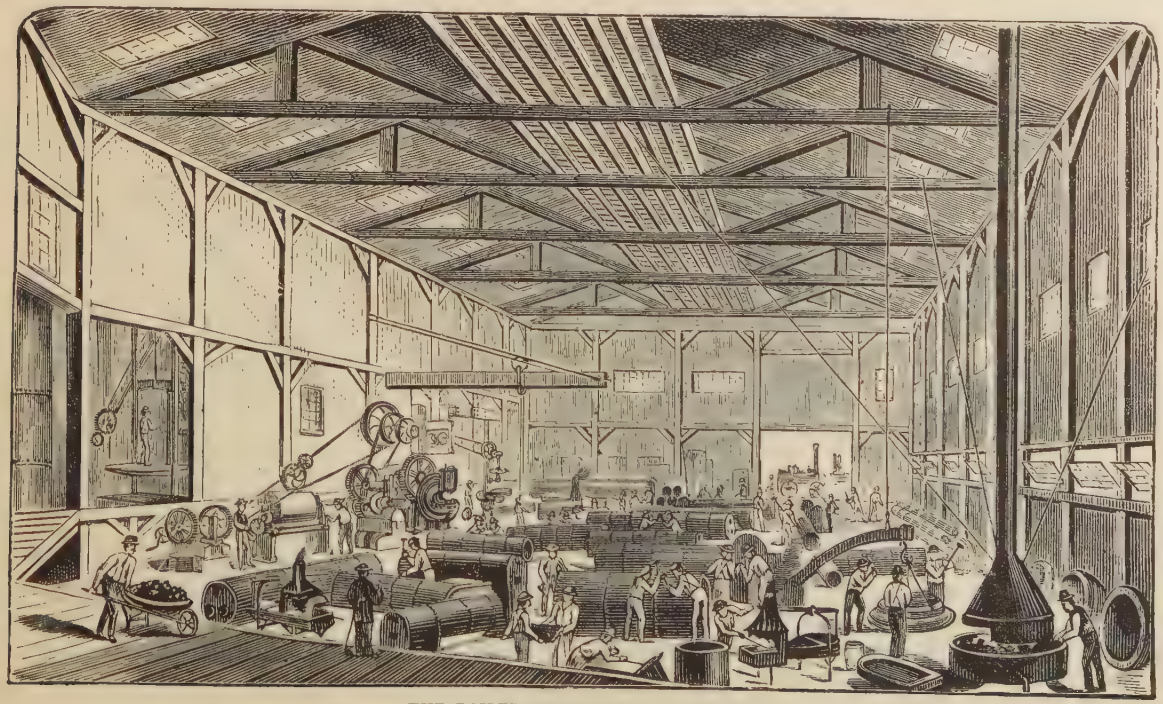
finishing shop are shown. Among the leading articles manufactured by this establishment are the following: Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Brass and Iron Castings,


STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. LANE & BODLEY
FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS
LANE & BODLEY
SHAFTING COUPLINGS
LANE & BODLEY.

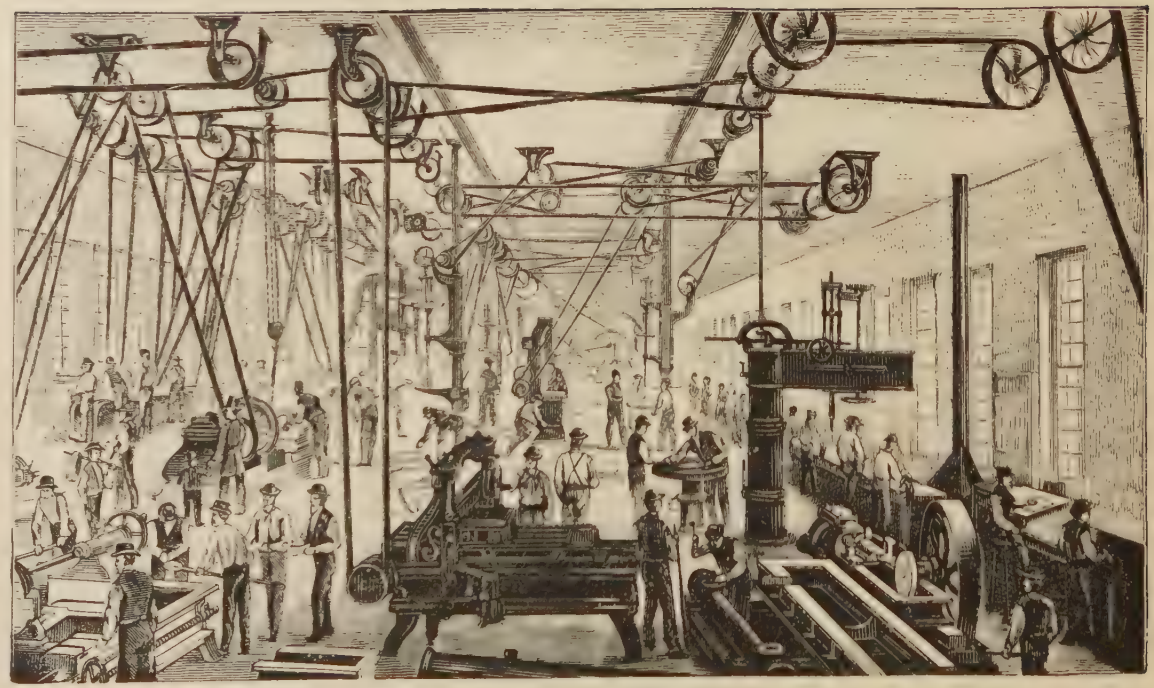
Shafting, Steam and Hydraulic Elevators, and several leading Wood Working Machines. Their machines are shipped to all parts of the United States. Employ about three hundred men.



THE FOUNDRY—LANE & BODLEY.



THE BOILER SHOP—LANE & BODLEY.



THE FINISHING SHOP—LANE & BODLEY.

Geo. C. Miller & Son's Carriage Factory and Salesrooms are situated at 19 and 21 West Seventh Street. This is among the most extensive of the manufactories of Cincinnati, and was established in the year 1827. The buildings have a frontage on Seventh Street of sixty feet, a depth of 270 feet, and are six stories in height. The whole working space covers an area of about 85,000 square feet. The show rooms are situated on the first and second floor of the Seventh Street building, and contain samples of the newest styles of modern carriages, among which are Glass and Leather-top Landaus, Clarendons, Coaches, Landaulettes, Demi Landaus, Coupés, Coupelettes, four

GEORGE C. MILLER & SONS.

and six-seat Rockaways, Park Phaetons, Victorias, Basket and Paneled, Pony and Business Phaetons, Barouches and Buggies in variety. Double and Single Patent Side-spar Wagons for light driving, Skeleton Wagons and Sulkies. The firm rank deservedly high as carriage builders, their work being characterized by a degree of strength and elegance combined that can not be outrivaled. The members of the firm are John M. Miller and Jeptha G. Miller.

B. Bruce & Co's extensive Carriage Manufactory is situated at Nos. 161 and 163 West Second Street, and 57, 59, and 61 Elm Street. The buildings are in the form of an L and have the advantage of an

extensive front on both streets. The Elm Street front extends eighty feet, and the Second Street front forty feet. The average depth is a hundred and forty feet. The buildings are five stories in height. The business was established in the year 1828. In ordinary busy seasons about one hundred skilled workmen are constantly employed.

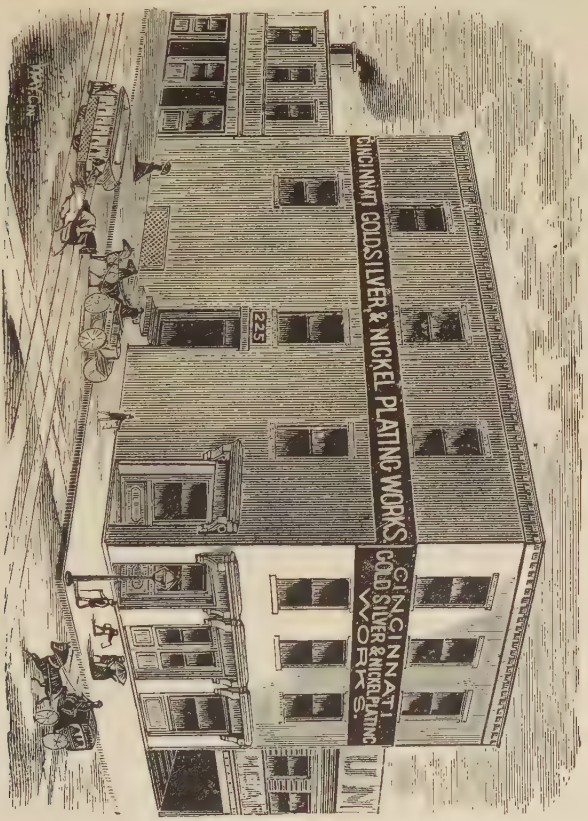
The show rooms are situated on the Elm Street front, and are filled with samples of the newest and most modern styles of vehicles for Summer and Winter use. There are always on hand Family Carriages, Landaus, Landauletts, Clarences, side and end, Spring

B. BRUCE & CO.

Buggies of every description. Also, in a separate department, the firm manufacture Omnibuses, Street Railroad Cars, and fire apparatus. The productions of this old established Carriage Manufactory are noted for the great strength, solidity, and elegance combined in every department of the workmanship. Their trade is not confined to any particular State or section, but may be found in every State of the Union.

The Gold, Silver, and Nickel Plating establishment of **Harvey Miller** is situated at the south-west corner of Sixth and Elm, and

was established in the year 1856. At this establishment all articles of Tea and Table Ware can be refinished and replated to look and wear like new. A great variety of manufactured work, as Grate and Mantel Ornaments, Safe and Bank Lock Handles, Dials, and Bolts, Surgical and Dental Instruments are Plated with Nickel, which pre-

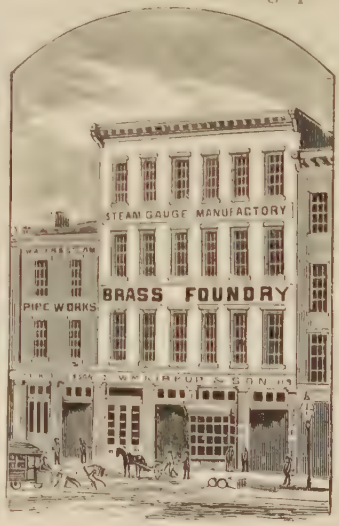


HARVEY MILLER.

vents their rusting and gives them a beautiful finish. The great variety of articles that are plated by the Electro process are too numerous to mention. Mr. Miller's extensive experience enables him to do any class of work that can possibly be done in his line of business.

JOSEPH W. WAYNE.

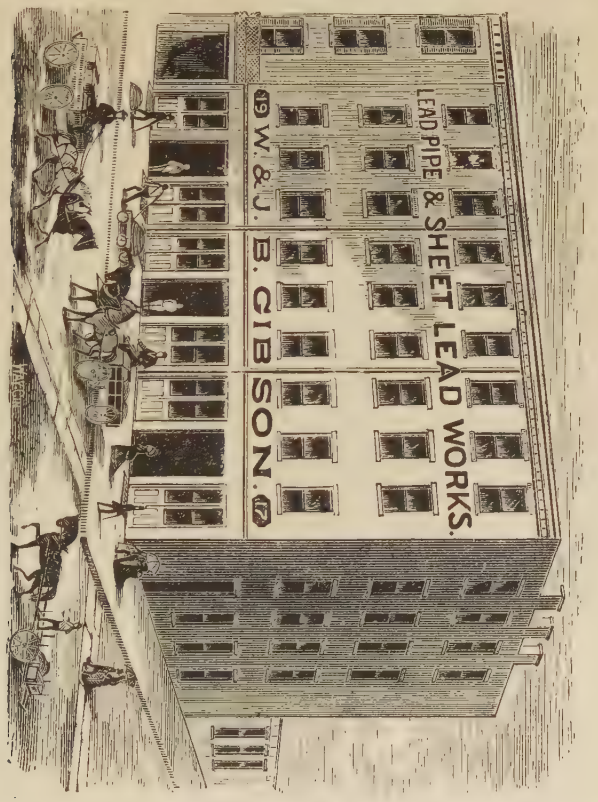
Jos. W. Wayne's Refrigerator Manufactory is situated at No. 85 East Eighth Str't. The building has a frontage of forty feet, a depth of ninety feet, and is four stories in height. Two four-story warehouses, each 25 x 90 feet are required for storage purposes. The office and salesrooms are situated at No. 211 West Fifth Street. The business was established in the year 1856, and is the only extensive one of this kind in the city or State. The articles manufactured include Patent Self-ventilating American Refrigerators, for family, restaurant, hotel, and butchers use. Improved Beer and Ale Coolers, and Ice Chests of all kinds. The trade of the house is not confined to the city or State, but covers an extensive territory, including all of the Western and Southern States.



WILLIAM KIRKUP & SON.

The Brass Foundry of **William Kirkup & Sons** is situated at Nos. 119, 121, and 123 east Pearl Street, and is one of the oldest

established manufactories in the city, having been established in the year 1846. The firm manufacture all kinds of Brass Work, Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Babbitt Metal, Car Brasses, etc., for Gas and Steam Fitters, Engine Builders, Coppersmiths, Distillers, and Gas and Steam Water Companies, besides Wrought Iron, Lap-



welded Tubes for Steam, Water, and Gas, and also best American Charcoal Iron, Lapwelded Boiler Flues. The establishment has a frontage of eighty feet, a depth of thirty-three feet, and is four stories in height. Their trade extends over all the West and South.

The Cincinnati Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works of **W. & J. B. Gibson** are situated at Nos. 17 and 19 east Ninth Street, and were

established in the year 1852. The manufactory has a front of sixty feet, a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and a height, including the basement, of four stories. The firm manufacture Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Block Tin and Tinned Lead Pipe, Drop and Buck Shot, Block Tin, Pig Lead and Solder. They make to order Pipe of any weight per foot not stated on their list in quantities of one thousand pounds or more, without extra charge. The estab-

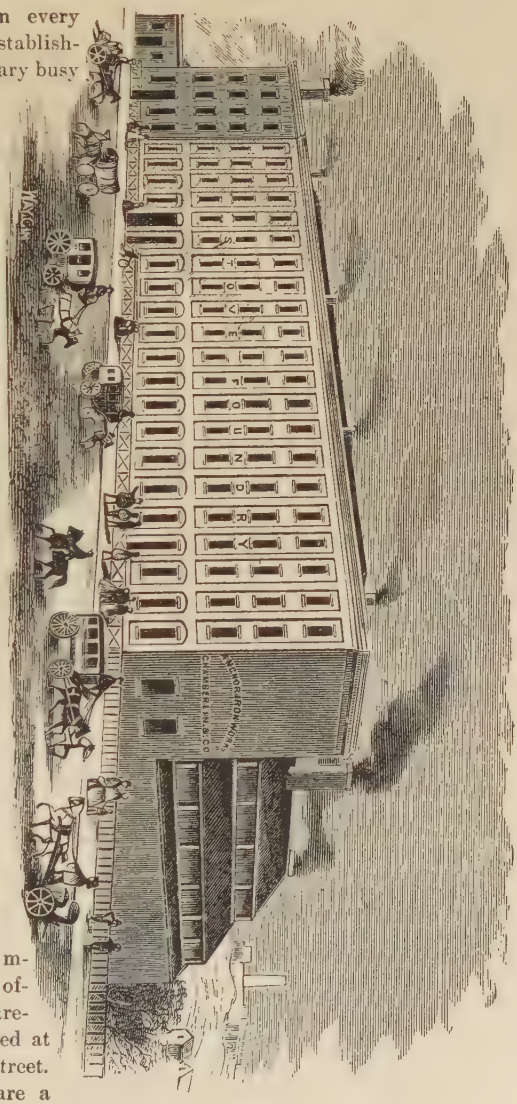
L. A. STROBEL & CO.

lishment possesses all of the newest machinery, and have great facilities for manufacturing on the most extensive scale. The members of the firm are W. & J. B. Gibson.

The manufactory of **L. A. Strobel & Co.**, as shown in the engraving, is situated at Nos. 149, 151, 153, and 155 Canal Street, corner of Elm Street. The factory and lot has a front of one hundred and nine feet, and a depth of one hundred feet, and is six stories in height. The business was established in the year 1863. The firm manufactures all descriptions of Moldings, Frames, and Looking-glasses. The best and newest description of wood-working machinery

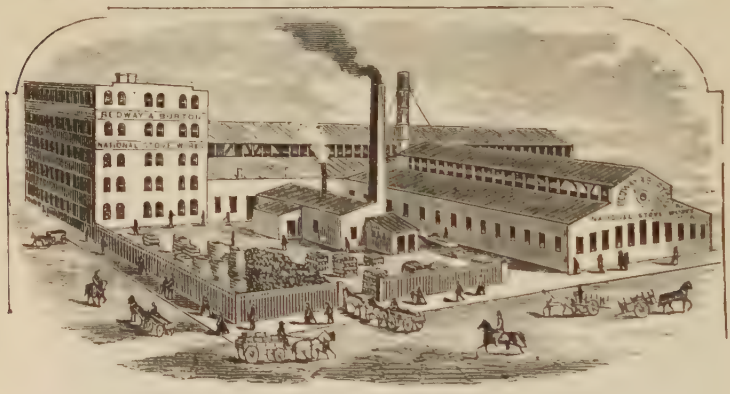
is employed on every floor of the establishment. In ordinary busy seasons there are about 150 skilled hands employed. Their trade is extended throughout the United States. Their name is known all over the Union.

Chamberlin & Co.'s Stove Works are situated at Hunt Street, east of Broadway, and were established in the year 1852. The firm manufactures all descriptions of Coal and Wood Stoves. The manufactory covers an area of about 8,900 square feet. Nearly 200 hands are kept constantly employed. The offices and retail warerooms are situated at No. 21 Fifth Street. The following are a



few of the leading styles of Stoves made by the Company: Charter Emporia, Wood, Cooking Stove; Emporia, Wood, Cooking Stove; Arcola, Hot Blast, Wood, Cooking Stove; Omaha, Coal, Cooking Stove; Monogram, Coal, Cooking Stove; Triumph, Coal, Cooking Stove; Chief, Coal, Heating Stove; Avon, Coal, Heating Stove. The members of the firm are A. E. Chamberlin, O. N. Bush, F. V. Chamberlin, C. S. Sargent.

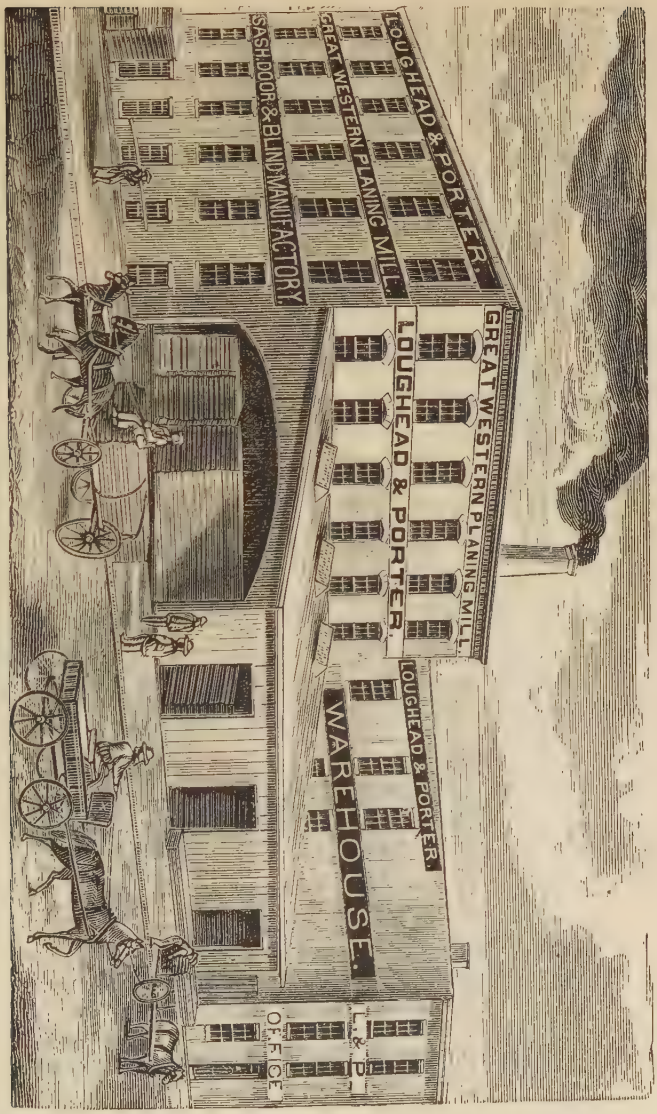
The Stove Works of **Redway & Burton** are situated at Ninth and Harriet Streets. The offices and salesrooms are at No. 80 Race Street. The foundry, which is one of the largest of the kind in the city, covers nearly one and a half acres of ground, and there are about two hundred hands constantly employed. The firm was estab-



REDWAY & BURTON.

lished in the year 1857. They manufacture all descriptions of Coal and Wood Stoves. The following are but a few of their leading patterns: New, Early Breakfast, "first-class" Wood Cooking Stove, twelve sizes; Everlasting, "first-class" Coal Cooking Stove, twelve sizes; New Greenback, "cheap," Wood Cooking Stove, eight sizes; Target, "cheap," Coal Cooking Stove, three sizes; and a complete assortment of Heating Stoves for Coal and Wood. The trade of the house extends throughout the Western and Southern States. The members of the firm are Albert J. Redway and Stephen R. Burton.

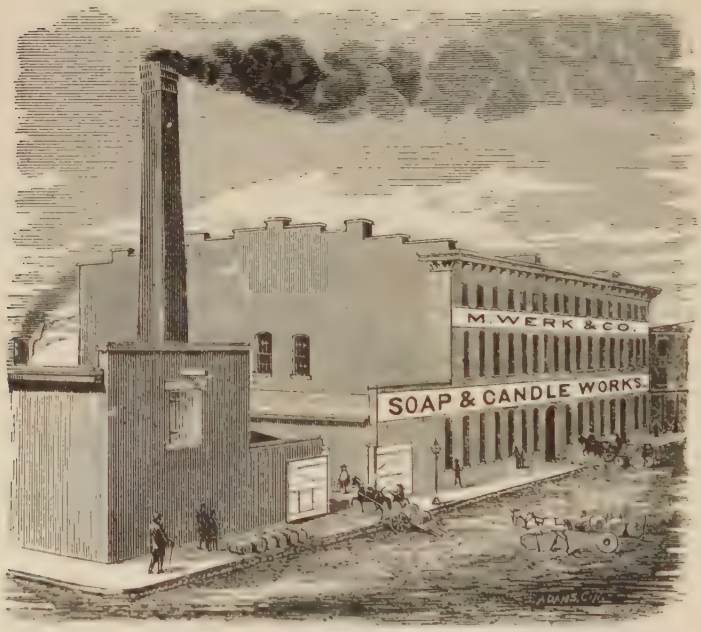
The Great Western Planing and Flooring Mill of **Loughead & Porter** is situated at No. 22 Hannibal Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, west of, and adjoining, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot, and was established in the year 1851. The



LOUGHEAD & PORTER.

firm manufacture Doors, Sash, Pivot and Panel Shutters, Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Moldings, Organ Fronts, Altar Railings, Wainscoting, Book-cases, etc. About ninety men are employed. The members of the firm are E. R. Loughead and Andrew Porter.

The new Soap and Candle Manufactory of the old established firm of **M. Werk & Co.** has just been completed, at the corner of John and Poplar Streets, and takes the place of the establishment which was burned down in the month of November, 1874. The new manufactory has been furnished with new machinery and appliances, and



M. WERK & CO.

is now considered the most complete in the West. The firm was established in the year 1832. Soap and Candles are the principal articles manufactured by this company, and a large number of hands are kept in constant employment. The members of the firm are M. Werk, M. Schwartz, and C. Werk.

The Mowry Car and Wheel Works are the most extensive manufacturers of Car Wheels in Cincinnati or the West. They are

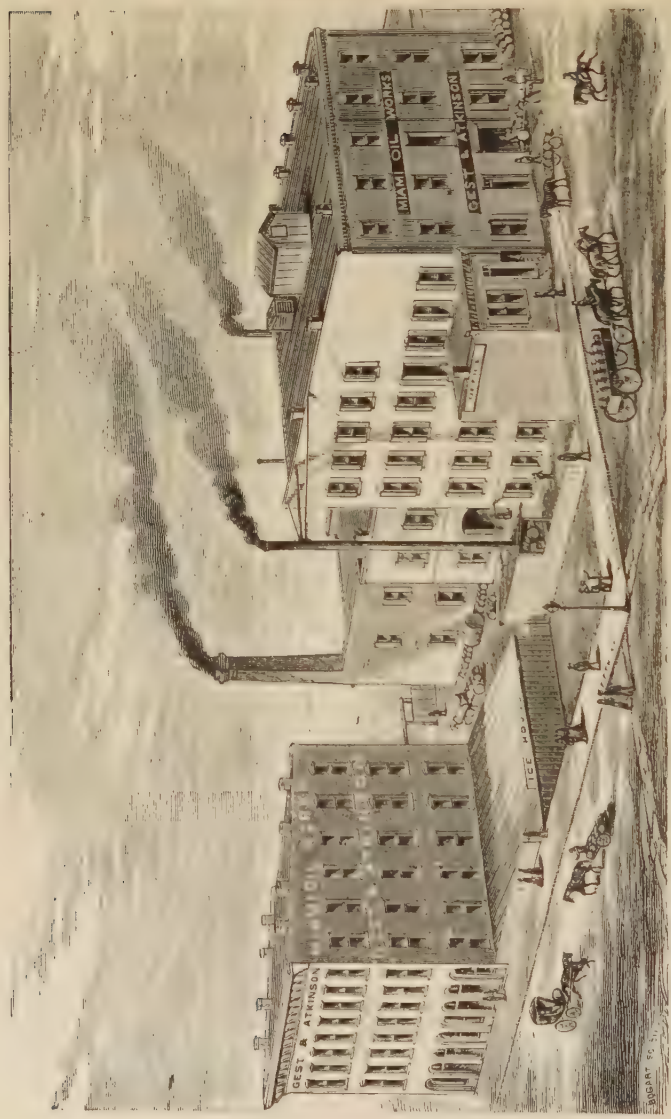
situated on the bank of the Ohio, about one mile above the Little Miami Railroad Depot. The different buildings consist of foundry, forge, finishing, pattern, and other shops, besides large yards for coal, iron, etc., covering altogether about five acres of ground. They manufacture all descriptions of Railroad and Street Car Wheels, and build

MOWRY CAR WHEEL WORKS.

all kinds of Railroad Freight Cars, and have, during the past twenty-five years, supplied most of the leading roads in the United States. N. G. Green is the general superintendent.

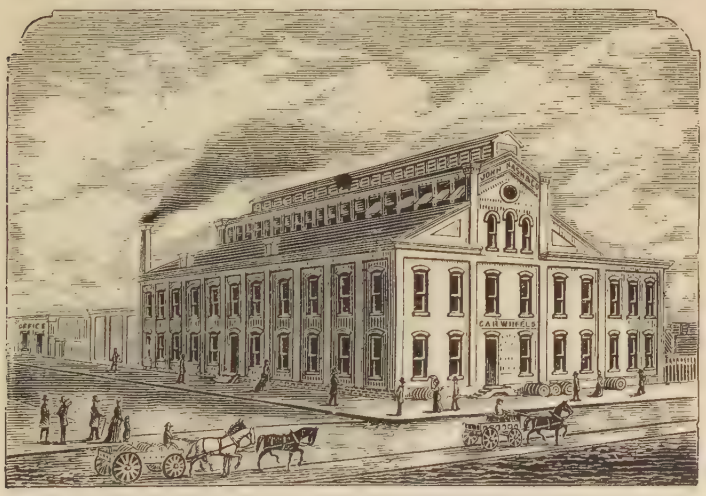
The Oil Works of **Gest & Atkinson** form an **L** shape, running from Eggleston Avenue to Fifth and Culvert Streets, having a frontage of 87 feet on Eggleston Avenue, 165 feet on Culvert Street, and 97 feet on Fifth Street, and comprise a series of brick buildings, all connected, and covering an area of 30,000 square feet. The press-rooms are 30 feet below ground, having subterranean connection, with which is connected an ice-house of 600 tons capacity, enabling oil to be manufactured the year round at Winter temperature. This factory is the most complete of its kind in the United States for the preparation of Lard and Grease Oils, and the refining of Lard and Tallow.

The business was established about the year 1850 by Messrs. Smith & Winslow, to whom the present owners succeeded in 1867. Their product embraces Lard Oil of all grades, Tallow Oil, the refining of Cotton-seed Oil, Oils for railway and steamship use, the refining of Lard and Tallow, and the manufacture of Candles for railway coaches. There are in use about one hundred tanks of all kinds, from twenty-five barrels to three hundred barrels capacity; and the iron piping used, if put in line, would reach about four miles. The product of the works, when the presses are used to their full capacity, exceeds two hundred barrels per day of Oil and Stearine.



GEST & ATKINSON.

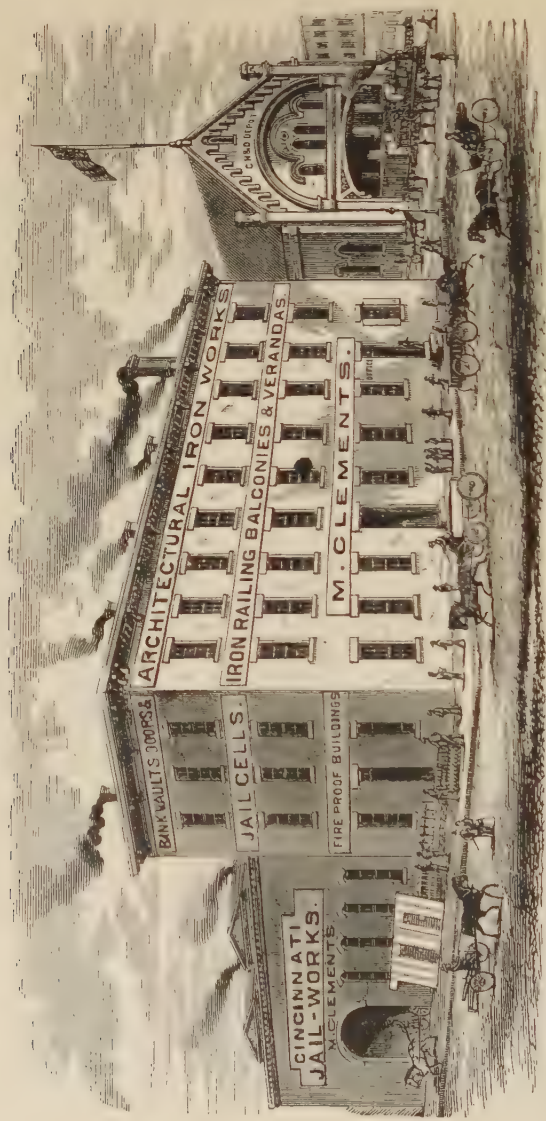
The Car Wheel Works of **John Nash & Co.**, of which the engraving is an illustration, are situated at the south-west corner of Sixth and Carr Streets, and cover about 30,000 square feet of ground. The firm was established in the year 1856. They manufacture all descriptions of Railroad, Machine, Bridge, and Rolling Mill Castings, besides Railroad Hand and Coal Car Wheels of all sizes and qualities. The railroad track connects the establishment with all roads centering in the city. The following sizes of wheels are always on hand: 33 inch, Compromise Tread, 575 and 545 lbs. weight; 33 inch, Narrow Tread, 510 lbs.; 33 inch, Plate Truck, 550 lbs.; 31 inch, Plate Car, 540



JOHN NASH & CO.

lbs.; 30 inch, Plate Truck, 480 lbs.; 30 inch, Plate Tender, 460 lbs.; 28 inch, Plate Truck, 450 lbs.; 28 inch, Plate Tank, 450 lbs.; 26 inch, Plate Truck, 440 lbs.; 24 inch, Plate (single), 350 lbs.; 30 inch, Hollow Spoke, 500 lbs.; 28 inch, Hollow Spoke, 460 lbs.; 26 inch, Hollow Spoke, 400 lbs.

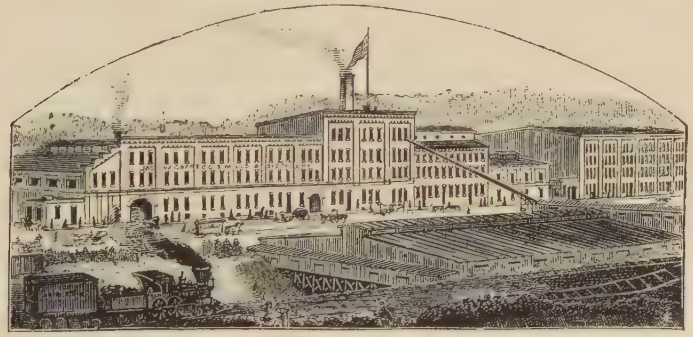
The Architectural Iron and Jail Works of **M. Clements**, shown in the accompanying engraving, are located at the corner of Baymiller and Hathaway Streets, fronting on Baymiller Street 100 feet, and on Hathaway Street 150 feet, and opposite the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot. The business was established by the present proprietor in 1863. It is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of


CINCINNATI
JAIL-WORKS.
M.CLEMENTS
BANK VAULTS DOORS &
JAIL CELLS.
FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
IRON RAILING BALCONIES & VERANDAS
M. CLEMENTS.

M. CLEMENTS

Architectural Iron and Jail Work, Iron Stairs, Railing, Bank Vaults, Sky-lights, Roofs, Bedsteads, Doors, Shutters, and all kinds of Iron Work required in the erection of buildings. In ordinary busy seasons over one hundred hands are employed.

Messrs. J. W. Gaff & Co.'s Distillery, which is presented in the accompanying engraving, is situated in the lower end of the city, between the tracks of the Ohio and Mississippi, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Dayton Short Line, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, and is not over a hundred feet from the Ohio River. The city office is at the south-east corner of Fourth and Elm Streets. The distillery, with its stock-pens and adjuncts, covers an area of sixteen acres, with a front-



AMES W. GAFF & CO.

age of 500 feet. The distillery has a capacity of 16,000 gallons a day, the pens for 4,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of hogs. The new bonded warehouse is four stories high, with storage room for 30,000 barrels. Nearly 16,000 gallons are now made daily, upon which a tax of seventy cents per gallon is paid to the Government. Estimating the daily tax at $11,200, the annual tax paid amounts to the enormous sum of $3,494,400, or one-fortieth of the entire internal revenue collected by the whole of the United States. Messrs. J. W. Gaff & Co. also keep a large stock of fine old bourbon and rye whiskies, thousands of barrels of which are shipped every year to all our large cities. Their fine whiskies are not redistilled or rectified, but simply allowed to become pure from old age. All grain received into the distillery is taken from the cars direct by an ingenious mechanical apparatus, and is thus handled but once, thereby effecting great saving in time and money.

SCENES ON THE RIVER.

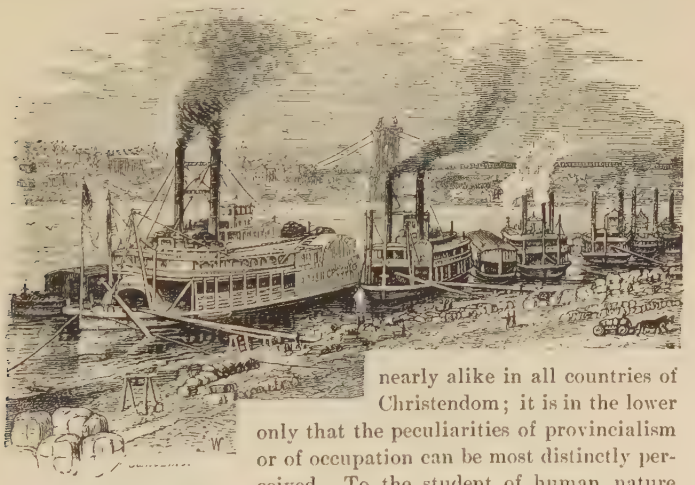
Even in the very early history of Cincinnati—only seventy years ago—the Ohio River was considered not only the most important, but also the most beautiful, of all the surroundings of the future Queen City of the West. It is, indeed, of surpassing loveliness, especially in the immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati. The graceful curves and bends of the river, exhibiting in the distance one range of hills

MOUTH OF THE LICKING RIVER.

rising above another, with beautifully rounded heights, and covered, on the Kentucky side, with the verdure of the forest, produce a series of splendid views rarely found. The view at the mouth of the Licking has always been admired. This river is navigable during high water for fifty or sixty miles.

On the banks of the Ohio, in the busy season, the large number of steamers loading and discharging their cargoes at the Levee presents a lively and most animated scene. America is essentially a cosmopolitan land, not only at its seaports, as is so frequently the case in Europe, and so invariably in the harbors of England and the coast of the Mediterranean, but also in its inland cities. But this is nowhere so perceptible as here, where great cities, upon magnificent rivers, form, as it were, inland ports. This is, perhaps, more percep-

tible than anywhere else upon the wharfs of Cincinnati. Although far remote from the sea-coast, late Congressional action has constituted it a port of entry, and since the Act was passed her business has vastly grown; and with the increase have arrived flocks upon flocks of new sojourners. The strangest of all of these seem to congregate upon the Levee. From all parts of the Union they come here as though to some common focus of union. Centrally situated as Cincinnati is, she attracts the best and the worst, the most energetic and the most indolent, of those who have nothing but their own brawny arms and physical strength to rely upon. The better classes of society are



STEAMERS AT THE LEVEE.

nearly alike in all countries of Christendom; it is in the lower only that the peculiarities of provincialism or of occupation can be most distinctly perceived. To the student of human nature there are but few places upon the globe where these divergent characteristics can be observed to better advantage than by the river. There are white laborers of every degree, negroes of every hue, and of, too often be it said, every note in the gamut of ignorance. But they are gathered from every State: broken-down adventurers from Maine, ruined tramps from New York, disappointed adventurers from Canada, and, as for the colored men, they swarm from every city and village where the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and even the Red River of the South, flows into the ocean. In New York the hurry and the bustle and the throng distract the attention of the spectator; here there is just enough to arouse all his faculties, not too much to obscure them.

The view on the Licking represented in the next engraving is full of interest to the pioneers of Cincinnati, so rapidly, alas, passing away. When the city was first founded in its village cradle, a pedantic schoolmaster was requested to give it a name. He compounded a barbarous Anglo-Greek derivative, the principal point of which was that Cincinnati's celebrity, such as it then was, was owing to the fact that she was opposite the Licking. But the times are changed, and we

VIEW ON THE LICKING.

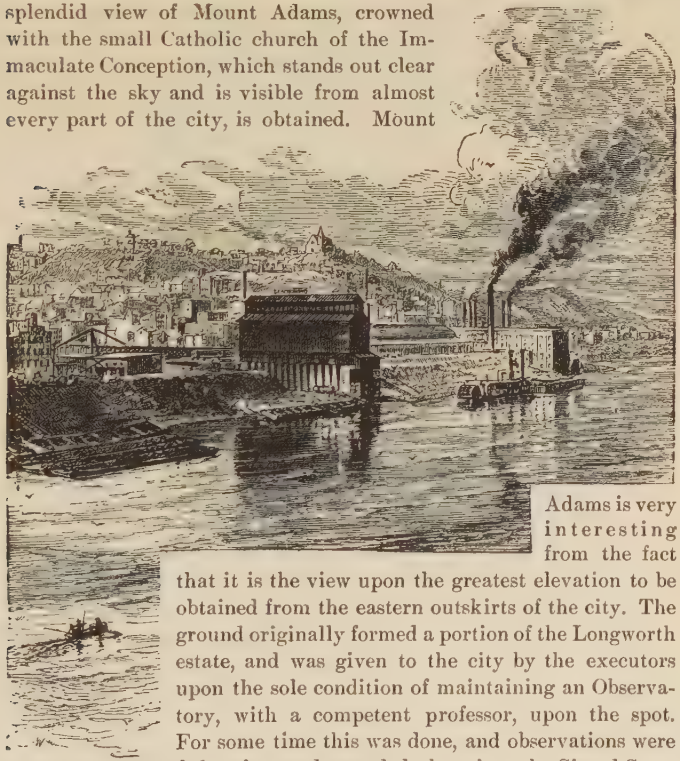
with them are changed, is a proverb of universal application, and it is doubtful whether any more striking illustration of its truth can be discovered than in the relative growth of our own city and the hamlets upon the Licking. The view, however, is very beautiful. The tributary of the Ohio, flowing between steep, in some places precipitous, banks, passes through a lovely landscape. The primeval forest crowns not a few of its crests, and here and there, as the tourist passes through its fifty miles of navigable water, beautiful specks of lawn, and charming country villas, are presented to his eye.

"In a low green valley of the old Kentucky shore"

was sung with enthusiasm years ago, and none can fail to realize the sweetness of the thought, and the harmony of the words and the music

with nature herself, who has penetrated into valleys of the Upper Licking and the exquisite paths through which the lesser streams pour their tribute to its waters. In high water, and after heavy rains, the Licking is one of the swiftest rivers in the West.

In order to correctly understand the situation of the city, the visitor should cross on the steam ferry that leaves the foot of Lawrence Street every few minutes for Newport. While crossing, a splendid view of Mount Adams, crowned with the small Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception, which stands out clear against the sky and is visible from almost every part of the city, is obtained. Mount Adams is very interesting from the fact that it is the view upon the greatest elevation to be obtained from the eastern outskirts of the city. The ground originally formed a portion of the Longworth estate, and was given to the city by the executors upon the sole condition of maintaining an Observatory, with a competent professor, upon the spot. For some time this was done, and observations were duly taken and recorded; but since the Signal Service has been thoroughly organized in Washington, and the Cincinnati Astronomer placed at its head, the observations have been discontinued, and the instruments, one by one, have been removed, and a new Observatory has lately been built in the north-east, on Mount Lookout.



MOUNT ADAMS AND THE WATER-WORKS.

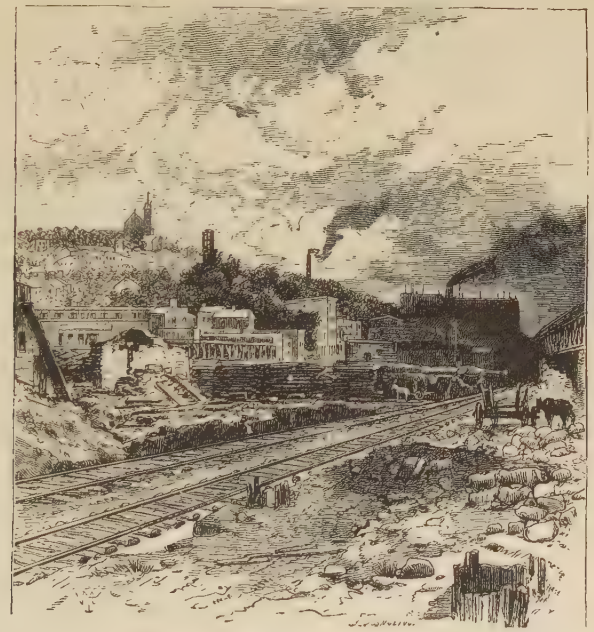
THE INCLINED PLANES.

THE visitor who wishes to obtain, in the shortest time and at the smallest outlay, some of the finest glimpses of Cincinnati and its neighborhood, should visit one or all of the Inclined Planes—all of which can be easily reached by the street-cars—and thus easily ascend

MOUNT AUBURN INCLINED PLANE.

the heights round the city. There are three, the first built of which leads to Mount Auburn. Its success was doubted at first, but it has proved very great. Another, due east, now nearly completed, runs to Mount Adams, the site of the old Observatory, and now crowned by the Catholic Church and the Monastery of the Passionist Fathers. The third Plane runs due west, up Price's Hill. To give the visitor an idea of the importance of these planes it may be said that this railway cost $100,000. Its length is 788 feet; 700 steps run from the

foot to the top of the elevator, with a double track in the center. The engine is 70 horse power. The engine house, at the top of the elevator, is 100 feet high, and has a music hall, an art hall, and, on the upper floor, an observatory, to which the approach is also by a steam elevator. Before these planes were erected Mount Auburn was visited by few but the residents, but now it is visited by thousands. The accompanying engravings will give the visitor some idea of these



MOUNT ADAMS FROM THE RAILROAD.

planes, but it would be impossible to overestimate their benefit to Cincinnati.

The city, like Jerusalem, lies in a valley, and, three or four years ago, projects were mooted for extending its limits by terracing the surface or mining through the surrounding hills. Both proposals were defeated, owing to the enormous expense involved—utterly inadequate to the purpose to be subserved. All interests have now been cheaply and systematically conciliated by the inclined plane railways.

They surmount the hills to the East, to the North, and to the West, and have, in fact, done more real work for the benefit of the city than some half dozen other ambitious schemes which it would not be difficult to mention. From their summits some of the finest views of

MOUNT AUBURN FROM THE READING ROAD.

Cincinnati can be seen, and at a short distance lie all the glories of the far-famed suburbs. The pedestrian can thence find famous starting points for a glorious walk on beautiful roads winding beneath noble trees and skirting green turf. Pedestrianism is now being indulged in more than ever before, and it is he alone who can see to the best advantage. In a single word, the planes bring the country, with its pure, invigorating air, to the very gates of the city, and are the natural supplement of a well arranged system of street passenger cars.

THE SUBURBS.

THERE is no city, however busy, wealthy, or prosperous, that has ever won to itself world-wide fame without beautiful suburbs. The hills that surrounded, the bays that indented, the outskirts of Athens were as celebrated as the Agora and the Temples. The Appia Via and the Pincian Way that brought the traveler to Rome were far more sacred in his eyes than the forum. the baths, and the theaters of the Eternal City. And as it was in olden time so it is now. What would Naples be without her bay and the slopes of Vesuvius in her background? Paris is a gorgeous city, but its chief charms are, after all, to be most loved in St. Denis for old historic associations, in Versailles for the luxuries of Louis Quatorze, in St. Cloud for the reminiscences of the last Napoleonic Empire. After all, even if we drive up the Rue de Rivoli, under the Arc de Triomphe, and through the Avenue de L'Imperatrice, we shall have seen but little of the most fascinating aspect of Parisian life until we enter the Bois de Boulogne. Since Constantine transferred the seat of empire, in the fourth century, to the shores of the Bosphorus, Constantinople has been a famous city: but would half the tourists bear her narrow streets and crowded lanes were they not rewarded with a glimpse of Scutari and her beautiful cemeteries opposite, and in the near neighborhood the lovely valley of the Sweet Waters? Lisbon, approached from the Tagus, is one of the most exquisite sites in all Europe; but Cintra, with its mediæval palaces and Moorish castles, is far more endearing to the memory—and Cintra is but a suburb of Lisbon. Vienna is set, like a precious stone in golden fringe, by the Schönbrunn and the waves of the blue Danube; and London itself owes all its reflected beauty to majestic Windsor, to the fertile fields of Essex and of Kent, to Epping Forest, to Kew and Greenwich and Sydenham, and the garden landscape of its northern approaches. In historic interest Cincinnati, perhaps, can not vie with any of these time-honored cities, but nature herself has poured forth all around her her beauties with a full and kindly hand. The suburbs of the Queen City are equal to any in the world. The green sward and leafy glades of Clifton and Avondale and Walnut Hills and Glendale, the heights and slopes and broad stretches, tree-inclustered, to the West above Price's Hill, the gleaming, winding Ohio on the South, and on every side all around the girdle of hills, dotted with mansions and villas, or crested by the forest, present a

landscape of natural beauty with which it would be impossible to compare the suburbs of any other city in the Union. To describe them fully would require a volume, but any of the following drives will repay the visitor.

NOTE.—Hacks can be hired at the following rates: For four persons or less the regular tariff is $2 for the first hour and $1.50 for each hour thereafter; but the best plan here, as every-where else, is to make a bargain before starting, when, without reference to time, a hack can be hired for from $5 to $8 for every drive mentioned in this book. (See Diagram of Suburbs.)

THE GRAND DRIVE.

THE following drive is properly known as the "Grand Drive," and is worthily named. Not only does it take the visitor through some of the most beautiful scenes of the famous suburbs of the Queen City, but as he mounts the hills or passes up or down the declines, he will have a view of Cincinnati herself in many respects more charming than any which can be obtained elsewhere. No lover of the picturesque can fail to admire its rich and manifold beauties. The Drive comprises a trip through Avondale, the Zoological Garden, the Burnet Woods, Clifton, and views of the Mill Creek Valley, Spring Grove, and many other charming landscapes. The roads for the entire distance are good, and for most of the route the perfection of macadamization. The grades are easy, with the single exception of the first ten minutes—while climbing the hill of Sycamore Street—and on the Drive are to be seen the greatest number of handsome cottages, elegant mansions, and princely residences that abound in the neighborhood of the city.

Directions.—From the Post-office proceed East on Fourth Street three squares. Turn to the left up Sycamore Street. At Webster Street there is a fine view of Mount Adams on the right, with the Inclined Plane and Lookout House of Mount Auburn on the left. On the left, on Sycamore Street, is the German Reformed Evangelical Church, with steeple 160 feet high, surmounted by a figure of the angel Gabriel blowing a trumpet—a *fac-simile* of a church to be seen at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the summit of the hill, and on the right, Hopkins Park, although small, is well planted, affording fine views. From this point are obtained views on the right of Eden Park and Walnut Hills. Turn to the left and proceed on Auburn Avenue through Mount Auburn. The Bodman homestead (tobacco million-

aires) stands on the right, with a long, shaded avenue—house barely visible. On the left, back from the road, on the summit of a steep hill commanding splendid views, is seen the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute; farther on the left, with fine lawn, the Protestant Orphan Asylum. At the corner of Summit Avenue, on the left, and just beyond the Asylum, the splendid square massive residence of M. White, Cashier Fourth National Bank. Opposite, on the right, in modern French style, with a square tower 85 feet high, is the mansion of A. H. Hinkle, the entrance a stone portico, flanked by verandas. On the left, St. George's Catholic Church, with double towers. On

RESIDENCE OF JOHN SHILLITO, ESQ.

the left, the Mount Auburn Water-works, from which the great Fountain on Fifth Street is supplied. On the right pass Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church. On the left, an extensive view of College Hill, Glendale, 12 miles distant, is visible. On the left, an old homestead of Jason Evans, one of the oldest settlers. Turn to the left into Highland Avenue; a short distance to the mansion of John Shillito. Turn to the right into Oak Avenue, passing along the north side of Shillito's mansion. The house and grounds cover one entire square. The style is Elizabethan; the material, blue lime stone; the entrance, a magnificent stone porch, 11 by 8½ feet, faced within and without with tooled stone work.

The interior contains the main hall, 20 feet wide, with old English fireplace for wood, 6 feet wide; over it an elegantly wrought black walnut mantel, with three human figures, representing Peace, Plenty, and Harmony. A magnificent staircase of black and white walnut, carved and polished. In the drawing-room a pure white Italian mantel shelf, supported by statues representing Summer and Winter, with a large French mirror. The floor is of rare marquetry work; splendid *etagère* in mosaic. The whole interior richly wainscoted with polished woods. The apartments are all frescoed. It was erected in 1866. James W. M'Laughlin, architect.

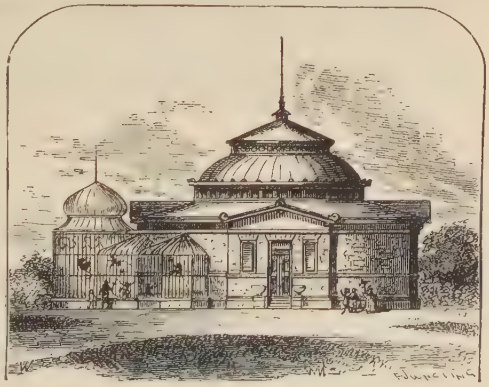
Half a square farther on the left is the mansion of A. D. Bullock, the great street-railroad manager. Style, Italian; material, blue limestone, with free stone caps and water tables; square, ivy-covered tower, 64 feet. The roof is covered with blue slate. Entrance, massive stone porch, 19 by 12 feet. The interior halls are 15 feet wide and 61 feet in length. An imposing staircase of old English style, black and white walnut. The floors generally are of exquisite marquetry. A fine conservatory is on the east side. The grounds are richly variegated, 9 acres in extent.

Turn to the left into the Reading Road, and proceed toward **Avondale,** three quarters of a mile distant. Extensive nurseries are at both sides of the road. Pass, on the right, Avondale Park, where a Summer resort hotel and restaurant is conducted in first-class style by the well-known caterer, Lew Bowman. Then proceed to Main Avenue, Avondale. On the left, at the corner of Main and Linden Avenues, on a beautiful knoll with a fine lawn in front, is the residence of C. H. West. On the right, extensive prospects are seen, Norwood Heights in the far distance; on the left, the Avondale schoolhouse, with tower and clock; on the left corner of Rockdale Avenue, the residence of Mr. Thomas Lambert. Turn to the left into Forest Avenue, and proceed toward the Zoological Gardens. The first fine house on the right is the residence of Louis Van Antwerp, with handsome grounds and smooth lawn. Cross Washington Avenue. On the left, Grace Church, Avondale; on the right, the fine residence and grounds of Chas. Hoefer. After passing through a deep cut, the north gate to the Zoological Gardens is on the left. Time from the Post-office to this gate, one hour. Alight for ten minutes; walk through the Garden and order the carriage to the Carthage gate, or ride to the Carthage gate.

The Zoological Gardens.—These Gardens contain a fraction over 66 acres. The grounds are owned by a corporation known as the "Zoological Society of Cincinnati," with a capital of $300,000 in 6,000

THE BEAR PITS, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

shares of $50 each. The Society leased the grounds for 99 years, renewable forever. The following are some of the principal inclosures for the housing and care of the animals: A buffalo house, with a drinking and bathing pool; parks for deer and elk; a stone structure for the carnivorous tribes; an octagonal stone monkey house; three large bear pits, with a building of dressed limestone, sand-stone, and iron; and a kangaroo house. The stone tenement for the carnivora is 146 by 74 feet in dimensions, and contains 20 cages, with walks for visitors. The rotunda for spectators in the center of the monkey house is 30 feet in diameter. Then comes a fine aviary of limestone, 340 feet in length by about 20 in depth. Entering the Garden, the first building directly in front, is the bear pits. Keep the building on your right,



THE MONKEY HOUSE.

and, making the circuit of the road, passing the monkey house and the buffalo house, the new extensive building on the hill to the right is the Restaurant. The views from different points in the Garden are very fine. The Zoological Gardens are a comparatively new element

in the attractions of Cincinnati, but there is every reason to believe in their ultimate success.

The Restaurant, represented in the next engraving, was designed by Mr. M'Laughlin, one of the most eminent architects in the city. It stands upon high ground, and commands, on either side, a series of beautiful views. It is three stories in height—the first and second, like so many of the old and better class mansions of the old Signors of Bretagne and Normandy, surrounded by verandas.

Take the carriage again at the Carthage gate, and proceed on the Carthage Road toward the Burnet Woods; turn to the right into Ludlow Avenue.

Clifton.—On the left are Burnet Woods. The Avenue entering the Woods is Beechwood Avenue. (If time permits, drive into the

THE RESTAURANT, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Woods as far as desired, and return to this point.) Proceed to the corner of Ludlow and Brookline Avenues. Here Clifton proper commences.

The district now begins to exhibit the distinguishing characteristics which have made Clifton one of the garden-spots of America, known as widely as Cincinnati herself. Hill, dale, lawn, ravine, field, and forest, interspersed with bright evergreens and shrubbery, blossom with shady nooks and sunny glades, in which nestle the roomy, cool verandas and graveled walks of the fine homes of Clifton.

Turn to the right into Brookline Avenue. On the left is the unostentatious but handsome residence of E. T. Kidd, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The house is in the Italian style of architecture, with a double story bay-window at the angle of the house. From this point there is an extensive prospect, embracing Longview Asylum at Carthage. Turn to the left into Glenway

RESIDENCE OF E. T. KIDD, ESQ.

Avenue, and soon again to the right into Clifton Avenue. On the left are the finely arranged and extensive grounds of James Andrews. This is the main artery of the village. On the right, with grounds artistically ornamented, stands the residence of Capt. Bugher; on the left, the fine residence of Theodore Cook. The next house on the right is B. F. Whitman's; on the left, directly opposite, Capt. Robert Hosea, one of the village pioneers. On the right, beautifully situated, the

RESIDENCE OF GAZZAM GANO, ESQ.

residence of Gazzam Gano. On the left is the Resor Academy, or Clifton Hall, with square tower and clock (used for purposes of amusement and instruction). Opposite the Academy, on the right, the house and grounds of the late Wm. Resor, said to be the handsomest lawn in Clifton. On the left, J. L. Wayne, directly opposite the ivy-mantled, beautifully situated, and cozy Calvary Episcopal Church. On the left, the splendid mansion and grounds of Wm. Gibson. Down in the vale, near the church, Mr. Espy, the banker, has a romantic cottage. On the right is the noble building and grand lawn of Thos. Sherlock. Opposite are the residences of Jas. Morrison and Mr. Pedretti, the Italian fresco artist.

Turn to the left into Lafayette Avenue, leaving the seat formerly

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM GIBSON, ESQ.

occupied by J. B. Bennett, the great insurance magnate, on the right. At the corner of Lafayette Avenue is the residence of Wm. P. Neff; on the right, the fine house of Emanuel Miller; on the right, just beyond, the handsome home of O. J. Wilson, surrounded by extensive lawns.

On the right, the grand gate in process of erection, and the mansion of Henry Probasco. This is ranked among the notable sights of Clifton. The style is Anglo-Norman, with round tower. The massive stone terrace extends the full length of the front. The entrance is through a magnificent stone porch, with Norman arches. At the north-east end a *porte cochere*. Interior, a grand hall 15 by 70 feet. The house contains expensive pictures, rare mosaics, and superb furniture, the library a rich collection of rare and valuable books, including nearly a hundred

copies of editions of the Bible, some in vellum, and in different languages; also, early illuminated manuscripts of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries in several languages, many of the most valuable in Italian, besides specimens of the earliest printing, and richly illustrated modern works of great cost. On the grounds are Kiss's "Amazon," in bronze (of these there are but three in existence); in marble, "Sans Souci," by Ives; "Reading Girl," by Magin; "Cordelia," by Connolly; "Innocence," by Fedi, of Florence; and

RESIDENCE OF HENRY PROBASCO, ESQ.

"Ruth," by Rogers. The view from the grounds forms a splendid panorama, and in the grounds there is a most valuable collection of evergreens, many from the Pyrenees, Himalayas, and Rocky Mountains. The conservatory is extensive. The rosarium contains four thousand roses, besides variegated leaf plants.

On the right, a short distance from Probasco's, stands the superb edifice of George K. Shoenberger. The entrance to the grounds diverges on a slight incline from Clifton Avenue. Entrance to the grounds, from which the very finest views may be obtained, is permitted when Mr. Shoenberger is at home. Entering, follow the

carriage road, and stop at this side of the house. From this point the spectator may see the wide valley 200 feet below him. The eye can wander over a broad expanse of field and forest teeming with life. The great avenue in the distance crowded with pleasure-seekers; the beautiful cemetery of Spring Grove, with its lines of stately monuments; the numerous railroad tracks, and the trains themselves

RESIDENCE OF GEO. K. SHOENBERGER, ESQ.

looking but small in the distance, all compose a landscape rarely to be surpassed. The immediate view of the noble building itself is like some lordly castle of the old feudal times rearing its castellated towers above a lawn of exquisite richness, and increases the beauty of the whole spectacle where lawn and tower, battlement, castle, cliff, and wide-spread valley, with its meandering Mill Creek and shining meadows, are the component parts of a picture long to be remembered. Shoenberger's is in style Gothic, of the French domestic order. Material, blue limestone. The main tower is 14 by 20 feet, 80 feet high.

The walls are uncoursed Ashlar work. The roof is blue slate. The area of the ground floor 10,000 square feet. The entrance is through a magnificent cut stone porch, 12 by 18 feet, which opens immediately to the main hall, 20 feet wide, 26 feet deep. The *porte cochere* is of cut freestone, 16 by 26 feet. The building and place is called "Scarlet Oaks." There is a picture gallery and an extensive library, besides billiard-rooms, all richly frescoed, and wainscoted with hard, polished woods. The architect, James K. Wilson.

On the left, the beautiful grounds and elegant modern residence of H. B. Bissel, one of Cincinnati's bankers. The views from Mr.

RESIDENCE OF HON. RICHARD SMITH.

Bissel's embrace all to be seen from Shoenberger's, except the near side-view of the valley. The grounds are cultivated to the highest point of perfection. On the left, a short distance from the road, with a private carriage-way leading to it, the stately mansion of Wm. Clifford Neff, in grounds partially covered with forest timber, 25 acres in extent. Material, blue limestone. Tower and observatory, 85 feet. *Porte cochere*, 19 feet square. Interior main hall, 15 by 32 feet. Commands superb views.

On the right, just at the turn of the avenue, is the gate and lodge to the residence of Mrs. R. B. Bowler. This was once the house of George H. Pendleton. The scenes from here are again nearly the same as from Shoenberger's, with the addition of splendid views of

the Kentucky hills. The building is of brick, stuccoed, with broad porches. The greenhouses, ten in number, the most extensive in Clifton, are filled with the richest native and exotic flowers. They include 90 varieties of camellias, 60 of begonias, and the sago palm, with a trunk a foot in diameter; also, a splendid specimen of the century plant, the *Agave Americana*, the finest in the country. The orchid house contains the largest collection to be found in the United States. There is also a banana house with eight banana trees in full bloom. The grounds are covered with English and Norway pines, besides ash, maple, willow, English elm, Tartarian maple, and varieties of the linden. On the lake, which ornaments the grounds, are a pair of black and white swans, said to be the oldest in the United States.

Turn to the left into Ludlow Avenue. On the left are the residence and extensive grounds of John Morrison. The next house of importance on the right is the residence of Richard Smith, Editor of the *Gazette*. It commands an extensive view, which embraces the whole of the finest portion of Clifton. The building is of brick, with an observatory. Spacious porticoes flank the house on all sides, and a beautiful background is formed by the dense woods. Pass Beechwood Avenue on the right (the road leading into Burnet Woods), and return to the city down Vine-street Hill. Time, 5 hours.

DRIVE NO. 2.

To Price's Hill and Mount St. Mary's Seminary, to Warsaw, to Peterborough, and Return by the Harrison Pike.

The Western Hills present the greatest variety of grand and beautiful scenery. Immense stretches of woods and an extensive open country, are the principal features. Leaving the city completely in the rear, the visitor loses its darkness and smoke, and along beautiful roads then drives through a country that, in its natural beauties, delights and refreshes the tourist. This drive is just the reverse of No. 1. In the former art goes hand in hand with nature; in this, nature reigns alone. This country has only just been made accessible to the masses through the erection of Price's Inclined Plane.

Directions.—From the Post-office east on Fourth Street to Race; up Race to Eighth Street; along Eighth Street to the Warsaw Pike, below Mill Creek; up Price's Hill, leaving the Inclined Plane on the left and Mount St. Mary's Seminary on the right.

Mount St. Mary's Seminary is built on the highest ground in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and stands a little to the north-west of the

VIEW OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PRICE'S HILL.

Inclined Plane, and at a much higher elevation above the river. The college is designed exclusively for the preparation of young men for the priesthood, and has already entered upon the twenty-third year of its existence, with a yearly average of 130 pupils. Theology is, of course, deeply and thoroughly studied, but the course of education includes the classics, history, modern languages, mathematics, and the sciences—almost every thing, in fact, that is taught at Oxford, at Cambridge, or at Harvard. The seminary itself consists of a center building and two wings. It is embowered in a nest of beautiful trees, of Austrian and Norway pines, of elm and maple and walnut and willows casting their broad shadows over the green lawns below. High up in a niche in the south end of the south wing is placed an image of St. Charles Borromeo, the patron saint of seminaries, clad in his priestly robes. The buttresses and the mullioned windows are very beautiful and in fine taste. Upon arriving at the grand eastern entrance to the main building, the visitor is led into a spacious hall with a billiard room upon the right and a reception room upon the left. The large picture in the latter, with its rich coloring and well grouped figures representing Mary and the Babe and the Magi, was painted by Father Pabisch, the present president of the seminary, and to his artistic skill is also due the Baptism of St. John, forming the altar-piece in the chapel. The chapel is beautiful with its high pitched roof and early English lancet windows, and large enough to provide seats for the seminarists, the students, and a number of visitors, who frequently attend the masses upon Sundays. Under the altar are sacred relics—the bones of St. Felicitas—presented from Rome. The refectory, the class-rooms, the dormitories and the infirmary are all large and airy, and comfortably if plainly furnished.

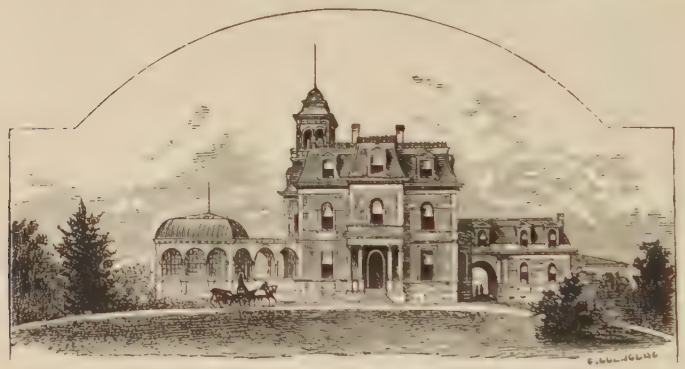
The library up-stairs, to which all the students under certain rules have free access, is one of the glories not only of the Seminary, but of the country. It contains in all the learned ancient and modern languages a magnificent collection of about 14,900 volumes, embraced in a catalogue of 126 pages printed in 1874, and a supplement of 24, being the additions up to 1875. There is a Bible printed in Low German as long ago as 1480, and another in High German in 1483. There is a splendid work in French, "Actes et Histoire du Concile Œcumenique de Rome," in 3 volumes, embellished with portraits of all the cardinals and the other more distinguished bishops and dignitaries who took part in the deliberations. There is a Biblia Polyglotta in 10 large folio volumes, and Walton's edition in 8. There are 60 ponderous volumes of the complete "Acta Sanctarum," the only per-

fect copy in the State, perhaps in the West. There are 217 volumes of the Latin fathers, and nearly all the Greek. Father Pabisch has deposited here 6 unbound volumes of the "Catacombs of Rome," published under the direction of the late French Imperial Government, and purchased at the outlay of $300 in gold for each. There are more than 100 different editions of the Bible. There are the sermons of Peter Damian in manuscript of the Fourteenth Century; the works of all the leading theological writers in English, Latin, French, and German; a beautiful collection of hagiology, including several copies of Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," illustrated works upon art, history, poetry, criticism, and travel, nor is even the lighter literature altogether omitted. In a word, it is a library of which any college in the land might be justly proud, and the cultivated stranger will long to linger over its tables or read and think in one of its seven quiet alcoves.

The lofty roof of the College is surmounted by a castellated bell-turret, from the top of which, beyond all question, a more magnificent view of the city and the surrounding country can be had than from any other point. There are, indeed, few views in America to equal it. The eye of the visitor standing upon a lofty building upon a lofty site ranges over hill and dale dotted with homesteads and farms, and covered with beautiful trees and the freshest turf, while upon the south winds the noble Ohio, and to the east the roofs of the busy city are clustered under his feet. To the north-east, at the distance of 12 miles, is seen the convent of Notre Dame, and nearer the towers of the Schutzenfest, which, though erected upon a hill, appear almost under the feet. On the other side of Mill Creek, Clifton, with its charming landscapes, St. Patrick's Church, in Cumminsville, and St. George's, on Vine-street Hill, are plainly visible. Eastward are seen Walnut Hills, East and West, and the monastery of the Passionist Fathers upon Mount Adams, with the whole valley of the city proper, with all its thousands of houses and church-spires, lying between. On the south and to the south-east are the Suspension Bridge and the Newport Bridge, spanning the river and the two sister cities, with their background of tree-covered hills. Nearly due west, bathed perhaps in the light of the setting sun, are the walls of the convent of Mount St. Vincent, garlanded with woods and shrubberies, and every-where, for a stretch of nearly twenty miles, clusters of trees, cottages, and villas, with crops growing in the well-cultured fields and cattle grazing upon the rich pastures. Almost beneath, to the south-east, are the flag-staff at the top of Price's Hill and the old home of Ephraim

Morgan, the old Quaker pioneer. No visitor to Cincinnati should dream of leaving the city without paying a visit to this admirable seminary, and feasting his eyes with all the charms of this unrivaled landscape. If time allows, he should stay till late in the evening, to witness the glorious sunset, and watch the effects of the myriads of lamps gleaming in the distant streets and flashing along the avenues.

After leaving the seminary we pass, on the right, W. Blanchard's residence, and still on the right Mr. Hal Young's mansion and grounds, comprising thirty acres of farm land, garden, and orchard. The house is well built and the grounds tastefully laid out Opposite is Mrs. Boyle's large stone mansion and grounds of twenty



RESIDENCE OF MRS. BOYLE.

acres. It is one of the finest residences in the State. Next on the left is the old homestead of Mr. C. L. Moore, built twenty-five years ago, and a little way on the road branches out on the left to the St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery, a quarter of a mile to the south. The old St. Lawrence School-house, now used as a Catholic Church, is upon the right, and opposite the residence and pretty grounds of Mr. N. S. Jones. Adjoining this, and built at great cost by Mr. James Carson, is the present residence of Mr. Charles Wilder. Then comes a hamlet called Glen Grove, and then, on the left, the Mount St. Vincent Academy. The academy was originally the private residence of Mr. Alderson, and called the Cedars. It then contained thirty-three acres, and since its purchase by the Sisters of Charity, on the 10th March, 1857, twenty acres have been added. In 1858 a new building was commenced for scholastic purposes. The pupils average eighty-five, and are taught by the Sisters of the institute. The fundamental

principle is to train a novitiate, educated in all the learning and accomplishments of the present day, and thus to form a corps of competent teachers. The total cost of tuition, including board and lodging, for the whole year, and instruction in English, German, Fancy Needlework and Vocal Music, is $225. For Latin, Painting in oil or water colors, Instrumental Music, including the use of the piano, etc., some small extra charges are made. The tuition and the care of the Sisterhood is of the most exemplary and devoted character. The Sisterhood is the Mother-house of the Community, and have under their charge the Good Samaritan of Cincinnati, the Orphan Asylum at Cumminsville, and the Foundling Asylum of Avondale. There are also twenty hospitals and mission schools under their control and supervision, among which are the orphan asylum and hospital at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

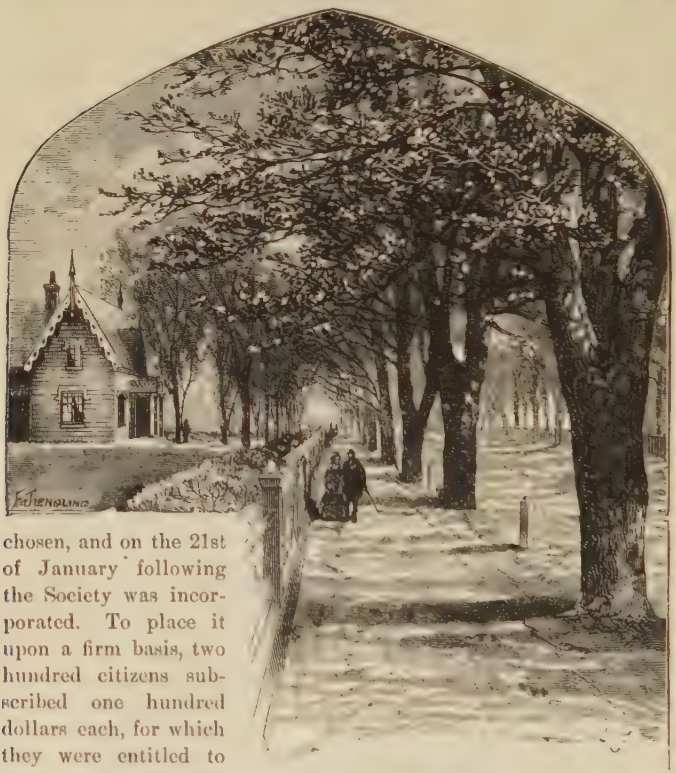
From this point to Warsaw the road descends gradually through an undulating, beautifully wooded, country, with here and there a hamlet. The landscape is peculiarly charming on all sides until the visitor reaches Warsaw, a village of 1,000 souls, about three and a half miles from the Cincinnati Post-office. After a drive of three-quarter mile turn to the right down Lick Run Pike, crossing Warsaw Pike, by well cultivated farms and picturesque scenery. Then reach Petersborough, a German settlement of fifty souls, about two miles from Warsaw. About one-third mile further enter the Harrison Pike, near the old Ernst Station, now called Brighton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Then cross the railroad and return home *via* the M'Lean Avenue or the Western Avenue to Freeman Street, and so return by any of the streets running east. Time, four hours.

DRIVE NO. 3.

To the Cemetery of Spring Grove.

From the Post-office proceed west on Fourth to Race Street; then north on Race to Seventh; then west on Seventh to Mound; then north to Eighth; then west on Eighth to Baymiller; thence north to Dayton; then west on Dayton to Freeman, and north to the Avenue, from which Spring Grove is entered. The Avenue is a hundred feet in width, and bordered on each side by noble trees, presenting a long and beautiful vista. The center is admirably adapted both for carriages and the saddle, and street-passenger cars run to and from the Grove on either hand. It is one of the most celebrated drives in

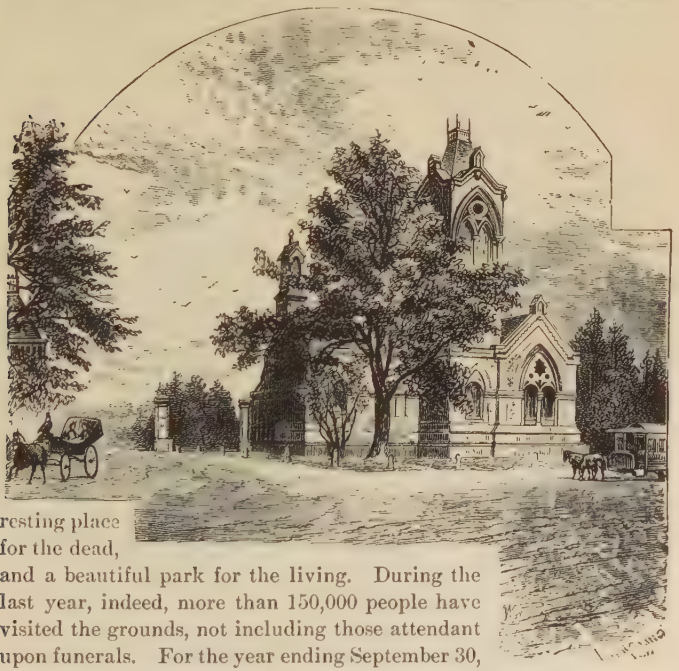
the neighborhood. The organization of the owners of the Cemetery of Spring Grove was begun on the 14th of April, 1844, when a number of the leading citizens of Cincinnati assembled, and appointed a committee to select a site. The old Garrard farm, of 160 acres, was



THE AVENUE.

chosen, and on the 21st of January following the Society was incorporated. To place it upon a firm basis, two hundred citizens subscribed one hundred dollars each, for which they were entitled to select a lot fifty feet square. In February, 1845, in memory of the springs and groves, the farm was named Spring Grove, and consecrated on the 28th day of August, in the same year. The original design for the improvement of the grounds was prepared by the late Mr. John Notman, who also planned Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia; but the chief, and most characteristic, improvements have been made since 1855. It is from this period that the present lawn-landscape

style dates; and within it all the hedges and iron and stone inclosures have been removed. Its green slopes and wooded levels, its stately avenues and beautiful monuments, shrubberies and flowers, now form component parts of one great whole, unobstructed by fences, and diversified by quiet lakes. To the original purchase 434 acres have been added, at a cost of $330,000, thus forming at once a peaceful



ENTRANCE TO SPRING GROVE.

resting place for the dead, and a beautiful park for the living. During the last year, indeed, more than 150,000 people have visited the grounds, not including those attendant upon funerals. For the year ending September 30, 1874, the total receipts were $55,235.60, the expenditures $52,968.97. During the year, 171 lots, of a total area of 97,033 feet, were sold; 155 vault permits issued, and 1,355 burial permits. At the same date, 3,963 single graves were occupied, and 994 soldiers' graves in soldiers' lots. The total interments were then 26,491, and the number of lot-holders 6,108. The immediate available resources were $95,265.63. The price of the lots varies from thirty cents to forty cents and fifty cents per square foot. Head-stones for graves, except in special cases of fine art work, are not allowed to be more than two feet high, and trees and shrubs must be five feet within

the boundary of the lot. Every member of the corporation has a family ticket, and may introduce strangers. Special tickets are issued at the Secretary's office, Pike's Opera-house. The fees for opening and closing a grave range from $2.50 to $4.50, according to length; for a family vault, according to time; for a brick grave, from $10 to $20. For depositing a body in the public vault a permit must be obtained from the Secretary's office. The fees range from seventy-five cents to $1.50, according to age. No remains of a person dying of a contagious

THE LAKE IN SPRING GROVE.

disease are admitted to this vault. The total charges for a single grave range from $6 for a child, to $10 for an adult.

The Secretary's office, at No. 2 Pike's Opera building, closes at six in the evening from April to October, and at five for the rest of the year. The engravings illustrate the Avenue, the Entrance, the Lake, the Dexter Monument, and the residence of Sylvester Hand.

In the Old World two of the most famous and largest cemeteries are the Pere la Chaise, in France, and the Groves at Scutari, where the remains of tens of thousands of Mussulmans lie buried. These are now part and parcel of history, for they have entombed many generations. The simple tomb so recently repaired, where Abelard

and Eloise sleep together, is one of the shrines of Pere la Chaise. Upon the anniversary of the funeral thousands upon thousands of Parisians flock to the spot to garland it with flowers and crowns of immortelles. The curators of the grounds say that the grave of these lovers is almost the only one which has been visited and

THE DEXTER MAUSOLEUM.

mourned over and decorated with unvarying constancy during all the procession of years. Scores of Frenchmen have told the tale of their endearments and their griefs, the learning of Abelard and the piety of Eloise, and English readers will find their memory embalmed in Alexander Pope's epistle from Eloise, as passionate and pathetic as any that Ovid ever wrote for his imaginary heroines. There is a

tomb similarly honored at Scutari. It is of the beautiful Fatima, the wife of a great and wealthy follower of Mohammed, who died in the sixteenth century. He was a warrior, as Abelard had been a monk; both, indeed, had fought: the one with the cimeter and the lance, the other with the weapons of the fiercest and sharpest polemics.

The dead of Spring Grove sleep under a landscape of equal beauty with either of these. Their names are not so world-wide as those of Eloise or Fatima, but they, too, have fought their fight. There are among them the bones of soldiers who fell for their country, and the dust of the leaders in the mighty army of those who have lead the vanguard of peaceful progress. The broad and beautiful Avenue, with its magnificent trees, brings the living and the dead alike to the

RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER HAND, ESQ.

final abode of rest and release from strife and contention, where there are laurels and roses for the blue, lilies and myrtles for the gray. After generations have passed away, the massy granite, embedded in green turf, shaded by trees then venerable with age, and embosomed in flowers, may look down upon the graves of many whose lives have been as romantic, if not so sad, as Eloise's—as deeply loved as Fatima's. Then some poet, like Pope, or some noble romancer, like Scott, will arise, and in another Epistle, or another "Old Mortality," tell the tale of those who are gone.

The engraving upon this page represents the residence of Sylvester Hand, Esq., at Winton Place, about a third of a mile from the entrance to Spring Grove.

DRIVE NO. 4.

West Walnut Hills, Avondale, Reading Road to Carthage, Longview Asylum, and Chester Driving Park.

FROM the Post-office proceed along Fourth Street to Broadway; by Broadway to Court Street; to the right, up Court, three squares, to Gilbert Avenue; left on Gilbert Avenue up the hill, passing the main entrance to Eden Park, on the right, near the summit. Continue on avenue through West Walnut Hills, passing Presbyterian Church at north-west corner of M'Millan Street, from which point the Montgomery Pike is a continuation of Gilbert Avenue. Pass Lane Theological Seminary, on the right, with old residence of Lyman Beecher, D. D., one of the early presidents of the institution. Pass a number of handsome residences on each side; keep to the right after passing toll-gate. Pass Two-mile House, on the left; the handsome residences of the Mathers, on the right, and the German Protestant Cemetery beyond. This part of the road exhibits fine views of rolling hills in every direction, with glimpses of East Walnut Hills on the right, Mount Auburn, Clifton, and Avondale on the left, and of the distant hills beyond Mill Creek on the north. Turn up Rockdale Avenue, forking out from the Montgomery Road, to the left, crossing a branch of Ross Run. Turn up Main Avenue, Avondale, to the right, passing Avondale Independent School at the south-west corner. Between Forest Avenue and Clinton Street, pass, on the left, the handsome residences of John A. Pomeroy, G. W. B. Cleneay, W. P. Wallace, W. F. Irwin, Thomas Maddox, John Reid, Robert Mitchell, Miles Greenwood, the latter especially noticeable for its ample lawn; pass the new residence of Lewis Seasongood, on the left, and on the right the elegant residence of Mrs. Mann, Grace Episcopal Church, the Avondale German Protestant Cemetery, and the residences of T. R. Spence, C. S. Bragg, A. O. Tyler, and S. H. Burton. Beyond these, on the right, you pass those of S. R. Burton and A. J. Redway. Some of the largest and most elegant suburban residences of Cincinnati line the avenue here. From the summit of the northern slope, in front of the property of Robert Mitchell, a magnificent view is presented of Mill Creek Valley; Carthage, with the Asylum, and the County and City Infirmaries, lie below on the left foreground; and in the plain on the right are Hartwell, Reading, and Lockland. College Hill rises on the extreme left, and the range of highlands takes in Rolling Ridge, Wyoming, and Glendale, which crowns the summit at the head of the

valley, eight or nine miles away to the right; and far beyond, the finely cultivated slopes and hills of Butler County. Descending the slope, cross Ross Run, and pass under the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bridge. Pass the village of Bond Hill, and St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, on the left, and the Five-mile House, on the right. A mile or so beyond this, turn to the left on the cross road running to Carthage, and reach the east entrance to Longview Insane Asylum, at the outskirts of the village, where a road branches off on the right, along the banks of the canal, a distance of two or three squares, to the entrance to Hamilton County Infirmary. On every day, except Thursdays and Sundays, visitors are admitted to the Asylum between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and the park is open at all times.

RESIDENCE OF ROBERT MITCHELL, ESQ.

From the portico of the Asylum a beautiful view of Mill Creek Valley, stretching from Winton Place, three miles below, on the left, to Glendale, six miles to the right, is presented. Visitors are admitted to the County Infirmary every day, except Sunday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. From the Asylum gate, Second Street forms the continuation of the road by which Carthage is reached. By the route taken this point is about nine miles distant from the Post-office. There is no good resting place here, but the horse may be watered, if necessary, at the hotel on the corner of Second Street and the Hamilton Pike. The road on the right runs past the County Fair-grounds, the village of Hartwell, the City Infirmary, through Wyoming, Park Place, and Glendale.

To return to the city, turn down the Pike, at the corner of Second Street, to the left, passing the colored ward of Longview Asylum, in

the large square building on the right. A drive of a mile leads to the Scheutzenplats, on the left, where rest may be had in the parlors or on the grounds. The toll-gate stands near the entrance, and almost opposite is the old Buckeye Trotting Park, once one of the most famous race-tracks in the country, but lately dismantled and cut down for the sale of gravel underlying its turf. Ludlow Grove and the village of St. Bernard, with its densely populated hill-top Cemetery, are passed on the left. Adjoining the grove is the site of old Ludlow Station, a pioneer fortification, which was the scene of several battles between the settlers and the Indians about the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. From Carthage down to Cumminsville the road runs parallel, and in close proximity, to the C., C., C. and I. Railroad. From Mill Creek bridge down, the road is known as Spring Grove Avenue. Soon after crossing the bridge, pass the new Chester Driving Park, Harrison's Spring Lake House (a pleasant hotel and restaurant), the village of Winton Place, and Spring Grove Cemetery, on the right. Crossing the north corporation line of Cincinnati at the toll-gate, keeping to the left on reaching Cumminsville, drive down the main street until Mill Creek is reached. Here you take either the first bridge, and reach the city *via* the Colerain Pike, or the second, *via* Spring Grove Avenue. The Colerain Pike is somewhat shorter, is laid on a higher grade, and is less frequented. By this road pass the House of Refuge, a large and neat stone building on the left, devoted to the training of refractory children. Strangers admitted every day, except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Adjoining this, is the Cincinnati Work-house, a large red brick building, fronting also on the pike. Visitors are admitted every day, except Saturdays and Sundays. Camp Washington, the section through which the road here passes, is the site of the old rendezvous camp of that name, established during the Mexican war. At the foot of the Colerain Pike turn to the left one square, to Freeman Street; thence to the right, and on the Nicholson pavement, passing Lincoln Park, on the right, down to Seventh Street; thence by the left to Vine Street, and thence by the right back to the place of beginning.

This drive, therefore, carries the visitor past many of the public institutions of the city and county, and if time permits, the Carthage Lunatic Asylum should be carefully examined. It stands in the midst of beautiful grounds, and the officers are always ready to give any information to the proper applicant. The Asylum contains handsome rooms for pay-patients, and commodious wards and apartments for those detained at the public expense.

DRIVE NO. 5.

To College Hill and Return by Clifton, Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, and the Reading Road.

College Hill stands on a conspicuous eminence on the northwest of the city, and was settled in 1855. It reveals, from various points, views highly picturesque, and in some places almost rivaling mountain regions in beauty and extent. It has many elegant residences with highly cultivated grounds, and is in every respect one of the most charming of Summer retreats. The return drive passes the horseshoe bend, with steep, grassy slopes and a deep valley, whose high tree-tops are many feet below the level of the road, a real Swiss scene. The road commands for its entire length a series of beautiful views. The drive is recommended as one embracing eminently characteristic scenes in the immediate neighborhood of the city. The grade for the entire distance is easy and the roads are good.

Directions.—From Post-office proceed west on Fourth Street, pass Grand Hotel on the left, and succession of fine private residences right and left. At Wood Street turn to the right, passing Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Depot on the left and Woodrow & M'Parlan's extensive saw works on the right. Turn to the right into Baymiller Street, passing M. Clements's iron foundry on the right and roundhouse of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton on the left. Turn to the left into George Street, passing workshops of Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad on the left. Turn to the right into Freeman Street. Pass Relief Steam Fire Company's engine house on the right. After crossing Hopkins Street, Lincoln Park, on the left, small but always beautiful, with exquisite little lake. On the high ground to the left, beautifully situated, the residence of J. W. Gosling, the carriage builder. At the corner of Liberty Street, on the left, is the drug-store of Mr. Karrman, who owns the largest collection of finest engravings, of all dates, in the West. We now pass a continuous line of small, neat private residences on right and left. Turn to the left into Dayton Street. This is the extreme western end of the most fashionable street in the west end. Turn to the right into Western Avenue. Turn to the right into M'Lean Avenue. Here are fine views of the newest part of Cincinnati and of the great hills that surround the city on right and left. Cross Harrison Avenue into Spring Grove Avenue.

From this point the street cars start for Cumminsville and Spring Grove Cemetery. There is a street passenger railway track on both

sides of the avenue, which is lined with trees the entire distance to Spring Grove. On the right, small brick Blanchard Methodist Episcopal Mission Church. On the left, on high hill, springing boldly over the crest of beautiful woods, the Schützenfest building (now an inebriate asylum). On the right, pass Half-way House. When the avenue sweeps to the left on the right, on a hill, is the old homestead of the Hopple family. The avenue sweeps to the right to toll-gate. Pass through toll-gate on the right. On the left, Avenue Hotel and Stock-yards. Very extensive. A little further on are the large new pork houses, erecting at a cost of over half a million of dollars. Pass under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge. Pass over wooden covered bridge across Mill Creek. Enter Cumminsville. At both sides beer and wine gardens. Pass Mill Creek House on the left. At this point passengers by the street cars change cars for Spring Grove Cemetery.

At Hoffner Street turn to the left, cross the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. On the left, the handsome house and grounds studded with statuary of Mr. Jacob Hoffner. On the left, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. On the hill on the right pass the finely located cottage of Mr. James M'Macken. Pass through toll-gate. On the left, beautiful woods, in Summer time alive with birds, known as the Tanglewood, with handsome creek meandering through the valley. On the hill-side, on the right, is the comfortable residence of I. N. Laboyteaux, Esq., surrounded by primitive woods. Grounds, 63 acres in extent, with superb views on all sides. The house is octagonal, with a proportionate number of gables, and probably the only house of its kind in the United States. Each gable has its own special balcony, and the columns supporting them all rest upon a porch extending round the whole house, and measuring 232 feet. The room in the center of the hall is 28 feet square. The view from the windows embraces Montgomery, Pleasant Ridge, Bond Hill, Madisonville, Mount Lookout, Avondale, Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Clifton, the West End of the City, West Wood, and Cheviot. On the left, with low stone wall surrounding the grounds, the handsome residence of J. M. Wilson. Adjoining it the beautiful home of S. F. Cary, with fine lawn and grounds. Pass on the left Grace Episcopal Church, of College Hill, erected in 1867. Cost, $16,000.

Here, on Hamilton Avenue, College Hill commences. Opposite the church the fine residence and grounds of D. B. Pierson. On the right, the homestead of Mrs. Fisher, mother of the late S. S. Fisher, the noted patent lawyer. On the right, the comfortable home of Mrs. Pyle and Miss Wilson. On the left, the most prominent mansion in

College Hill, the residence of J. C. Holenshade. Directly opposite, and back from the road, the Sanitarium, late an extensive female college; on the left, at the corner of Laurel Avenue, the fine residence and exquisitely cultivated grounds of John R. Davey, of the firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., the great school-book publishers. These

SCENE NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF L. N. LABOYTEAUX, ESQ.

grounds are possibly the most beautiful in the county. The grapery is two hundred and fifty feet in length. The greenhouse filled with rare exotics. Four varieties of banana-trees. On the left of the house a beautiful lake, filled with water fowl. More than a mile of gravel walks, with rich flower-beds on the borders, wind through the grounds. Turn to the left into Laurel Avenue, passing Mr. Davey's

residence on the right. A short distance on the left stands, conspicuously, the Farmers' College, an institution known throughout Ohio for thirty years. The average number of pupils about seventy-five. On the right, and on this side of the college, the handsome residence and fine grounds of Robert Simpson, the agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. On Colerain Avenue, north of this point, are the comfortable residences with commanding views of Capt. Tweed and Daniel 'M'Millan, Esq., and on Highland Avenue the elegant homestead and farm of Mr. W. C. Huntington.

Turn back same avenue to the residence of Mr. Davey. Cross Hamilton Avenue and pass the Sanitarium grounds on the right, and the First Presbyterian Church on the left. Church erected in 1860. The spire is the prominent object of the village. Proceed along the Laurel Avenue and Groesbeck Road. The drive along this road to Cumminsville is very beautiful. About a mile from College Hill the part of the road known as the Horseshoe is passed. The scene at this point is superb. The deep valley on the left, and the high hills beyond, reflecting every variety of light and shade. Farther on, the residence of Col. Crane, handsomely situated on the side of a hill on the right. Cross the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, turn to the right into Spring Grove Avenue at Cumminsville. Turn to the left into Ludlow Avenue, and immediately after cross Mill Creek on covered wooden bridge. Pass Dodsworth's distillery on the left. Cross Marietta Railroad track. Pass Mill Creek Valley Distillery on the right. Cross the Miami Canal over new iron bridge. Mrs. Bowler's estate on eminence on the left. Pass Lafayette Avenue on the left. On the left the spacious, elegant grounds and fine residence of Mr. John Morrison. Shortly after, on the right, the fine residence of Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

The first avenue met on the right is Beech Wood Avenue, the entrance to the Burnet Woods Park. Turn to the right into Washington Street, Walnut Hills. Turn to the left into Auburn Avenue, Mount Auburn. Pass Mount Auburn water works on the right, and Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church on the left. Proceed along Auburn Avenue. The two most prominent houses on Mount Auburn are on the crest of the avenue. The fine square house on the right corner of Summit Avenue is the residence of M. M. White. The one on the left, immediately opposite to it, is the residence of A. H. Hinkle. On the right, after passing the avenue, the Cincinnati

Orphan Asylum. Turn to the left on the second avenue, you meet, after passing this point to go to the Reading Road, several small but very handsome residences on the right of the avenue. Turn to the right into the Reading Road, view of Eden Park on the left, and Mount Auburn on the right, with fine views in front. On the right the Mount Auburn water works pumping engine house. Turn to left into Broadway. Turn to the right into Court Street. Full view of County Jail directly in front. Cross the canal on iron bridge and turn to the right up one square on Sycamore Street. Turn to the left, with north side of Court House on left. Turn to the left into Main Street, passing the Court House building, one of the finest public structures in the city. Cost of building, $500,000. Along Main to Fifth Street. Pass along on Fifth Street, on the right the new Government Building (erecting) and Tyler Davidson Fountain. Time, allowing for all ordinary delays, five hours.

DRIVE NO. 6.

To Fairmount, Westwood, Werk's Wine Cellar, Cheviot, and Mount Airy.

From the Post-office proceed up Vine Street to its intersection with the Hamilton Road, down the Hamilton Road to the left, passing the site of the new Cincinnati University on the right, near the head of Elm Street. Cross Mohawk Bridge to Central Avenue, and continue in the same direction down the Harrison Avenue, a continuation of Central Avenue, to Mill Creek Bridge, at Brighton Station on the M. & C., C., C., C. & I., and C., H. & D. Railroads. Crossing the bridge, take the Harrison Pike, branching off on the right, and follow its general trend in that direction. Pass Fairmount Woolen Mills on the right, at the junction of the Harrison and Lick Run Turnpikes. Follow the road up the slope of Fairmount. Near the summit the road bends sharply to the right, round the brow of a bluff overlooking the villages of St. Peters and Forbusville, affording fine views of Lick Run Valley, extending some miles to the right, and of the city. Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary can be seen on the ridge in the center. West Fairmount is reached at the summit, where the central avenue of the hill extends on the right to the old Fairmount Military Academy, more recently used as a shooting park. (The extension of this avenue, across the hill, through Mill Creek Valley, and up the Clifton Hill to a point where it will be continued in M'Millan Street, and thus form an undeviating line from the extreme east to the extreme west end of Cincinnati, is contemplated.) Continue on

the Harrison Pike, pass the toll-gate, through West Fairmount with its pleasant private residences, and along the ridge through a beautiful country. Two or three restaurant gardens, situated at either side of the road, offer refreshments, the chief characteristic of which is native wine, grown, pressed, and bottled on the premises. In the midst of the vine-covered slopes which now loom into view, is the handsome residence of M. Werk, the most extensive wine grower in the Ohio Valley, and directly back of the dwelling-house is a large frame building covering the wine cellar.

Half a mile beyond lies the pretty little country village of Cheviot. Turn down the second street, at the hotel corner, to the right, passing Green Township Harvest Home Park on the left, and cross the West Fork Turnpike. Take the Mud Road, forming a continuation of the road traveled over, a quarter of a mile beyond, turn to the right, and where the index points east. Follow this road a mile and a half to Mount Airy, and turn to the right into the Colerain Pike. From two or three points in the village, and especially from the road opposite the handsome brick dwelling of W. J. M. Gordon, the drug manufacturer, fine views abound. From the tower surmounting the dwelling a view of scarcely equaled beauty and range is presented. At the foot of the hill pass through the village of Hameltown and into the Twenty-fifth Ward of the city. Turn to the right at the Wesleyan Cemetery, and continue to the city from Mill Creek bridges, either by the Colerain Pike or Spring Grove Avenue.

DRIVE NO. 7.

To Eden Park via Gilbert Avenue—The Great Reservoirs—The Casino—Through Walnut Hills and Woodburn—Along the Grandin Road—Return Through Walnut Hills and Mount Auburn.

This drive presents many fine landscape views in the neighborhood of the city, and reveals the picturesque scenes bordering on the celebrated Eden Park. The high hills are in many places crowned with buildings that remind the traveler of scenes in foreign lands, while pleasure gardens, handsome streets, and fertile districts alternate agreeably, and keep alive the interest of the visitor.

Directions.—From the Post-office proceed eastward on Fourth Street to Broadway; turn to the left, along Broadway, to Court Street. At this point, right in front, is seen the site of the old Observatory on Mount Adams. The tall brick building with chimney is the Mount Adams Inclined Plane Engine-house. The building a short distance below it is Diehl's pyrotechnic factory, the only establishment of the

kind in Cincinnati. Proceed along Gilbert Avenue. This new avenue is eighty feet wide its entire length, with a double street-railroad track in the center running to Walnut Hills and the country beyond, and a carriage-way on either side. The deep ravine to the left is Deercreek Valley, formerly the principal seat of hog slaughtering in the city, but now being filled up. The high hills on the right form the western boundary of Eden Park. From this avenue there is a splendid view of the high hills of Mount Auburn on the left (elevation, 300 feet). Over the hill to the north-west is seen the spire of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Auburn, and at the base of the western hills the engine-house from which the water is pumped into the Mount Auburn reservoir, from which the fountain on Fifth Street is supplied. Turn to the right to Eden Park. Before reaching the grand entrance the visitor will observe a magnificent panoramic view of the Kentucky hills in the distance. Pass under the arched entrance and keep to the right, leaving the grand lake-like reservoir, and the little deer park, on the left. From this point, upon the summit of the highest hill in the park, at an elevation of 420 feet above the level of the river, with its outlines sharply defined, stands the house called the "Casino," but by some the "Shelter," and by others the "Weather House." The road now sweeps in graceful curve completely round the hill, bringing the visitor to the front door of the Casino, revealing on the way superb views of the whole surrounding country, embracing the eastern portion of the city, the river, Covington, Newport, and the hills and dales and wooded heights of Kentucky. Mount Adams, which, a short time ago, seemed so far off, is now close at hand. For extent and beauty, the scenes now unfolded before the eyes of the spectator can not be surpassed. The exquisite suburbs of Cincinnati are visible in every direction. In the still evening hour the mellowed chimes from many a steeple in the city beneath float up through the air like the sound of distant music upon the waters. With all the emerald verdure of the turf at his feet, with the green foliage of the trees all around him, and the sheen of the water, lit up by the setting sun, the traveler, as he wanders through these lovely walks, might easily exclaim, in the words of Pope:

> "I seem through consecrated walks to rove;
> I hear soft music die along the grove:
> Led by the sound, I roam from shade to shade,
> By godlike poets venerable made;"

And then, as again and again, clearly and distinctly, the sweet church bells ring out above the busy city, with its restless, swarming thou-

sands, how easily might he fancy himself in some great temple of nature, and how readily might Father Prout's spirited verses rise up in his recollection:

"I've heard bells chiming
Full many a clime in
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine,
While at a glib rate
Brass tongues would vibrate;
But all their music
Spoke naught like thine."

The view from this point eastward is considered the finest, showing, as it does, the grand bend of the river, the villages of Dayton and Bellevue on the other side of the river, with Columbia upon this side, with *la belle riviere* gleaming between. The trees, scattered either singly or in clusters over the grounds, comprise elm, maple, larch, beech, the sugar tree and numerous evergreens. The Casino itself is of cut stone, finished in rubble work, one story high, with gabled roof. The interior is decorated with colored woods. No refreshments are provided, but a supply of ice water is kept during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn months, and there are several toilet apartments for ladies and gentlemen. The road leading from the Casino brings the visitor back to the point where he turned to the left upon entering.

Proceed along the avenue to the right, passing the Band Pavilion on the right. Farther on is the Summer House, also on the right. Pass under a large wooden bridge, which, when completed, will take the visitor into Park Avenue, but must now be reached by Kemper Lane, leaving the Episcopal Church of the Advent still on the right. Turn again to the right, on Macmillan Street, cross Park Avenue, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the city.

We are now on Walnut Hills, with the Methodist Church on the right. Adjoining the church is the old Kemper homestead. A little farther, on the right, are four of the handsomest residences on Walnut Hills, each surrounded by pleasant lawns and belonging respectively to J. W. Cotteral, William Sumner, John Simpkinson, and C. H. Gould, of Gould, Pierce & Co. (For superb views of the river turn down the first avenue to the right, a short distance to the bluff on the banks of the Ohio, with the residence of August Wessell beautifully situated on the left.) We now re-enter the main road, turning to the right and driving down the avenue. Take the next turning to the left into Church Street, Woodburn, where is a fine view of the river and

THE OHIO RIVER FROM GRANDIN ROAD.

the Kentucky hills. We are now in Woodburn, with the St. Francis Roman Catholic Church upon the left, where we turn into Hickberry Street, passing on the right the peculiarly built residence of Mr. Korff, ornamented with a square tower and public clock.

Turn to the right into the Madisonville Turnpike, through the toll-gate, leaving on the right the residence of Judge Hoadly and on the left the extensive grounds and mansion of W. W. Scarborough. Further on the right is Mr. Baker's fine stone mansion, in the center of a beautiful lawn, with a background of indigenous forest-trees. Turn to the right into Grandin Road, with Mr. Hord's fine residence on the right, now occupied by the Sisters of Mercy. The Grandin Road is celebrated for its numerous and beautiful views. From either side the landscape is lovely along its whole length and thickly dotted with cottages and gardens, bright with many-colored flowers. Nearly at the extreme eastern limit of this avenue is the residence and grounds of Joseph Longworth. The house, which is nearly in the center of the grounds, is approached by a carriage-way winding beneath the shade of beautiful trees. The art gallery, which is lighted exclusively from the roof, is filled with a collection of paintings chiefly of the German school, unequaled in the West. The gallery embraces some of the most valuable Achenbachs in existence, and about a year ago the latest and best Knaus, of Dusseldorf, "Old Age and Childhood," was added. The last residence on the Grandin Road is that of Si Keck, Esq. Its site is one of the best in the suburbs.

Having thus completed his drive, the visitor will return through the village of Walnut Hills, and crossing Gilbert Avenue, will follow M'Millan Street to May Street, thence two squares to June Street; thence two squares on the Lebanon Road to Oak Street; thence to Auburn Avenue, through Auburn Avenue, and down Sycamore Street Hill to the city.

DRIVE NO. 8.

To Covington, Latonia Springs, and the Lexington Pike.

Proceed from the Post-office down Vine Street, and across the Suspension Bridge. Turn to the right on Second Street to Scott; left on Scott to Third; right on Third to Madison, and left on Madison through the business portion of Covington. Pass Covington Stock-yards, on the right. The principal trade of these stock-yards is in fine cattle, from the famous Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, for the Eastern market. Last year 28,264 head of cattle were

sold here, and 30,951 shipped through; 108,384 hogs were sold; 50,973 sheep were sold, and 19,821 shipped through. Continue on Madison Street past the Star Base-ball Grounds, on the left, and through the toll-gate, beyond which the street merges into the Independence Pike. The large and elegant turreted dwelling of red brick, surrounded by spacious and handsome grounds, is "Holmesdale," the Summer residence of Mr. D. H. Holmes, of New Orleans. A short distance further on the road ascends the eastern slope of the ridge, from the point of which, at the curve, a beautiful view is afforded of the Licking River and bluff banks on the east side. Keep on the turnpike through its various windings at the foot of the hill, passing many pleasant suburban residences, on the right. Reach Latonia Springs, on the left, at a distance of about four miles south of the Ohio River. Of the four springs at this place, two are composed largely of magnesia, one of iron, and the other of sulphur; grounds sixty or seventy acres in extent, of great natural beauty, are attached to the hotel. The hills here remind one of the Green Mountains of New England. There are mineral baths, bowling-alleys, a ball-room, and other accessories of a Summer resort, and accommodations for Summer boarders. It is now a favorite resort of social clubs in Covington and Newport. Under new management the establishment is undergoing a general improvement. If you wish to extend the drive, you may continue along the pike half a mile to the village of Sanfordtown, and turn to the right, up the hill, by the Dudley Road, at the first corner. From the hill, a valley view of unexpected beauty is presented. Follow the road in its general trend to the right, and at a distance of about two miles from the hill-top strike the Lexington Turnpike. Three miles to the left, on this pike, is the Florence Fair-ground. Turn to the right, for Cincinnati, and continue through a rich agricultural country, and past pleasant farm and suburban residences. Pass, at the hill on the left, some of the large fortifications which stand as monuments to the Kirby Smith and Morgan raids, against Cincinnati, in 1862 and 1863. At the Look-house Lager-beer Garden, on the brow of the hill, two and a half miles from Cincinnati, a grand panorama of the city and hills is exhibited. Continue down the hill, through Lewisburg, along Pike Street to Main, where you can either take the ferry running to the foot of Central Avenue, or continue on to Madison Street, Covington, and, *via* the Suspension Bridge, back to the Post-office. The characteristics of this drive present striking contrasts to those described on this side of the river. (The tolls for a hack on this drive is one dollar.)

OTHER DRIVES.

Besides the Drives particularly described, there are many others not less interesting or beautiful; besides the residences shown in the engravings, there are many others as fine, if not finer. Indeed, there has been great difficulty in fully representing any special locality, and any description must fall short of the reality.

There are many substantial and comfortable but not showy houses that line the various cross avenues of most of the suburbs that the general tourist may not see at all unless his stay is protracted. Of this latter class, the residence of Matthew Addy, Esq., on Summit Avenue, Mount Auburn, is a fair illustration. Plain unpretentiousness and solidity are the general characteristics of this class of houses. Since the inclined plane has been established to Mount Auburn, a large number of new houses have been erected, and that which was once a suburb is now part and parcel of the city, and yet, owing to its great height above the city proper, it has all of the advantages of the country.

RESIDENCE OF MATTHEW ADDY, ESQ.

Far beyond Clifton, and twelve miles from the city by rail, at the charming village of Wyoming, there are some beautiful homes, of which the residence of Geo. D. Winchell, Esq., may be taken as a fair representative. Ten years ago Wyoming was considered out in the woods—and in reality it was—but now it is a charming village, well and thoroughly built. The whole section in the neighborhood of the school-house and new church was, no later than seven years ago, a dense forest. Now the same place is dotted on all sides with hand-

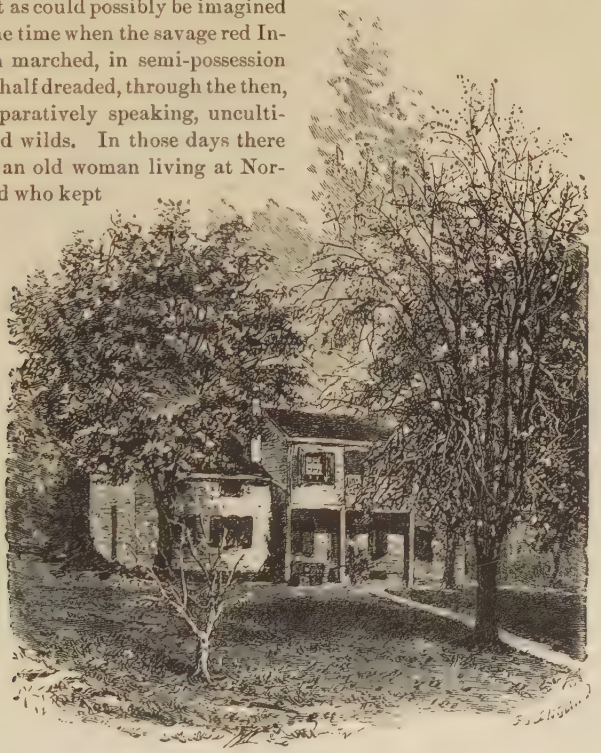
some, tasteful residences. From the heights of Wyoming, back of the turnpike, there is a splendid view of the Mill Creek Valley, and the far off Clifton heights; while on the left, Glendale and the beautiful

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE D. WINCHELL, ESQ.

country beyond, lies smiling in the sunshine, or, in Winter, looks just as lovely in its mantle of snow. The residences of Mr. C. B. Evans and Mr. Burrows, of the C. B. Evans Mantel and Grate Co., fill beautiful niches in the tall, round, wooded hills of the uplands.

Again on the eastern side of the city, at Norwood, on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, there are some fine old homesteads, almost hidden in beautiful grounds. Norwood presents many beautiful landscapes, but one of its most interesting features is its historic connection with our national antiquities. Upon one of the highest elevations in Hamilton County is a mound from which have been exhumed many interesting Indian relics—rude arrow-heads and fragments of yet older household utensils. About forty-five years ago the road from the east to Cincinnati, by way of Columbus, passed through Norwood, and one of the oldest pioneers of Ohio—Mr. J. M. M'Cullough, the agricultural seed merchant, of Walnut Street—well recollects

the ponderous wagons passing through the settlement. Times are changed now, and the rich and varied collection of evergreens, the teeming orchards planted in his beautiful grounds, present as strong a contrast as could possibly be imagined to the time when the savage red Indian marched, in semi-possession and half dreaded, through the then, comparatively speaking, uncultivated wilds. In those days there was an old woman living at Norwood who kept



THE M'CULLOUGH HOMESTEAD.

a wayside tavern, where fire-water was sold, and where many an Indian stopped to drink. She filled out the glass or jug to the teamster and the Indian impartially, like that celebrated Betty Flanagan of whom Cooper sings in his "Spy"—

"Old mother Flanagan,
Come and fill the can again,
For you can fill
And we can swill,
Good Betty Flanagan."

Another beautiful residence at Norwood Heights, built in a more modern style, and in the middle of beautiful grounds, is that of Col. P. P. Lane, of the firm of Lane & Bodley.

Still farther east, in the neighborhood of Linwood, on the line of the Little Miami Railroad, and at Mount Washington, which is close

RESIDENCE OF COL. P. P. LANE.

by, there are many noble residences. Among the finest is the house of Chas. H. Wolff, Esq., one of Cincinnati's leading dry goods merchants.

Mount Washington is situated upon a lofty hill, 500 feet above the Ohio. It is a table-land, comprising over 500 acres. Some of the finest private residences are those of F. W. Boye, at the entrance of the village, overlooking the valley of the Little Miami; then, next in

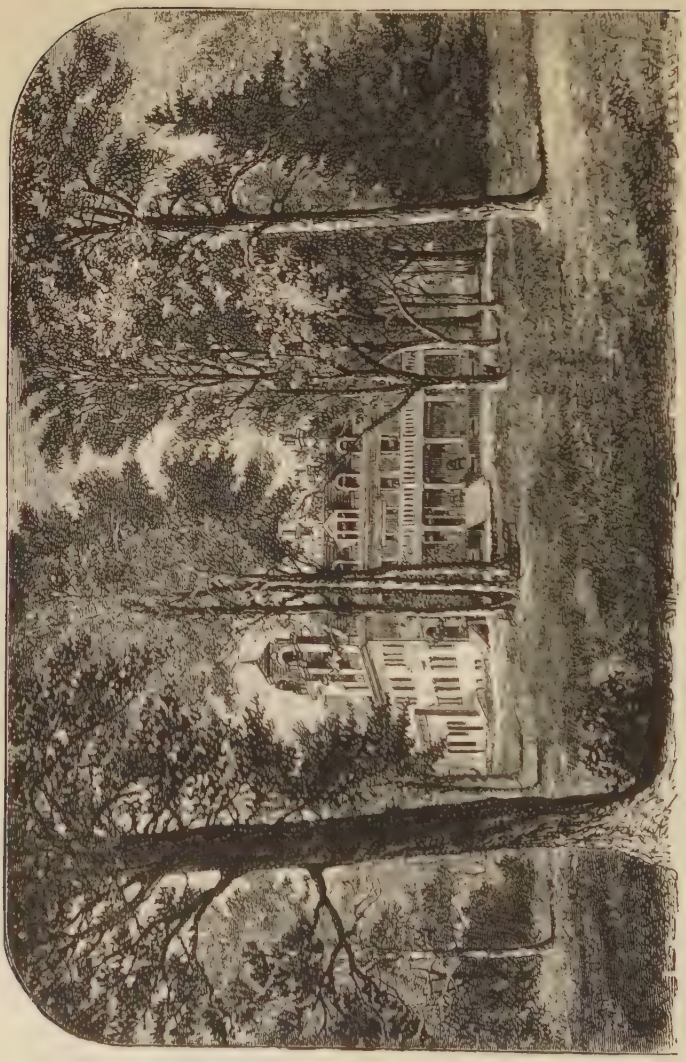
succession, on the main and adjoining avenues, are the houses of L. C. Keever, Professor Stevens, M. Le Claire, D. W. Mundell, Elisha Hawkins, Mrs. Swormstedt, Capt. B. Kline, Aaron A. Colter, Thomas Ronaldson, Steven Morse, William B. Dunham, and the Messrs. Justus, Samuel J. and Davis Corbly, John H. Girard, and Henry Brachman.

VIEW AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Situated in about the center of the village are the large grounds and shrubberies of Charles H. Wolff, comprising about 100 acres, and containing most varieties of evergreens and deciduous trees of both native and foreign growth. There is also a pretty lakelet of about three acres, fed by seven never-failing springs. The house is of polished native wood, every piece selected with the greatest care. The above view shows the lake in Mr. Wolff's grounds.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The people of Cincinnati resort to almost every fashionable watering place on the continent, and it is believed that a larger number, in proportion to the population, visit Europe annually than from any other city of her size. There are, however, three "near home"



RESIDENCE OF WM. MEANS, ESQ.

resorts that are generally well patronized. Put-in-Bay, on an island in Lake Erie, is within twelve hours by rail and steamer, and until late years had the greatest number of visitors. Chautauqua Lake, in Northern New York, now outrivals Put-in-Bay; and Yellow Springs, situated on the Little Miami Railroad, is the most convenient of all three, being but seventy-five miles from the city, and can be reached by three trains every day.

Yellow Springs is celebrated for the beauty and healthfulness of its location, for the picturesque scenery of the neighborhood, and for the mineral spring which gives it its name, and makes it a favorite place of Summer resort. The location is said to be the highest on the railroad line between Cincinnati and the lakes.

Just eastward of the village lies "*The Glen.*" This is a deep ravine, cut through beds of Niagara limestone and skirted all along by high cliffs, projecting bluffs, huge, disrupted masses of rocks, or stones of smaller size, affording an enchanting variety of scenery; while at the foot, along the stream, and above, along the edges of the cliffs, all shaded by trees of natural growth, are pleasant walks inviting the leisure hours of those who sojourn here. It was a favorite remark of Hon. Horace Mann, who for six years was a resident of this place, as President of Antioch College, that "there was picturesque scenery enough, in the vicinity of Yellow Springs, if it could be cut up and divided, to make a reputation for forty places."

In the center of the village is a park of twenty acres, which for magnificence and grandeur exceeds any grounds of its size in Ohio. The foreign traveler, while gazing upon it, is reminded of those noble grounds so rich in luxuriance and shade, to be seen only in England. In the middle of this beautiful park rises the elegant and spacious mansion of William Means. The house is surrounded by the original forest oaks, and other trees and shrubs, with lawns and winding drives. The accompanying view, from a photograph of the house and grounds, will convey some idea of its beauty.

The Springs, which are the main attraction of the place, are situated opposite the principal hotel of the village. The waters are largely impregnated with iron, with a slight admixture of magnesia and soda, and thus constitute a mild and healthful tonic. From the earliest settlement of the country they have been resorted to by invalids, who have been benefited by drinking them. Yellow Springs is the seat of Antioch College, founded in 1853, by the Hon. Horace Mann, and which has always maintained a very high reputation.

PLACES AND SIGHTS WHICH A STRANGER MUST SEE.

Tyler Davidson Fountain—The largest Fountain in the United States.

The Suspension Bridge—One of the finest structures on this Continent.

The Newport Bridge—Eleven spans, the widest of which is 405 feet.

St. Peter's Cathedral—The spire celebrated for its harmonious proportions. The handsomest in the United States. The Cathedral is open to visitors, from morning till evening. (See description, page 101.)

Interior Hebrew Synagogue—Frescoing very rich. Apply to the janitor.

Interior Pike's Opera House—The proscenium remarkable for beauty. Frescoing on ceiling very fine. Dressing rooms remarkably complete.

Interior of the Public Library—The best arranged Library in the United States. Has a capacity for 250,000 volumes.

Interior of Cincinnati Hospital—The second largest hospital in the United States. The auditorium arranged to seat 600 students. See the wards, the library, and pathological museum. See the arrangements for pay patients. (Admission daily, 2 to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.)

The Exchange of the Grand Hotel—One of the finest Halls in the United States. The views from the fourth and fifth floor windows of the hotel, on the south and west and north sides, are remarkably fine.

Interior of the Masonic Temple—See Banqueting Room of the Red Cross, the Prelate's Room, the Asylum of the Commandery, Scotch Rite Assembly Room, with gallery containing banners of 33 degrees. The organ, the finest ever built for Masons. Time to visit, 10 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

View of the City from Price's Hill—Take omnibus from Post-office.

View of the City from Lookout House, Mount Auburn—Take street-car from corner of Main and Fifth Streets.

PLACES AND SIGHTS WHICH A STRANGER SHOULD SEE.

Mount St. Mary's Seminary—On Price's Hill. See the library and pictures. The view from the turret is indisputably one of the finest in America.

The great Reservoirs—In Eden Park. Capacity, 100,000,000 gallons each.

The Water Works—On Front Street. Immense pumping engines. Cost over one million dollars.

Any one of the large Breweries—Over the Rhine. Visit the cellars. Some of these buildings cost over one million of dollars.

Wielert's Saloon and Garden—Over the Rhine on concert evenings.

Lincoln Park—Visit in the evening, from 7 till 9 o'clock, and in early morning.

Washington Park—See the great aerolite used as a drinking fountain.

The Phœnix Club—Richly furnished rooms. Must be introduced.

The Cuvier Club—See collection of stuffed birds and fish. Must be introduced.

The Union Bethel—On Public Landing. Visit on Sundays, at 2 P. M.

United States Signal Service Rooms—Meteorological Instruments.

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association Rooms.

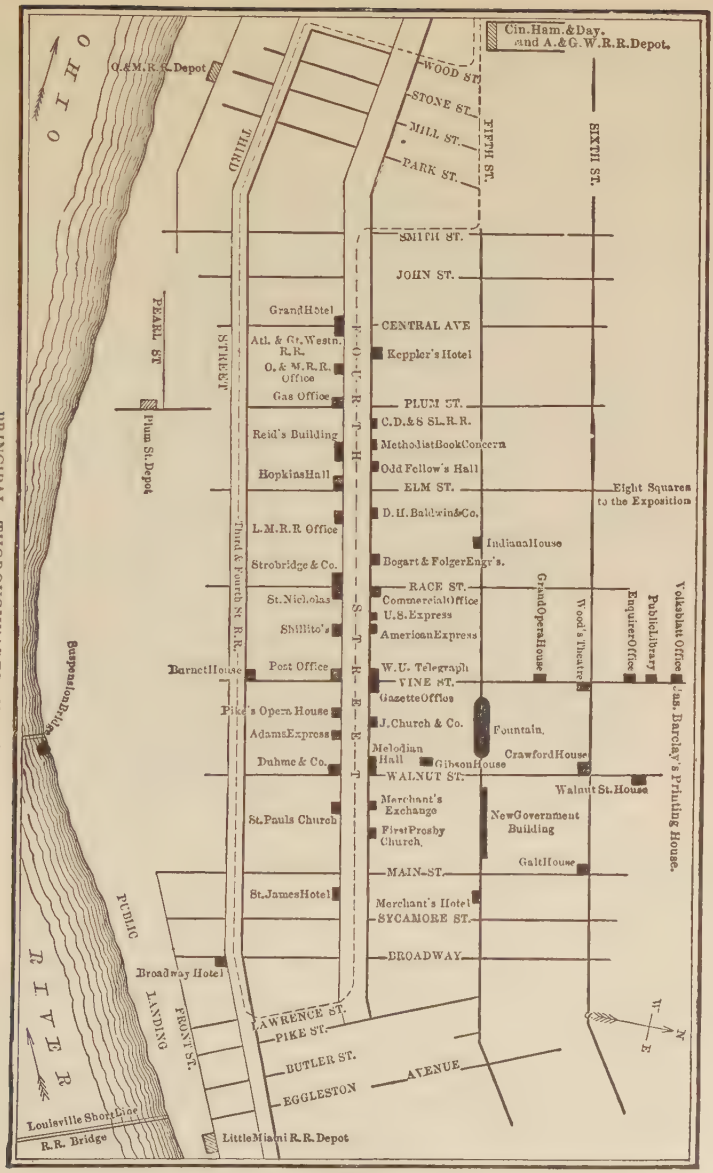
The Commercial, Gazette, and Enquirer Printing Offices—See the new Perfecting Presses in the two former and Bullock's Presses in the latter. The electrotyping process begins in each office after midnight.

Studios of the Artists—Several in Reid's Building on Fourth Street. Van Loo's and Lundy's photographic galleries and Wiswell's picture store, all on Fourth Street. Occasionally very fine pictures are to be seen.

The Ohio by Moonlight—From the Suspension Bridge.

Spring Grove Cemetery and Harrison's Restaurant, at Spring Lake.

The Grand Drive—(For description and directions see page 302.)



PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES, NO. 1.

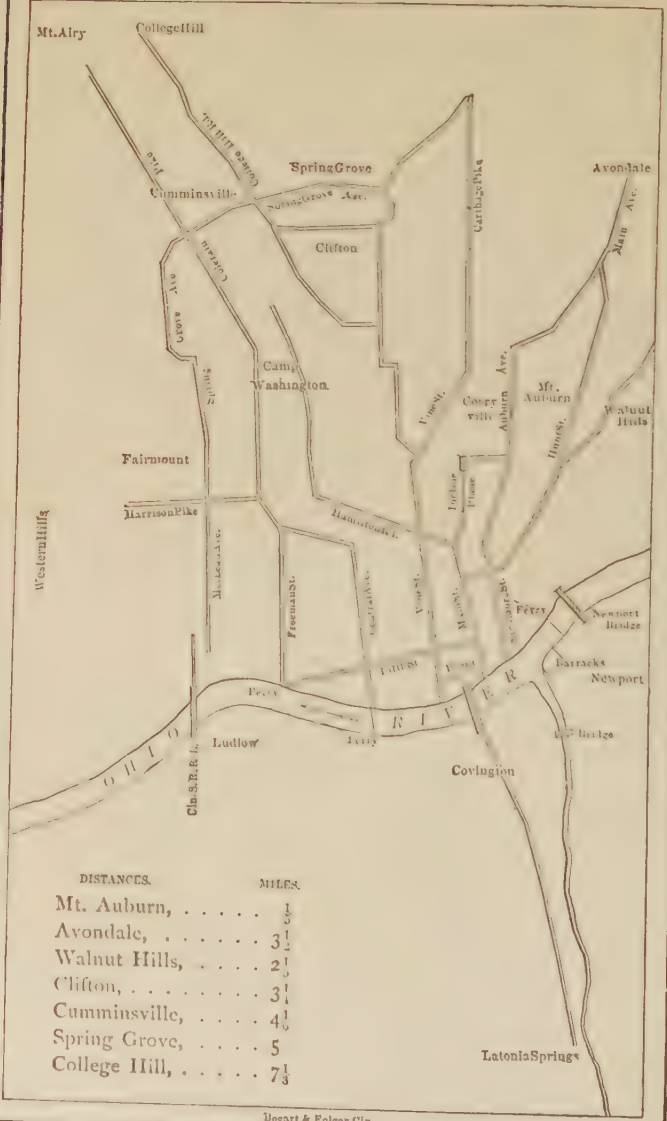


DIAGRAM OF THE SUBURBS.

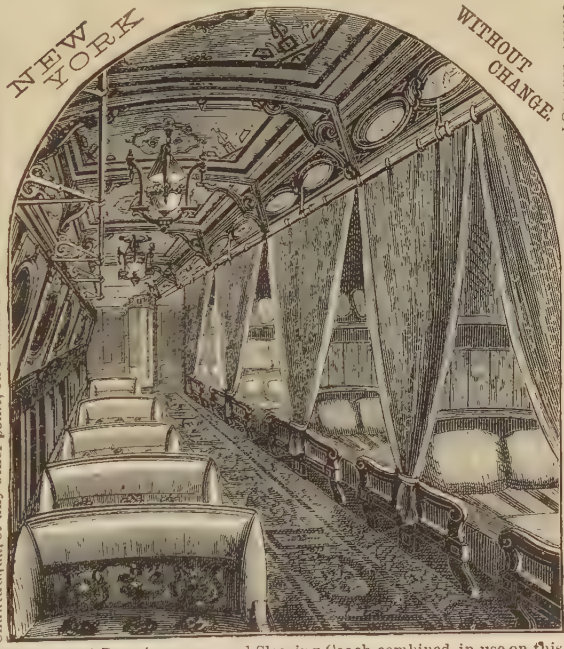
ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN R. R.

TWO LINES of PULLMAN'S CELEBRATED

BROAD-GAUGE PALACE COACHES

Leave CINCINNATI DAILY, morning and night, for

The only line selling tickets from Cincinnati to New York, good until used, at reduced rates, on which passengers can have baggage checked through. The rates of fare are less than by any other route. Passengers have the privilege of stopping over at Lake Chautauqua, or any other point, on regular New York tickets at reduced rates.



The only route by which passengers can go to New York without change on night express trains. On all other lines passengers have to change cars from 1 to 3 times, thereby incurring the risks which invariably attend a transfer from one train to another. Having purchased tickets by this line you have secured seats to New York.

Interior view of Drawing-room and Sleeping Coach combined, in use on this line.

WE have the pleasure of informing the public of the completion of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad between Jamestown, N. Y., and Buffalo, opening a new and pleasant route between the South and Niagara Falls, Buffalo, etc. Trains on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad will depart from, and arrive at, the A. & G. W. Depot, in Jamestown, and deliver and receive passengers at the Erie Railway Depot in Buffalo, thus avoiding an omnibus transfer between the South and Niagara Falls.

SCENERY UNEQUALED! TRACK IN PERFECT ORDER!

Take the Broad Gauge for Comfort and a Certainty of making the Time Advertised.

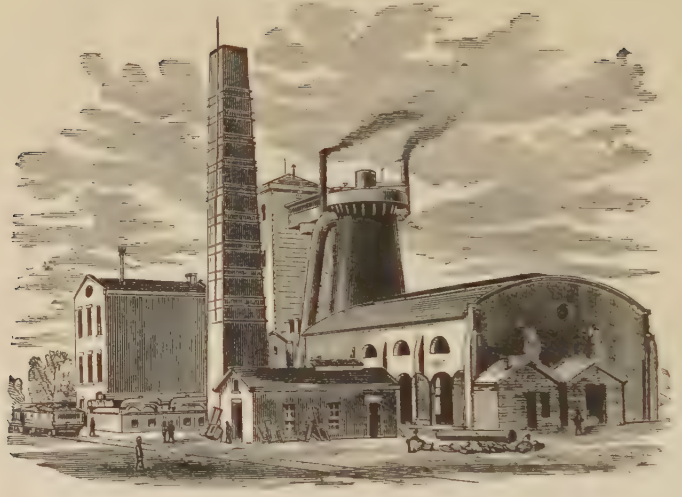
BUT ONE CHANGE to SARATOGA, SHARON SPRINGS, WATKINS' GLEN, LONG BRANCH, NEWPORT, and all points in New England.

Through Tickets, desired locations in Through Coaches, and any information can be obtained at all ticket offices in the South and West.

In Cincinnati, at No. 4 Burnet House, 115 Vine St., and at the Depot.

P. D. COOPER, Cleveland, O.
General Superintendent.

W. B. SHATTUC, Cincinnati, O.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.



The Ashland Furnace and the Ashland Coal Works

are situated at

ASHLAND, KY.,

on the Ohio River, 146½ miles from Cincinnati, and 5 miles from Ironton, Ohio. The Company are known as the

LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD CO.,

and own and operate fifteen miles of a railroad known by that name.

The product of the Ashland Furnace is equal to 12,000 or 13,000 tons of iron annually. The quality, No. 1 Mill and Foundry.

The Coal raised by the Company is of good quality, and unsurpassed for iron-making. It is used by furnaces at Ironton, and by rolling-mills on the river. As a locomotive coal it is free from sulphur and does not clink, and it possesses quick steam-making qualities.

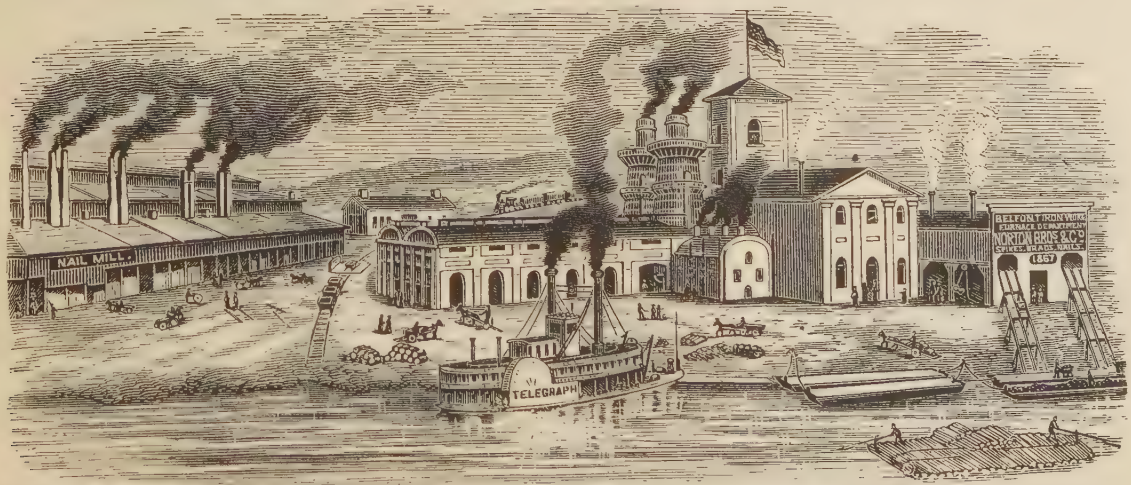
Its analysis is, ashes, 1.88; carbon, 84.08; hydrogen, 4.92; oxygen, 9.12; sulphur, 0.019.

The Company are ready to supply coal or iron, in any quantity, at prevailing market rates, and invite correspondence.

THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY ARE

JOHN MEANS, President. WM. F. GAYLORD, Treasurer.
JOHN G. PEEBLES, Vice-President. ROBERT PEEBLES, Secretary.

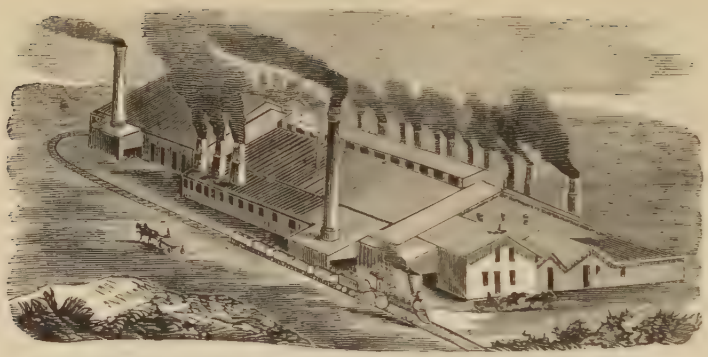
THE BELFONT IRON-WORKS COMPANY, IRONTON, OHIO,



was organized in January, 1864. It has a paid-up capital of $625,000 They are engaged in the manufacture of **PIG-IRON AND NAILS.** The Factory and Furnace cover about 15 acres. The capacity of the Furnace is about 50 tons of metal per day, while the Factory produces 900 kegs of nails per day There are about 500 hands constantly employed. In connection with the Furnace and Factory, the Company own 17,000 acres of coal and ore lands, which are located in the vicinity of Ironton.

The Officers of the Company are F. D. NORTON, Pres.; L T. DEAN, Vice-Pres.; B. H. BURR, Sec'y and Treas.

The Company is represented in Cincinnati by E. HUTCHINSON, No. 53 West Third Street.



CYRUS ELLISON, Pres. WM. L. KEEPERS, Gen'l Supt. GEO. T. SCOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

The Lawrence Iron-Works Co., Ironton, O.,

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

The Lawrence Iron Works, located at Ironton, Ohio, were established in 1853, with a capital of $225,000. The annual production is about 8,000 tons of Merchant Iron.

R. S. BEESON, Ag't, 16 & 17 Public Landing, CINCINNATI.

MATTHEW ADDY & CO.,

90 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

We represent the following Brands of Iron:

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

Hamden,	Hope,	Washington,	Jackson,	Bloom,	Lawrence,	Scioto,
Eagle,	Monroe,	Cornelia,	Madison,	Monitor,	Kenton,	Gallia.

TENNESSEE AND SOUTHERN CHARCOAL.

Brownsport, Tenn.	Clark, Tenn.	M'Kee, Ala.	Alabama, Ala.	Hamilton, Mo.
La Grange, "	Wayne, "	Tecumseh,"	Moselle, Mo.	Manhattan L. S. Ores.

STONE COAL.

Star, Ohio.	Ohio, Ohio.	Brier Hill, Ohio.	Vigo, Ind.	Bessemer,	Mo.
Tropic, "	Belfont, "	Mineral Ridge, "	Brazil, "	South St. Louis,	"
Columbus,"	Franklin, "	Hubbard, "	Planet, "	Ashland, Ky.	

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE.

Shelby,	Monitor,	Lawrence,	Cottage,	Plate Metal,
Buffalo,	M'Kee,	Cartersville,	Pool,	Manganese.
Maramec,	Barren Springs,	Franklinite,	Iron Mountain,	
Manhattan,	Sunday Creek,	Bibb,	Raven Cliff,	

Please confer with us when you are in the market. We are always able to obtain very low rates of freight.

Respectfully, MATTHEW ADDY & CO.

LAMBERT & GORDON,

PROPRIETORS,

Olive Machine-Shops, Foundry, and Boiler-Yards,

IRONTON, OHIO.

THE above engraving represents the works of Lambert & Gordon, at Ironton, Ohio. These works consist of Foundry, Machine-shops, Boiler-yard, Smiths-shops, and Offices. The buildings are all of brick, except the boiler-yard, which will be replaced with a larger brick building in the Fall of 1875. The following are the dimensions of the works: Machine-shops, 100 by 50 feet, two stories high; Foundry, 100 by 50 feet; Smiths-shop, 60 by 40 feet; Boiler-shop, 80 by 45 feet; Offices, 40 by 20 feet, two stories high.

These works have turned out more than 200 tons of castings per month. The melting and crank capacity is sufficiently great for the heaviest class of work. From 150 to 200 men are constantly employed. The yearly product of the works is about $200,000. The Specialties of the works consist in constructing Blast Furnaces, for which we take contracts for the entire iron work put in place: Engines, Castings, Piping, Hot Blasts, Player, Gordon's and the celebrated Whitewell Fire-brick Stove Tuyeres, etc. In fact, every class of furnace supply and construction is manufactured at our works.

Connected with our furnace work, we manufacture Hoisting Machinery for Coal-works, Inclines to river, Lowering Drums, Tipples, Dump Cars, Side, End, and Bottom Cinder Tubs and Buggies, and all appurtenances connected with coal and ore mining, handling, and dumping.

We make the above our principal business, though we manufacture Stationary and Marine Engines. The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, of 1874, gave our firm the highest award for Stationary Slide-valve Engine.

We have a large business in Rolling-mill and Nail-mill Machinery, Chill Rolls, Land Rolls, etc.

LAMBERT & GORDON, Ironton, O.

— THE —

Norton Iron Works,

of which the above engraving is an illustration, are situated at

ASHLAND, KY.,

and were established in the year 1873, with a cash capital of $800,000. The Works consist of

A FURNACE, for the manufacture of Pig Iron.

A ROLLING MILL, with twenty Bailing Furnaces, and

THREE HEATING FURNACES, for the manufacture of Muck Bar from the Pig Iron. Also, a

NAIL FACTORY, with eighty Nail Machines manufacturing from said Muck Bar all the various sizes of

CUT NAILS, TOBACCO NAILS,
FINISHING NAILS, CLINCH NAILS,

etc., etc.,

from five hundred to six hundred kegs per day. The productions are entirely

NAILS AND PIG IRON.

The number of hands employed in the average business season amounts to about six hundred: Coal Diggers, Ore Diggers, Bailers, Rollers, Engineers, Nailers, Nail Cutters, Clerks, and Managers.

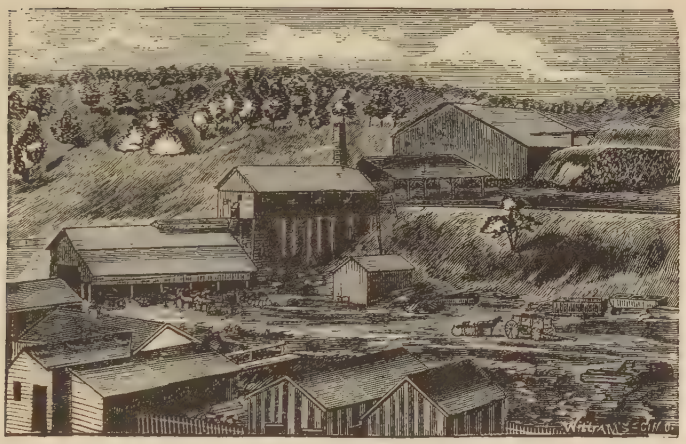
The Officers of the Company are President, Secretary, and Treasurer, controlled by a Board of nine Directors.

The Works are represented in Cincinnati by

CHARLES L. COLBURN,

23 WEST THIRD STREET.

THE HECLA FURNACE.



This property is situated three miles out from

IRONTON, O.,

and has a territory of about fourteen thousand acres, well supplied with timber, coal and iron ores. The production of this Furnace is used principally in the manufacture of Car Wheels, and, in common with other Hanging Rock Irons, is noted for its superior quality. It is similar in character to the celebrated Salisbury Irons of Connecticut and New York, so much used for the manufacture of Government Ordnance, and, in connection with those metals and the well-known Juniata Iron, was used to some extent in casting heavy guns during the Rebellion.

THE WORKS OF THE

Aurora Iron Company,

of which the engraving is an illustration, are situated at

AURORA, IND.,

and were established in the year 1873. They manufacture

Sheet, Bar, and Hoop Iron.

The Mill has all of the newly improved machinery for making Sheet and Bar Iron. The works contain one of the largest Shears for shearing Plate-iron in the United States, and have a capacity, when in full operation, of consuming fifty tons of pig metal, and twenty-five tons of Scrap, per day. The number of hands employed are about ninety.

The Establishment is represented in Cincinnati by

LEVI C. GOODALE,

Vice-President,

214 MAIN STREET.

THE BLOOM-FORGE IRON-WORKS

— OF THE —

Gaylord Rolling-Mill Company

(which are shown in the above engraving)

Are situated at **PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,** and were established in the year 1832. The Works consist of

A FORGE, in which there are Engines, Puddling Furnaces, Run-out and Refining Furnaces, Nobbling or Charcoal Fires, Forge-trains of Rolls, Squeezer, Steam Hammer of great power, Ore Crusher and Pulverizer, Shears of capacity to cut plates ten feet long, etc.

THE ROLLING MILLS consist of Engines of great power, Plate and Sheet Mills of large capacity, Bar Mill, three train high, and two eight-inch Grade Trains, Heating and Annealing Furnaces, Hammer, Lathes, Shears, Saws, etc.

THE STEAM for driving the machinery in Forge and Mills, is generated in boilers over the puddling furnaces, with a Battery besides.

A FACTORY, in which are Engine and Boilers, Railroad Chair Machine, Railroad-spike and Boat-spike Machines, Rivet Machines, Bolt Machines, Punches, Shears, Lathes, Furnaces, etc.

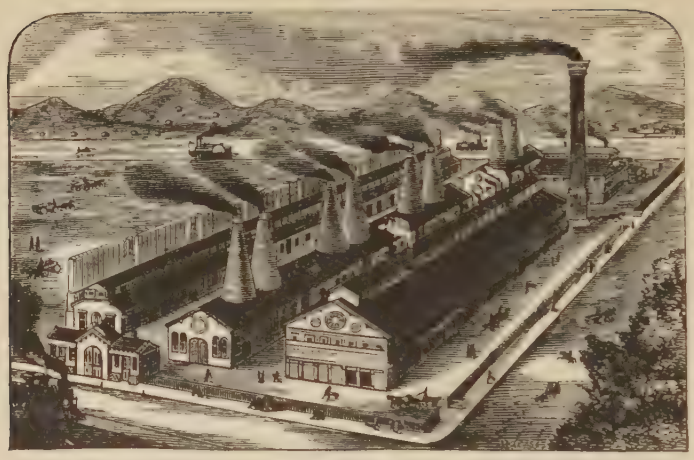
A LARGE WAREHOUSE for storing iron, etc.; a large Store for sale of goods to supply their hands; Office Buildings, etc., the whole covering 900 by 400 feet on the river bank, and fronting on Front Street.

THEY MANUFACTURE Boiler Plate and Tank Iron, Sheet, flat, round, and squares, and Bands and Hoop Irons. Also, Railroad and Boat Spikes, Railroad Chairs, Splice Bars, and Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Rivets.

MAKE SPECIALTIES in **Boiler-plate Iron** and **Boiler Rivets,** and were the first manufacturers in the West to make and stamp its tensile strength upon the plates as per Act of Congress relating to marine boilers, and produce the same in grades from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds as minimum, which iron, however, runs from 60,000 to 80,000. They also make a **Specialty** in **First Grades of Bars** and **all descriptions of Iron** where a **high tensile strength** is required for **special purposes,** using for such specialties the **finest and best cold blast** metals obtainable in Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, without regard to their cost. There are now more than 150 steamers running upon the Western and Eastern waters whose boilers are made of the Gaylord Iron.

THEY CLAIM great uniformity of quality in their products, **particularly** in **Boiler Plates,** for the reason of producing their own Blooms, knowing at all times what Stock goes into such Blooms.

THE WAREHOUSE and Offices of the Company in **Cincinnati** are situated at **No. 92 Broadway,** between Third and Fourth Streets.



THE WORKS OF

Park, Brother & Co.,

of which the accompanying engraving is an illustration, are situated at

PITTSBURG, PENN.,

and were established in the year 1861. The Works embrace all modern facilities for the economical production of **STEEL** from the finer qualities for manufacture of edge tools, through all gradations to those lower qualities which are, for many purposes, superseding iron. Until quite recently English manufacturers had control of this market, and American Steels were almost unknown. But in this important branch of industry, as in many others, the enterprise and perseverance of American manufacturers have developed these interests, and small beginnings have grown to large proportions.

PARK, BROTHER & CO. were among the first in the field on best Cast-steel, and, by unremitting attention to the wants of customers, have made their trade mark of "**BLACK DIAMOND**" familiar from Maine to California. They have, with commendable enterprise, established Branch Houses in Boston and New York, and Agencies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco, and have especially identified themselves with this section through their

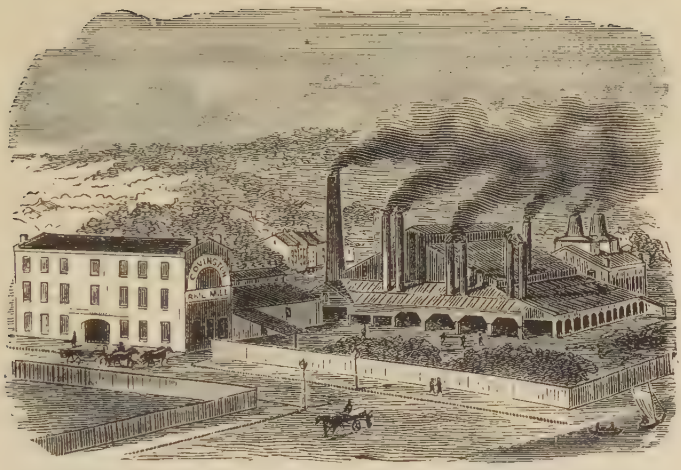
BRANCH HOUSE, at No. 43 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI,

thus giving buyers additional opportunities for purchasing from first hands.

By uniformity in quality of goods, promptness in business, and a careful consideration of wants of customers, they expect, in the future as in the past, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

The works cover about seven acres, and the firm have in their employ four hundred hands, and produce the following kinds and shapes: **Flat, Octagon,** and **Round Tool Steel; Machinery, German, Tire,** and **Plow Steel; Cast** and **German Spring Steel; Cutlery** and **File Steel;** and, also, make a specialty of **HOMOGENEOUS STEEL BOILER PLATES.** In addition they make many special Steels to meet the wants of the manufacturing interests.

Those interested in investigating American manufactures are cordially invited to inspect their works at Pittsburg, and buyers will always receive courteous attention at their **Branch House, 43 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.**



The Covington Rail-Mill

is one of the extensive manufactories of

COVINGTON, KY.,

and is located on Scott Street. The view, in the illustration, is taken from the great Suspension Bridge. The works cover about 4 acres, and were established in 1854. Their capacity is equal to about 300 tons per week. There are about 150 hands employed during the ordinary season, and in busy times many more.

JAMES G. KYLE AND ROBERT KYLE.

GEORGE F. MEYERS & CO.,

54 West Third Street, Cincinnati,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.

HUNNEWELL FURNACE.

VIEW AT WILLARD.

EASTERN KENTUCKY RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIS Company was organized in 1870, succeeding to the rights and to the property formerly owned by the Kentucky Improvement Company. Since its organization, twenty-three miles of Railroad have been built in extension of twelve miles acquired from the former Company. Its Northern terminus is on the Ohio River, at Riverton, Ky, which is the Shipping Point for a large production of Pig Iron, Iron Ore, Cannel and Bituminous Coals. The Company owns a large tract of land at this point, and a very pretty, substantial town is here being built, having advantages of fine location, excellent water, wide streets, and all the elements necessary to a well-ordered town. The Company also owns twenty thousand acres of Mineral Lands and two Charcoal Furnaces (Hunnewell and Pennsylvania), and the celebrated Hunnewell Cannel Coal Mines. Its operations furnish employment for six hundred men. The extension of the Railroad to Grayson and Willard have been the means of developing large Mineral interests. At and near Willard the Belfont Iron Works, and Etna Iron Works, of Ironton, have purchased several thousand acres of very valuable land, with Coal and Iron Ores in great abundance and of the best qualities. The following Furnaces are tributary to the road; Mount Savage, Iron Hills, Hunnewell, Pennsylvania, Laurel, and Buffalo. Other large local interests are developing; especially the Lumber trade, of which millions of feet are yearly shipped to the Ohio River Markets. The Counties of Carter, Lawrence, Eliot, and Morgan obtain the great part of their Merchandise by this Route. The Charter of this Company enables it to continue its line to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Road. Such a line of Road, having a rich Mineral Territory on its whole Line, with five known workable veins of Coal, with a connection at the Ohio River with Steamers and Barge Lines, and probably soon a Railroad down the Ohio Valley, is proving a vast benefit to Eastern Kentucky, which is susceptible of being made one of the great Iron centers of the World. Having in itself, in great abundance, all the raw material used in Iron making. The character of Iron now made here is among the best of the well known "Hanging-rock" District brands; and in the great improvement and growth of Iron business in the future, we may well expect that Eastern Kentucky, with its growing transportation facilities, will become highly developed, and enjoy its full measure of success.

The Steel Works of Singer, Nimick & Co.,

as shown in the engraving, are situated at

PITTSBURG, PENN.;

were established in 1848; are the most extensive and complete in all their details of any in the country, having a capacity for producing forty tons of Steel per day. They produce all descriptions,

CIRCULAR SAW PLATE STEEL

being one of their specialties, which they make up to 72-inch diameter.

HOMOGENEOUS STEEL BOILER PLATE,

for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the Cincinnati Exposition, 1874.

All the Plate Steel is rolled on the celebrated **Louth Patent Three-high Rolls**, for which S. N. & Co. have the exclusive right for the United States for rolling Steel.

THE SURFACE OF THE PLATE IS UNEQUALED BY ANY MANUFACTURE IN THE COUNTRY.

This firm **Controls Seven Different Patents** in the conduct of their business.

AGRICULTURAL STEEL,

of every description and of unequaled quality, is one of their specialties.

TOOL, MACHINERY, SPRING, TIRE, ETC.

Represented in this city by

FULLERTON & BROWN,

57 WEST PEARL STREET,

Between Walnut and Vine, where a large stock is constantly on hand.

THE SILK MILLS

— OF —

BELDING BROS. & CO.,

of which the accompanying view is an illustration, are at

ROCKVILLE, CONN.,

and cover about five acres. They were established in 1865, and are one of the largest establishments engaged in this business in the United States. They manufacture all descriptions of

SEWING-SILKS.

The number of their employees is about five hundred. They have agencies in the principal cities of the United States. The New York Agency is at No. 510 Broadway; the Philadelphia Agency, at Sixth and Arch Streets; the Chicago Agency, at 198 East Madison Street; the St. Louis Agency, at 601 North Fourth Street, and the

CINCINNATI AGENCY, AT 56 WEST FOURTH STREET.

The Mills of

LOUIS SNIDER,

Paper Manufacturer,

as shown in the accompanying engravings, are situated at

HAMILTON,

OHIO,

and are known as the

Franklin and Fair Grove Paper Mills.

The productions are

News and Book Printing Papers,

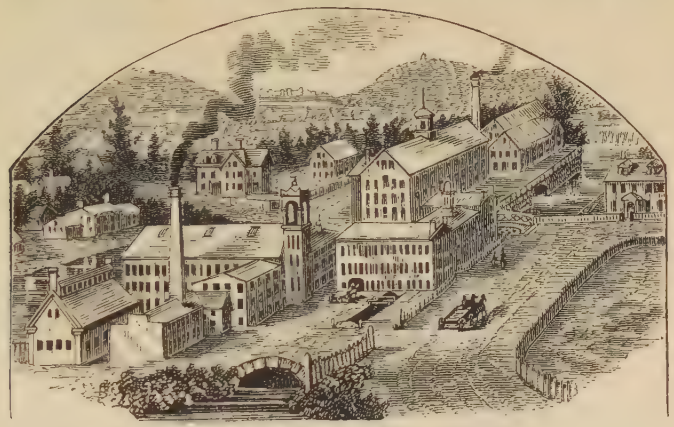
each Mill producing about 5,000 pounds daily.

The Warehouse, in this city, occupied by him as a **Wholesale Dealer in Paper of all kinds**, is situated at

No. 121 Walnut Street,

and has a frontage of 25 feet, and a depth of 100 feet, and 6 stories in height. The business of the firm extends over the entire Western and Southern States.

FACTORIES AT FLORENCE, MASS.



ESTABLISHED 1838.

NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sewing-Silk, Machine Twist, Colored Spool Silk, etc.

TRADE MARKS:

"NONOTUCK." "CORTICELLI." "BARTOLINI." "CLARK'S PURE DYE."

H. M. B. BOWEN, Agent, 88 West Third Street, CINCINNATI, O.

VERY few Western and Southern buyers and consumers are aware of the extent and magnitude of some of the various manufactories which produce the goods they buy, sell, and use every day; and, doubtless, many of even our own citizens do not know that right in their city they have a representative branch of the largest manufactory in the world of **Sewing-silk and Machine Twist**, and one which ranks in age with the pioneers of this country in the manufacture of these goods, having been established in 1838, and running successfully until now. It employs over five hundred hands, and consumes in its various productions over eighty thousand pounds of raw stock annually, and exceeds in the production of **Sewing-silk and Machine Twist** the mills of any other company, by nearly, if not quite, one hundred per cent.

The productions of this Company are sold under the above trade marks, and have taken the first premiums for their superiority wherever exhibited. Among the celebrated brands of Sewing-silk manufactured in America, none is more famous than the **"CORTICELLI"** brand of this Company.

To this manufactory belongs the credit of having manufactured the first Machine Twist, for use on sewing-machines, made in this or any other country.

We cordially invite the trade and public generally to inspect our goods, and will guarantee **length, weight, and quality** in every package sold.

OWEN OWENS'

General Insurance Office,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

67 West Third Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Authorized Agent for the following Companies, namely:

FIRE.

COMMERCIAL UNION, of London,	Capital (Gold),	$12,500,000 00
AMERICAN, of Newark, New Jersey,	Assets,	1,116,992 89
WILLIAMSBURGH, City of New York,	"	726,146 31
ORIENT INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.,	"	656,217 80
CITY INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.,	"	207,818 05

LIFE.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Springfield, Mass.

ASSETS, over $5,500,000.

POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED in the **Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. BY FAILURE TO PAY THE PREMIUMS WHEN DUE**, but are continued in force by the **Non-forfeiture Law** of the **State of Massachusetts**, of April, 1861.

NIAGARA

FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.

Twenty-three Years' Practical Experience.

Paid, over $4,000,000.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States.

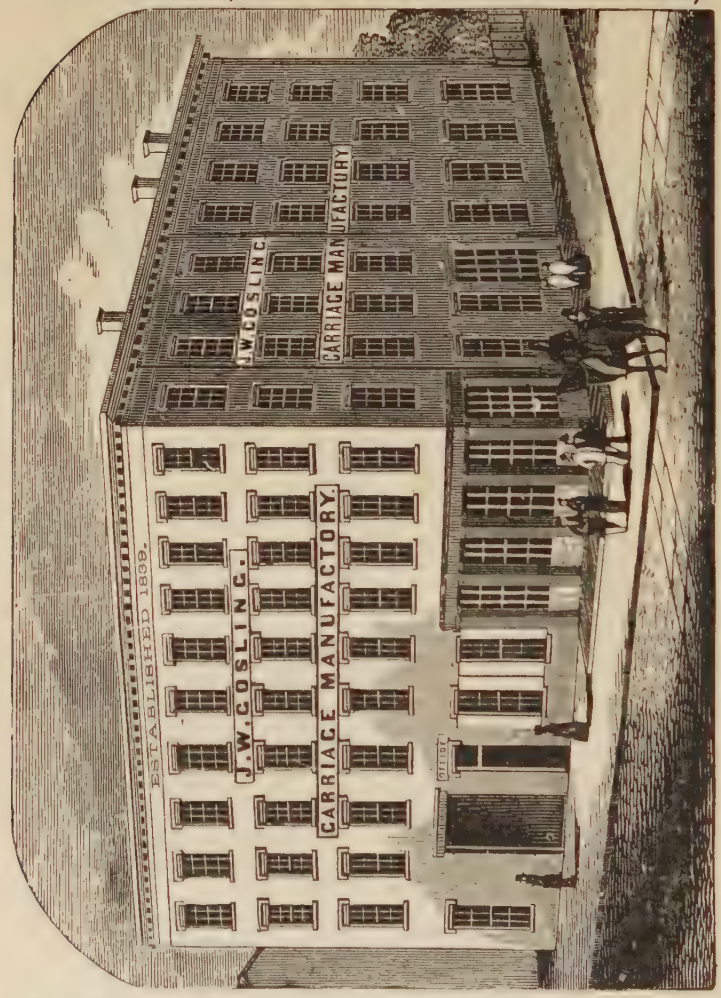
Cash Assets, $1,475,397.

SNIDER & LINDSEY, CINCINNATI,

MANAGERS' CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

LINDSEY, RAUH & CO., Local Ag'ts, 32 W. 3d St., CINCINNATI, O.

J. W. GOSLING, Manfr. of FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES,



Cor. Sixth and Sycamore Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

CUTS AND CIRCULARS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Abner L. Frazer & Co., Wholesale Grocers,

Successors to

JAMES A FRAZER & CO.

This firm is located at

No. 44 Walnut Street,

and was established in 1872. The building, which ranks as one of the best on this great business street, has a frontage of 25 feet, and a depth of 200 feet. It is, including the basement, 5 stories in height. A bonded warehouse adjoins the establishment, and is under control of the firm. The business transactions of this house extend over a wide territory, which includes the Western and Southern States. They import TEAS direct by the way of San Francisco and New York, and often receive consignments from Japan. The house does a heavy commission business, and makes cash advances on provisions, produce, and cotton, and pays attention to orders for the purchase of provisions and Cincinnati manufactured goods.

Abner L. Frazer, J. Fred. Heitmeyer
Sheldon L. Frazer, and
James A. Frazer, *Special Partner.*

Among the finest salesrooms of the city are the old-established CARPET WAREROOMS of the firm of **JOSEPH C. RINGWALT & CO.,** situated at

No. 73 West Fourth St.,

Pike's Opera House Building.

Their great salesroom entends 225 feet in depth, with a width of 36 feet, with basement and sub-cellars of corresponding size. This space affords opportunity for the display of every shade and pattern of Foreign and Domestic Carpets. The stock generally embraces full lines of all the finer grades of Carpetings, as well as those of the lower qualities, in great variety, besides a stock of all widths of Oil-cloths, and a full supply of Mattings, Rugs, Curtain-materials, etc. The carpet business is one that requires experience as one of the prime necessities in conducting it to advantage. The many years this firm have been engaged in the business (having been established in 1843) is a guarantee to the tourist that here, at least, he will find the choicest and most desirable of goods, if not the most extensive assortment. The house was one of the first established in the business in this city, and their sales are co-extensive with their character and well-earned reputation.

The members of the firm are J. C. Ringwalt, L. M. Ringwalt, and A. R. Ringwalt.

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THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, ...	$600,000 00
Surplus, ...	1,252,302 82
Total Cash Assets, ...	1,852,302 82

Total Losses Paid, $10,774,840 45

A RECORD of brilliant success and substantial prosperity in a profession in which three-fourths of all the companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.

Western Branch Office, No. 24 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]

Mark well the record of this powerful corporation, and the same management, prudence, and integrity which has served to elevate it to its present high position will carry it still higher, enabling it to continue to furnish insurance of the very choicest character to all who are willing to pay a proper price for sound indemnity.

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CHRONOGRAPH

1875